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1919-20

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PEARLS
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY

MIKIMOTO

Cultured Pearls

GINZA, TOKYO

OSAKA-SHANGHAI-LONDON

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Capital Subscribed - - - - - - ¥100,000,000.00
Capital Paid-Up - - - - - - - ¥ 60,000,000.00
Reserve Fund - - - - - - - - ¥ 5,000,000.00

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Branches:

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Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
Bankers Trust Co.

Paris:
Banque de l'Union Parisienne.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Bombay:
National Bank of India, Ltd.

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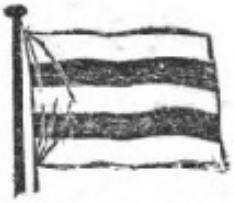
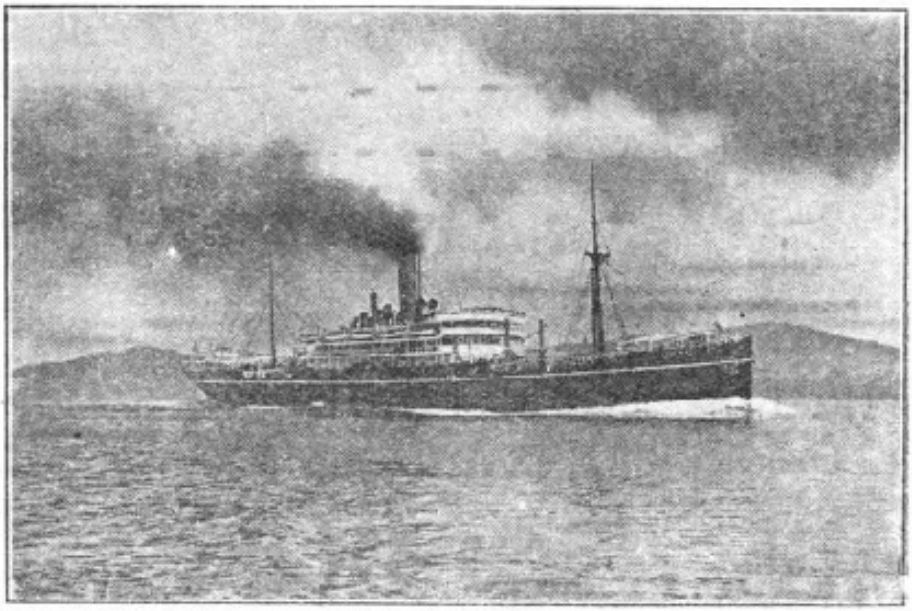
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FLEET:
100 Vessels.



TONNAGE:
500,000 Gross Tons.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)



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NEWZEALAND LINE:
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BOMBAY LINE:
For Bombay via Hongkong, Straits, Colombo.

CALCUTTA LINE:
For Calcutta via Hongkong, Singapore and Rangoon.

SHANGHAI LINE:
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(Mitsubishi Company.)

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Established in: **1893**

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The Intelligence Department.
The Estate Department.
Partners: .. .. Baron Koyata Iwasaki (President)
Baron Hisaya Iwasaki.
Branches: .. .. London & New York.

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Paid-up Capital: .. .. ,, **30,000,000**

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(The Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd.)

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Paid-up Capital: .. .. „ **30,000,000**

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Branches: .. .. Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Shanghai.

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(Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd.)

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Paid-up Capital: .. .. „ **5,000,000**

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Warehouses: .. .. Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Yokohama.

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Paid-up Capital: .. .. „ **1,250,000**

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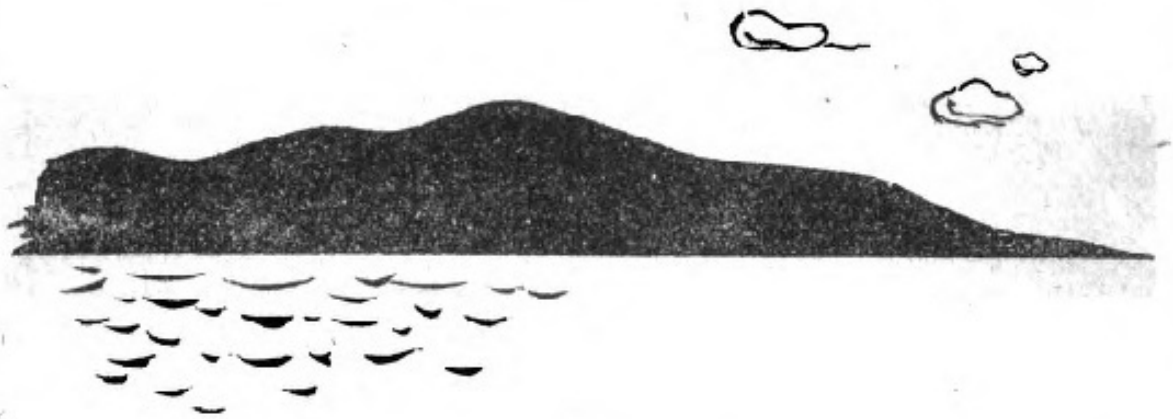

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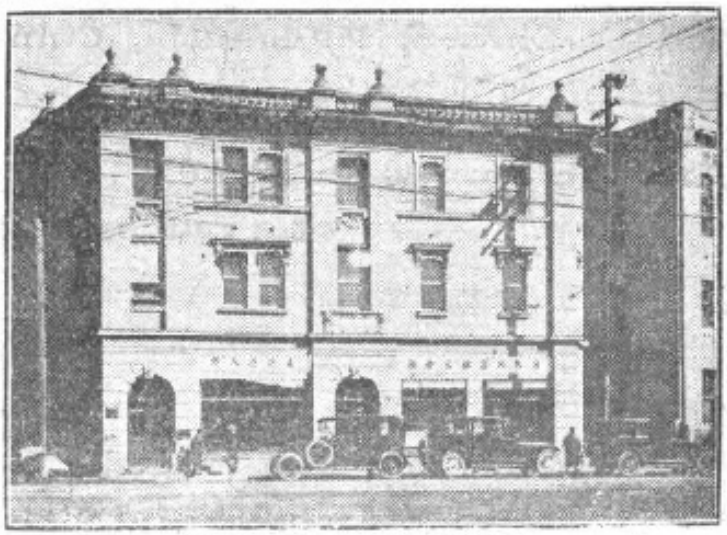

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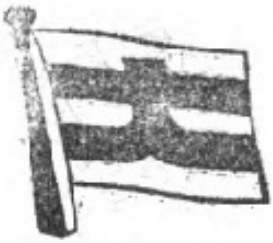
(OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO.)



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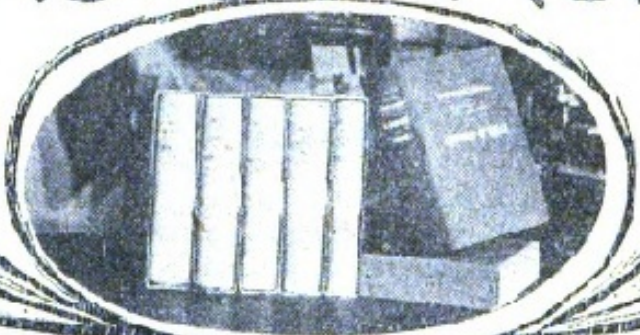

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(Successors to the Sumitomo Bank)

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Paid up Capital - - - - - -	„	26,250,000.00
Reserve Fund - - - - - - -	„	5,300,000.00
Deposits (June, 1919)- - - -	„	306,000,000.00

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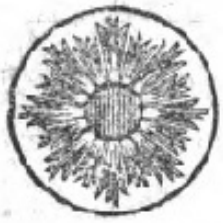

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED . . . ¥100,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP . . . . . ,, 48,000,000
RESERVE FUND . . . . . ,, 28,000,000

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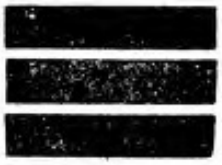

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Capital (Paid-up)	„	**7,500,000.000**
Reserve Fund	„	**5,200,000.000**
Deposits, May 6, 1918	„	**130,000,000.000**

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Vice-President	Torataro Harada, Esq.
Director	Daitaro Sugawara, Esq.
General Manager	Hideo Ogawara, Esq.

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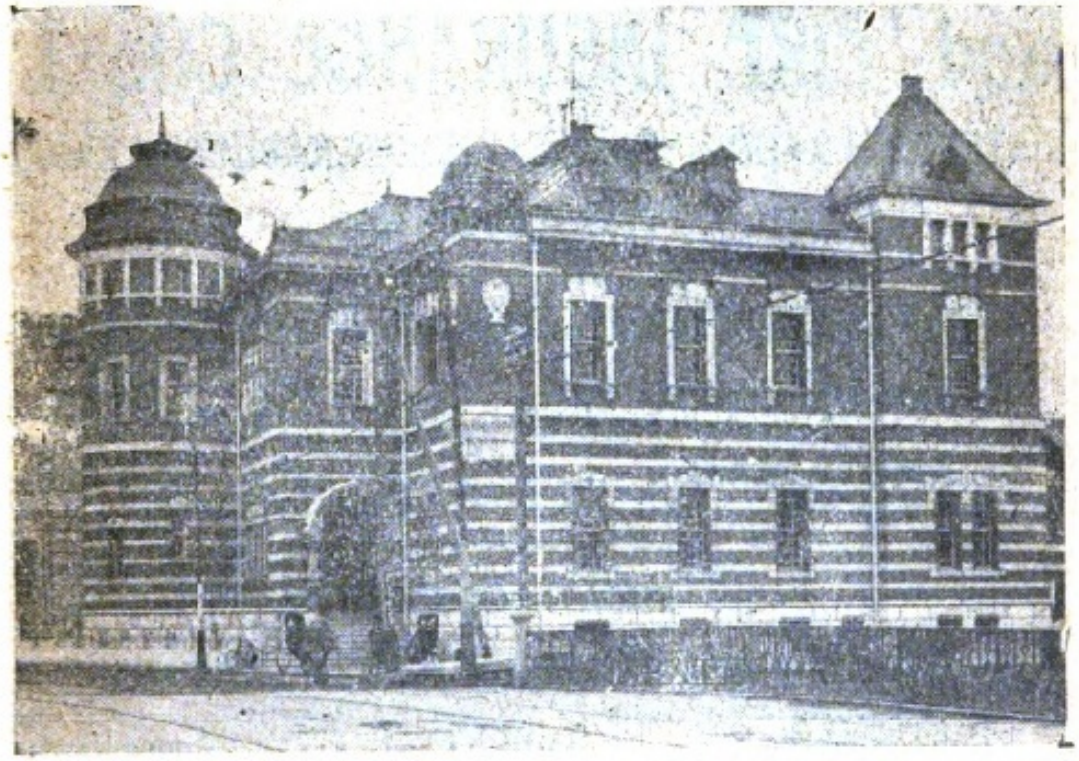
ESTABLISHED 1867.

CAPITAL ¥10,000,000
RESERVES . . . . . ¥ 5,556,000



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Paid-Up Capital . . . . Yen 2,500,000
Reserve Funds . . . . . Yen 4,545,000

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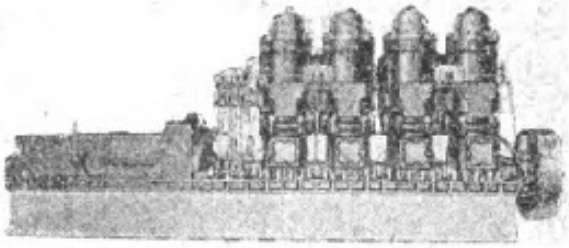

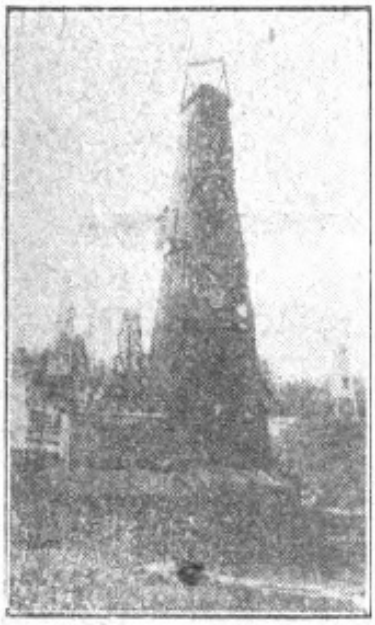

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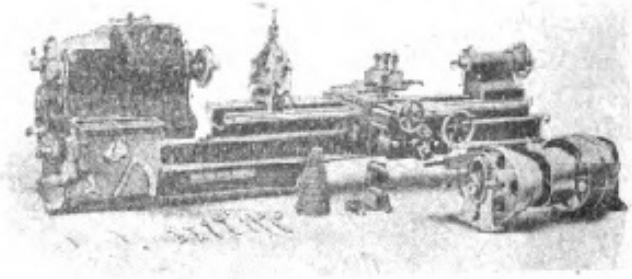

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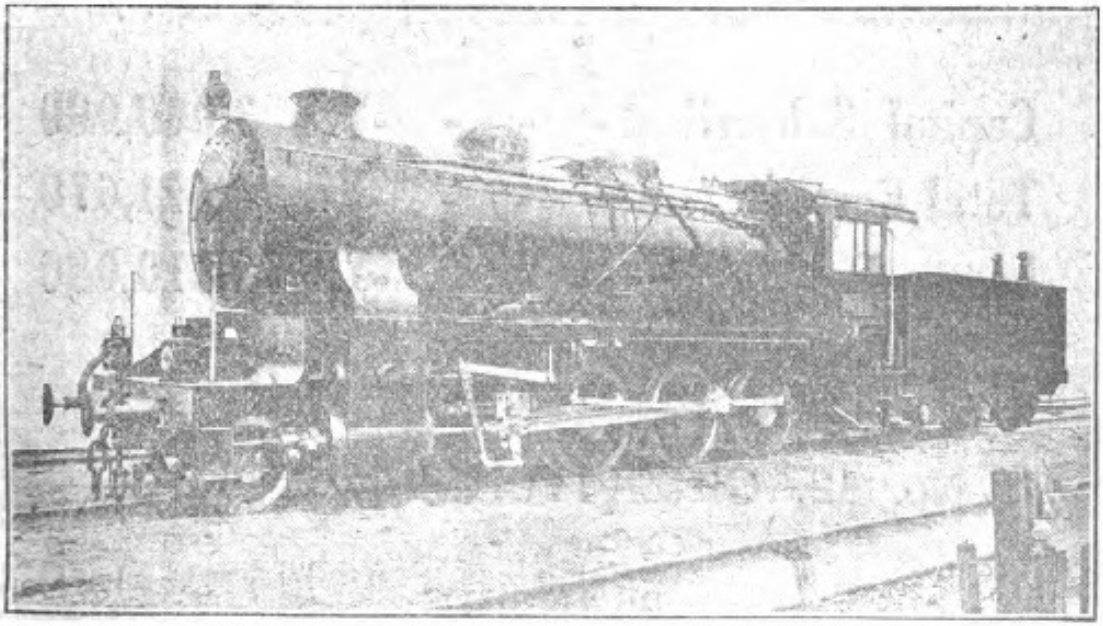

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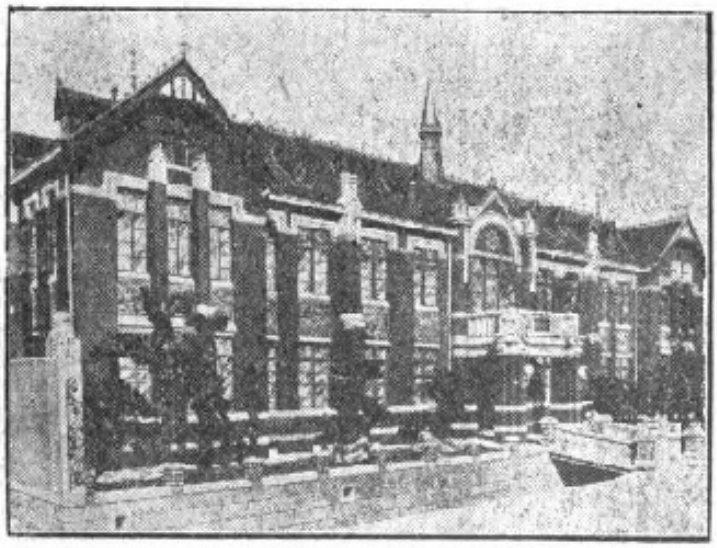

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THE
JAPAN YEAR BOOK

Complete Cyclopædia of General Information and Statistics
on Japan and Japanese Territories for the Year

1919—20

BY

Y. TAKENOB

Professor at the Waseda University and Late of the "Japan Times"

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

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1919-20

PREFACE

The termination of the world's war has demanded thorough recasting of a number of chapters, especially those bearing on social and labor questions, status of women, mercantile marine and shipbuilding, finance, manufacturing industries, etc. Women problem having acquired great prominence lately is treated under a special chapter, which is believed to present in a concise form the situation of this interesting social question in Japan. The democratic waves that started in Europe and America are exerting potent influence on Japanese life and thought; militarism is now in the wane and evidently doomed, while the authorities are sorely perplexed at the question of how to bring capital and labor into harmony, and how to guard the Imperial house from any dangerous encroachment of democracy. All these are dealt with in the chapters on Social and Labor Problems and Education. For the rest the chapters on Arts and Crafts, Agriculture, especially as regards food-supply, Mining, etc., as also sections devoted to Business Directory, Bibliography, and several others have been completely revised. Indexing is now presented, it is believed, in an ideal form of perfection; then data as late as August are included. It is a matter for sincere regret that the repeated labor troubles in the printing shops in Tokyo since about April have considerably delayed the date of issue of this (14th year) edition, besides raising the cost to more than double that before the War.

Y. Takenob,

October 30, 1919.

The J. Y. B. Office,
Haramachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

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WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS

WITH ENGLISH AND FRENCH EQUIVALENT

DISTANCE AND LENGTH

Ri = 36 *cho* = 2160 *ken*	= 2.44030 miles	= 3.92727 kilomèter
Ri (marine)	= 1 knot	= 1.85318 kilomèter
Ken = 6 *shaku* = 60 *sun*	= 7 ft. 5½ inches	= 1.81818 mètres
Shaku = 10 *sun* = 100 *bu*	= 1 ft. 2$\frac{1}{2}$$\frac{1}{2}$ inches	= 0.30303 mètres
Tan (cloth measure)	= a roll of about 25 *shaku*	
Shaku (cloth measure)	= 1.25 *shaku*	

LAND MEASURES

Square *ri* = 1296 *cho*	= 5.95505 sq. miles	= 15.42347 kilomètres carrés
Cho = 10 *tan* = 3000 *tsubo*	= 2.45064 acres	= 99.17355 ares
Tsubo or *bu*	= 3.95369 sq. yards	= 3.30579 centiares
Ko (Formosa) = 2934 *tsubo*		

QUANTITY, CAPACITY AND CUBIC MEASURES

Koku = 10 *to* = 100 *sho*	= { 4.96005 bushels; 47.65389 gallons (Liquid) U.S.A.; 5.11902 bushels (Dry) U.S.A. }	= 1.80391 hectolitres
Go (10th of a *sho*)		
Koku (capacity of vessels)	= 10th of a ton	
Shakujime (timber)	= about 12 cubic ft.	
Tana (fagot, etc.)	= about 3 × 6 × 6 ft.	

WEIGHTS

Kwan or *Kan* = 1000 *momme*	= { 8.26733 lbs. (Avoir); 10.04711 lbs. (Tory) }	= 3.75000 kilogrammes
Kin = 160 *momme*	= { 1. 2277 lbs. (Avoir); 1.60754 lbs. (Tory) }	= 0.60000 kilogrammes
Momme = 10 *fun*	= { 0.13228 oz. (Avoir); 0.12057 oz. (Tory) }	= 3.75000 grammes

MONEYS

Yen (¥) = 100 *sen* = 1000 *rin* = 2s·0d·582		= 2.583 francs
	= 0.4934 dollars (U.S.A.)	= 2.0924 marks (Ger.)

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CONTENTS

(REFERENCE TO PAGES)

PREFACE
WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS
DIARY FOR 1918-1919
OBITUARY FOR 1918-1919

I. GEOGRAPHY ... 1-9
Territory, 1—Physical Features, 1—Meteorological Observation, 4—Fauna and Flora, 7.

II. OUTLINE OF JAPANESE HISTORY ... 10-20

III. EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES AND MINERAL SPRINGS ... 21-27

IV. POPULATION ... 28-38

V. IMPERIAL COURT ... 39-46

VI. WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN ... 47-180

VII. ARTS AND CRAFTS ... 181-213

VIII. CONTEMPORARY FICTION ... 214-219

IX. RELIGIONS AND RELIGIOUS WORKS ... 220-231

X. CHARITY AND RELIEF ... 232-241

XI. EDUCATION ... 242-273
Introductory Remarks, 242—Elementary Education, 247—Secondary Education, 249—Universities, 253—Professional Education, 256—Private Collegiate Institutions, 258—Societies and Committees, 262—Finance, 262—Hygiene, 264—Libraries, and Museums, 265—Moral and Physical, 267—Students Studying Abroad and from Abroad, 270—License Examination, 271—Mission Schools, 272.

XII. JUSTICE, PRISONS, POLICE AND SANITATION ... 274-289
Justice, 274—Prison and Prisoners, 279—Police, 283—Medicine and Sanitary Affairs, 286.

XIII. SOCIAL POLITICS AND LABOR PROBLEMS ... 290-306
Social Unrest and Labor Movement, 291—Factory Law, 294—Mutual Aid Associations of Workmen, 296—Condition of Workers, 298—Wages of Laborers, 300—Plutocracy, 302—Recent Labor Troubles, 303.

XIV. WOMEN PROBLEM ... 307-313
Japanese Womanhood, 307—Legal Status of Women, 308—Education for Women, 309—Official Standard of Womanhood, 312—Higher Education and Marriage, 313.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

XV. Press and Publication 314-32
Press, 314—Periodicals, 317—News Agencies, 319—Publication, 319.

XVI. Sports and Amusements 322 33
National Games, 322—Sports Introduced, 323—Theatrical, 324—Wrestling, 328—Athletic Record, 329—Japan Alps, 331.

XVII. Public Works 333-337
River Control, 333—Roads and Bridges, 333—Harbor-works, 334—Damage from Floods, 336—Permanent Riparian Work, 336—Sanitary Works, 337.

XVIII. Communications... 338-351
History & Organization, 338—Statistics, 342—Resume of the Rules, 344.

XIX. Railways 352-368
Introductory Remarks, 352—Important Happenings in 1918-19, 353—General Statistics, 354—Railway Nationalization, 354—Imperial Railways, 356—Private Railways, 366—Light Railways, 366—Electric Tramways, 367—Tourist Bureau, 368.

XX. Mercantile Marine & Shipbuilding Industry 369-383
Vessels, 371—Navigation, 373—Shipbuilding, 380.

XXI. Patents, Designs, Trade-Marks, and Utility Models ... 384-388

XXII. Insurance 389-394
General Situation, 389—Mortality Rate, 389—Statistics, 391—State Insurance, 392—Foreign Insurance, 394.

XXIII. Banks and Banking Business 395-410
Banking and Money Market in 1918-19, 397—Banks, 399—Minor Money Organs, 404—Rate of Interest, 405—Bill broking, 406—Trust, 407—Clearing House, 407—Currency System, 408—Foreign Banks, 410.

XXIV. The Army, Navy and Aviation 411-439
The Army, 412—Navy, 423—Aviation, 436.

XXV. Diplomacy 440-494
Diplomatic Survey and Documents, 442—Diplomatic and Consular Service, 479.

XXVI. Trade 495-509
Companies, 495—Statistics, 498—Chambers of Commerce, 500—Exchanges, 501—Warehouses, 504—Mercantile Agencies, 505—Exhibitions, 508.

XXVII. Foreign Trade 510-535
Trade in 1918, 511—Trade Returns, 514—Tariff, 524.

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XXVIII. AGRICULTURE 536–556
Intensive Cultivation, 536—Question of Food Supply, 538—Rice and Farm Products, 545—Stock-breeding, 546—Horticultue, 551—Sericulture, 552—Tea, 555.

XXIX. MINES AND MINING 557–572
Administration, 557—Strata, 558—Metals, 559—Coal, 565—Petroleum, 566—Investment, 568—Condition of Workers, 568—Mineral Products in Trade, 570.

XXX. FISHERY 573–579
Fishing-boats, 574—Pelagic Fishery, 576—Japanese Fishery abroad, 578.

XXXI. FORESTRY 580–588
Area, 581—State Forests, 584—Wood Industry, 585—Camphor, 586—Game Law, 588.

XXXII. INDUSTRY 589–622
General Situation, 589—Statistics, 592—Factories and Employees, 593—Spinning, 594—Textile, 597—Chemical, 600—Ceramics, 601—Lacquer Wares, 602—Brewery, 603—Matches, 605—Paper, 605—Soap, 606—Celluloid, 607—Soda, 607—Fertilizers, 608—Glass, 608—Buttons, 609—Machines, 609—Gas, 611—Electricity, 612—Sugar, 613—Flour Milling, 614—Rubber, 615—Wax and Oils, 615—Dyes, 616—Straw and Hemp Braids, 617—Matting, 617—Hides & Leather, 618—Hosiery, 619—Canned Articles, 619—Isinglass, 620—Umbrellas, 620—Toys, 620—Brushes, 621—Munition, 621.

XXXIII. FINANCE 623–655
General Features, 623—Budget, 625—Record Revenue, 626—State Monopolies, 630—Taxation System, 632—National Debts, 638—Foreign Loans, 640—Specie Hoard, 644—Local Loans, 645—Tokyo, 647—Osaka, 650—Kyoto, 652—Yokohama, 653—Kobe, 654—Nagoya, 655.

XXXIV. POLITICS 656–680
Latest Development, 656—Imperial Diet, 659—Franchise Holders, 662—Political Parties, 663—"Genro," 666—Political Events Since 1890, 666—List of Members of both Houses, 671.

XXXV. LOCAL GOVERNMENT 681–686
Administrative Divisions, 681—Cities & Mayors, 684—Encouragement of Self-Govt. Spirit, 685.

XXXVI. CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE 687–701
Classification, 687—Scale of Salaries, 687—Pensions, 692—Directory, 693.

XXXVII. CHOSEN (KOREA) 702–721

XXXVIII. TAIWAN (FORMOSA) 722–734

XXXIX. KARAFUTO (SAGHALIEN) 735–737

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XL. South Manchuria, The South Sea Islands, & Tsingtao 738-746

Appendix A. Learned & Social Institutions 747-750

Appendix B. Business Directory 751-782
(1) Banks—(2) Insurance—(3) Spinning & Weaving—(4) Dry Goods, etc.—(5) Arts, Toys & Jewels—(6) Toilets, Drugs, etc.—(7) Gas & Electricity—(8) Mining, Refining, etc.—(9) Brewery—(10) Sugar Mfg.—(11) Flour Milling & Confectionery—(12) Paper & Paper Wares—(13) Glass & Ceramics—(14) Chemical Industry—(15) Metals, Machines & Tools—(16) Leather, Belting, etc.—(17) Stock Brokers & Exchange—(18) Printing & Publishing—(19) Fishery & Marine Products—(20) Shipping—(21) Shipbuilding—(22) Hotels—(23) Exporters & Importers—(24) General—(25) Miscellaneous.

Appendix C. Bibliography 783-789

Appendix D. Military Intervention in Siberia, Also The Enemy Property Control Act, Etc. 790-794

Index 795-810

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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS

	Pages
Abe Kobei	64
American Trading Co.	9
Bank of Taiwan	22
Chugai Shogyo Shimpo, The ...	60
Dai-Nippon Brewery Co.	50
Daisan (Third) Bank	24
de Becker	Facing Preface
Far East, The	42
Formosan Oolong Tea	6
Fuji & Co.	43
Furukawa Trading Co.	11
Herald of Asia, The	37
Hochi Shimbun, The	59
Imperial Govt. Railways ...	14–15
Iseya Kichijiro Shoten	38
Ishikawajima Shipbuilding & Engineering Co.	35
Ito Matsuzakaya Dry Goods Store	52
Japan Advertiser, The	54
Japan Chronicle, The	41
Japan Magazine, The	39
Japan Silk Throwing Co.	30
Japan Times, The	40
Jiji Shimpo, The	57
Kaijima Mining Co.	62
Kakiage & Co.	29
Kawasaki Dockyard Co.	47
Kokumin Shimbun, The	56
Marumiya Shoten	49
Maruzen Co....	53
Masuda & Co.	45
Meidi-ya	Back cover
Mikimoto	Front cover
Mitsubishi Co.	4–5
Mitsui Bank	1
Mitsui Mining Co.	61
Mitsukoshi, The	12
Naigai Kogyo Co....	16
Niigata Engineering Works ...	34
Nippon Electric Co.	13
Nippon Fire Insurance Co. ...	48
Nippon Oil Co.	38
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	2
Osaka Iron Works	51
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	17
Ryomo Seishoku Co.	31
Shirokiya Dry Goods Store.....	Facing Chapter I.
South Manchuria Rly. ...	18–19
Sowa & Co.	32
Sumitomo Bank	21
Suzuka & Co.	Back cover
Suzuki & Co....	10
Takashimaya	8
Takata & Co...	3
Teikoku Marine & Fire Insurance Co.	26
Teikoku Seima Co.	28
Toa Kotsu (Guide-Books to Eastern Asia)	20
Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, The ...	58
Tokyo Building Co.	27
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co.... ...	25
Tokyo Textile Co.	7
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	46
Trans-Pacific, The	55
Tsukiji Type Foundry	36
Yamaichi & Co.	33
Yano & Joko Partnership	44
Yasuda Bank, ...	Facing Obituary
Yokohama Specie Bank	23
Yonei Shoten	63

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DIARY

July 1st, 1918—August 30th, 1919.

(For Japan in connection with the War see Chapt. XL & Appendix D.)

July.	4.	Lieut.-Gen. Kolchak, Commander of Russian garrison along the Chinese Eastern Railway arrived at Tokyo.
	6.	The training squadron including the *Asama* and *Tokiwa* returned from a cruise in North and South American waters.
	9.	Mr. K. Honda was appointed Minister to Switzerland vice Mr. Y. Miura.
	12.	A severe typhoon visited Kyushu and southern part of Honshu working havoc, especially along sea coasts.
	22.	Viscount Uchida, Japanese Ambassador to Russia resigned his post.
Aug.	6.	A rice riot broke out in Toyama prefecture, followed by similar and more serious uprisings at various other places.
	9.	The s.s. Tokuyama Maru was sunk by a German U-boat in the Atlantic Ocean.
	13.	The Emperor granted a sum of 3,000,000 yen towards the poor relief fund.
Sept.	22.	The Terauchi ministry resigned.
	29.	Mr. Hara formed a Cabinet.
Oct.	6.	N. Y. K. liner Hirano Maru was sunk by an enemy submarine off the coast of England.
	28.	Prince Higashi Fushimi, Japan's Envoy to the Court of St. James, arrived in England
	28.	Mr. Obata, Chief of the Political Bureau, was appointed Minister to China.
Nov.	13.	Emperor left Tokyo to attend the annual military manoeuvers.
	,,	The conclusion of the Armistice was formally announced.
	21.	Tokyo city formally celebrated the Armistice, with 2,500 distingushed guests.
	27.	Japan's Peace Delegation to Paris were appointed, headed by Marquis Saionji.
Dec.	1.	Prince Yi of Korea formally proposed marriage to Princess Masako Nashimoto: accepted on the 4th.
	10.	Baron Nobuaki Makino, Japan's delegate to Paris left Yokohama via U. S. A.
	25.	The Imperial Diet was opened with due ceremony.
Jan.	6.	Prince Higashi Fushimi returned from the mission to England.
	11.	Marquis Saionji, head of Japan's Peace Delegation, left Tokyo for Paris.
	21.	Prince Yi, sr., of Korea having passed away, the marriage of his son was postponed.
	23.	Miss Ruth Law, American aviatrix arrived in Japan.

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Feb. 3. A heavy snowfall in Tokyo, said to be the heaviest for the past twelve years.

March 1. The "independence" agitation broke out at Seoul and elsewhere, the trouble kept up for about 3 months.

" The state funeral of Prince Yi, sr., was solemnized at Seoul.

" While engaged in bomb practice, a naval airplane with two flying officers fell into Shimizu Bay, both drowned.

9. Revised Election Law passed the Lower House with a vote 205 to 144: passed House of Peers 25th.

13. Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, President of Yokohama Specie Bank, was appointed Governor of the Bank of Japan in succession to the late Viscount Mishima.

April 13. The Bureau of Industrial Education was created in the Department of Education.

17. Emperor honored the Fine Art Exhibition and Live Stock Exhibiton at Uyeno with his visit; Empress the next day.

20. Steel frame work of the Wrestling Hall under construction at Ryogoku, Tokyo, blown down, one being killed and some wounded.

28. A big fire broke out in Yokohama destroying 3,000 houses, loss ¥50,000,000.

May 7. The formal ceremony in honor of the coming of age of the Crown Prince was held at the Imperial Palace.

9. The fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of the capital to Tokyo was celebrated at Uyeno Park, attended by Emperor and Empress.

14. Lieutenant Muramatsu was killed by the fall of his aeroplane while flying over the aerodrome at Kagamigahara.

June 13. Arrest of Ken Yamada, expert of Agr. & Com. Dept., and two accomplies Shozo Watanabe and Shohei Yamada, for murder on May 31 of Benzo Suzuki, Yokohama rice-dealer.

15. "Safety Week" began in Tokyo.

20. Seven of the German submarines surrendered to the Allies arrived at Yokosuka.

" The gallery of the Yokohama Kokugikan (wrestling and cinema hall) collapsed, killing three and wounding several.

23. The Japanese fleet patrolling the coasts of Africa and South Seas for the Allies returned to Kure.

July 4. Okayama, Hiroshima and other places visited by disastrous floods owing to continued heavy rain.

" 9. Extraordinary Economic Commission with Premier as chairman created.

Aug. 19. A clash occurred between a Japanese squad numbering 20 and a Chinese brigade at Kwanchengtze on the S. M. Rly. resulting in heavy casualties to Japanese. 17 Japanese soldiers killed besides one or two civilians, and some cases of multilation were reported.

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OBITUARY

July 1st, 1918—August 30th, 1919.

July	6.	Dr. Yoshiaki Yasunaga, ex-Dir. of Osaka Higher Technical School; aged 64.
	7.	Baron Yomozo Katta, retired Lieut.-Gen. and Mem. House of Peers; aged 74.
	11.	Mr. Yagoro Gwassan, a master swordsmith, Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household; aged 88.
Aug.	19.	Dr. Taki Otake, Dir. of Kiryu Higher Dyeing and Weaving School; aged 56.
	7.	Mr. Kenshi Kojima, Professor at the First High School; aged 62.
Sept.	17.	Dr. Viscount Ichiro Motono, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and formerly Ambassador to France and Russia; 57.
	30.	Mr. Kanetake Oura, father to Viscount Oura, ex-Minister of Home Affairs and Agriculture and Commerce, one of the ablest lieutenants of Marshal Yamagata; aged 69.
Oct.	8.	Mr. Buyei Nakano, one of leading businessmen of Japan, Chairman of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; aged 71.
	13.	Baron Saburo Ozaki, Court Councillor, Mem. House of Peers; aged 77.
Nov.	4.	Count Hisamoto Hijikata, a veteran stateman of the Restoration, ex-Minister of Imperial Household; aged 80.
	5.	Mr. "Hogetsu" Shimamura, one of the master dramatists and formerly prof. of English Literature at Waseda University; aged 47.
	30.	Baron Shinkichi Takahashi, Mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-waiting of the Kinkei Hall; aged 76.
Dec.	16.	Mr. Seiran Ouchi, ex-President of the Toyo University; aged 74.
	21.	Dr. Rikizo Nakajima, Professor of Ethics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; aged 61.
Jan.	15.	Vice-Adm. Shinanojo Arichi, Privy Councillor; aged 77.
	21.	Prince Yi, sr., former Emperor, of Korea; aged 68.
Jan.	22.	Mr. Togo Yoshida, Prof. of History at Waseda, aged 53.
Feb.	18.	General Baron Yasumasa Fukushima, ex-Governor of Kwantung Province and formerly Vice-Chief of the General Staff Office; aged 60.
	„	Princess Sutematsu Oyama, wife of late Marshal Oyama; aged 60.
	21.	Mr. "Kogyo" Terazaki, master Japanese painter; aged 54.
March	4.	Mr. Jinzo Naruse, President of the Women's University, pioneer female educationist; aged 62.
	7.	Viscount Yataro Mishima, Gov. of Bank of Japan; aged 53.
	20.	Mr. Shimpei Tsunoda, Manager of Tokyo Rice Exchange, a noted politician, also a Hokku poet; aged 62.

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April 23. Maj.-Gen. Prince Takeda, brother-in-law to H. H. M. the Emperor; aged 38.
27. Baron Hisoka Maejima, President of Japan Seamen's Association, and "Father of Japanese Postal Service"; aged 85.
May 12, Dr. Ki Mishima, Tutor of Chinese classics to the Emperor, also Prof. at the Imperial Tokyo Univ.; aged 90.
June 4. Prince Sanenori Tokudaiji, ex-Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor Meiji and brother-in-law of Marquis Saionji; aged 81.
6. Dr. Enryo Inouye, founder of Tetsugakkan (the present Toyo University); aged 62.
10. Dr. Tomoichi Inouye, Governor of Tokyo Prefecture; aged 49.
16. Count Taisuke Itagaki, one of the prominent figures in the Restoration and pioneer party leader, aged 83.
18. Dr. Kenzo Wadagaki, Prof. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., etc., aged 60.
Aug. 24. Mr. Kamon Shibata, ex-Minister of Education, aged 58.
28. Mr. Richard C. Veit, Dir. of the Standard Oil Co., Y'hama, aged 58

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YASUDA GINKO, Ltd.

(THE YASUDA BANK)

Kobuna-cho, Nihombashi-ku, TOKYO.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	¥25,000,000
CAPITAL (PAID UP)	¥17,500,000
RESERVE FUND	¥ 5,555,176
DEPOSITS, JUNE 30TH, 1919. . .	¥132,603,297

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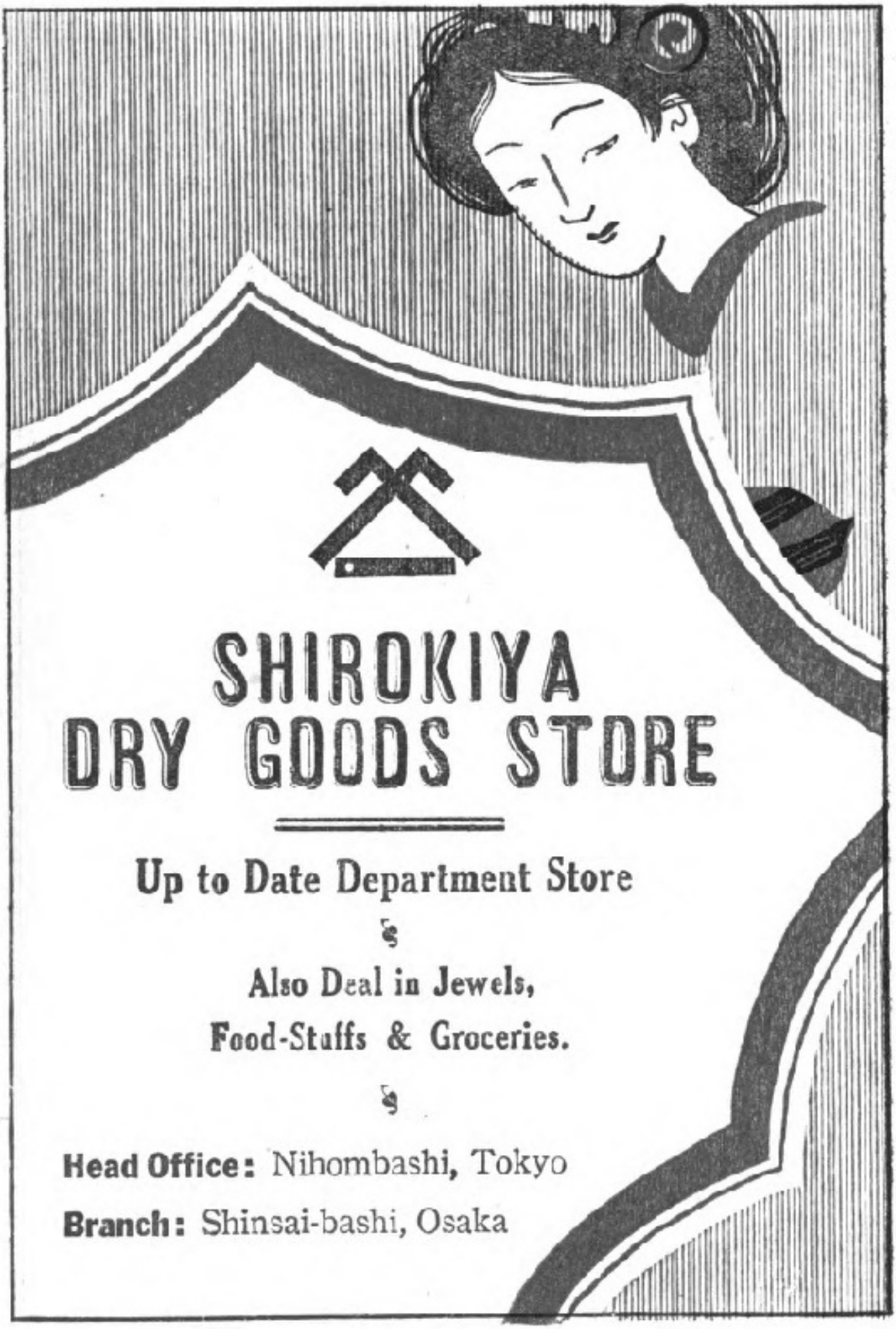

SHIROKIYA
DRY GOODS STORE

Up to Date Department Store

Also Deal in Jewels,
Food-Stuffs & Groceries.

Head Office: Nihombashi, Tokyo

Branch: Shinsai-bashi, Osaka

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CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY

Japan is situated between 21°45′ and 50°56′ N. latitude and 119°18′ and 156°32′ E. longitude. The territory comprised within this limit consists of six large islands, i.e. Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, Hokkaido, Formosa, Southern Karafuto (Saghalien) below 50° lat., and the Peninsula of Korea (Chosen), and about six hundred smaller islands. Of these islands Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Iki, Awaji and the four archipelagoes of Pescadores, Chishima (Kuriles), Ogasawara (Bonin) and Okinawa (Luchu) may deserve mention, all the rest being insignificant. Japan proper comprises the four large islands of Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido, and is exclusive of Formosa and its adjoining islands, and Karafuto (Saghalien) and Korea.

TERRITORY

As a result of the war of 1894-1895 fought with China and that of 1904-05 fought with Russia, the Japanese territory made a sudden expansion during the reign of the late Emperor Meiji. By the former Japan acquired Formosa and the outlying island of Pescadores, while the later war obtained the southern half of Saghalien ceded by Russia and the annexation of Korea, to say nothing of the right of lease of the Liaotung Peninsula. Thus the reign of the late Emperor is memorable for having expanded the Japanese territory by about 75 per cent. The Imperial realm covers 43,458.67 sq. r., distributed as follows as to area :—

	Coast line (m)	Area (r)	% of Area
Honshu (with outlying islands)	2,475.46	14,571.12	33.53
Shikoku (with outlying islands)	675.81	1,180.67	2.72
Kyushu (with outlying islands)	1,846.86	2,617.54	6.02
Hokkaido (with outlying islands)	650.48	5,083.87	11.70
Formosa	331.67	2,324.16	5.35
Chishima (31 islands)	591.24	1,011.49	2.33
Okinawa (55 islands)	315.06	156.91	0.36
Karafuto	—	2,2 8.92	5.08
Korea	—	14,123.00	32.50
Others	536.89	180.99	0.41
Total	7,423.47	43,458.67	100

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Mountains.—The land is mountainous and volcanic, and is traversed by two chains of which one comes from Saghalien and the other from China via Formosa. The two chains encounter at the middle of Honshu, thereby producing rugged upheavals popularly known among foreign mountaineers as "Japanese Alps." These ragged ranges divide Honshu into two main

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sections, "Southern Japan" and "Northern Japan," the two presenting striking contrast, geographically and politically. Peaks standing prominent in this district are Fuji, Norikuraga-take, On-take, Yariga-take, Iwo-san, Akaiwa-san, etc.

The following are the principal mountain peaks measuring above 8,000 feet:—

Name of Mountain	ft.	Name of Mountain	ft.
Niitaka (Mt. Morrison in Formosa)	13,020	Yatsuya-take (Kai)	9,667
Fuji	12,387	Arakawa-dake	9,600
Akaishi (Shinano)	10,214	Shakujoga-take (Shinano)...	9,240
Shiranesan	10,212	Norikura (Hida and Shinano)	9,109
Yariga-take	10,204	Hoyei-san (Suruga)	8,913
On-take Shinano)	10,128	Ho-o-dake	8,857
Dairenge (Etchu)	10,000	Ko-shidake (Kai, Shinano, Musashi)	8,553
Shira-umaga-take	9,920	Kimpu (Kai)	8,549
Komaga-take (Kai)	9,905	Tateyama (Etchu)	8,500
Senjoga-take	9,769	Tateshina (Shinano)	8,349
Renge (Shinano and Etchu)	9,683	Asamayama (Shinano) ...	8,230
Aka-dake	9,676	Nikko (Shimotsuke)	8,195

Besides Niitaka mentioned above, there are in Formosa six peaks standing over 10,000ft.

Rivers.—Rivers are comparatively short in length and of rapid current, as the distance between the water sheds and the coast is necessarily limited.

Rivers with navigable length of above 70 *ri* in are as follows:—

Name of River	Length *ri*	Name of River	Length *ri*
Tone	217.17	Kiso	114.81
Shinano	178.18	Ishikari	92·38
Yodo	168.17	Tenryu	90 18
Kitakami	153.22	Omono	85.00
Akano	149.01	Teshiwo...	77.26
Ara-kawa	126.19	Shingu	74.21
Mogami	117.04		

Lakes and Ponds.—These inland basins of water are generally of volcanic or seismic origin. Lake Biwa is the largest, measuring 59 *ri* 32 *cho* in circumference. Towada (7.04), Suwa (4.22), Hakone (5.04), and Chuzenji (5.09) are all noted mountain lakes.

Plains.—Though mountainous, Japan is not poor in plains of Tertiary or Quarterly formation. Hokkaido contains seven such plains, namely Tokachi (893 million sq. *tsubo*), Ishikari (578 mil. sq. *tsubo*), Kushiro 1,474 mil.), Nemuro (380 mil.), Kitami (279 mil.), Hidaka 230 mil.) and Teshio (217 mil.), Then in Honshu there are Echigo plain, Sendai plain, Kwanto plain with Tokyo and Yokohama in it and supporting about 6 million souls; Mino-Owari plain supporting 1½ million souls; Kinai plain with Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe in it and feeding over 2½ million people; and Tsukushi plain in Kyushu, where 67 percent of the coal produced in Japan are supplied.

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Harbors and Bays.—The Pacific or outer coast is far more diversified in outline than the Japan Sea or inner coast. The coast line of the former measures in aggregate 4,225 *ri* against 1,155 *ri* of the latter. In Honshu alone the outer coast measures 1,311 *ri* and the other only 651 *ri*. The sea on the Pacific coast is very deep and the bed deepens quite abruptly, culminating at a place not far from the eastern coast of Northern Japan in the Tuscarora depression of not less than 4,655 fathoms, the fifth deepest sea-bed in the world. On the other hand the depth of the Japan Sea averages only 1,200 fathoms, the deepest bed lying nearer to the continent. The eastern coast of Northern Japan, i.e. from Cape Shiriya to Cape Inuboye not far from Tokyo Bay, has only one continuous large inlet, the Bay of Sendai and the Bay of Matsushima, but it is rich in smaller indentations forming coves, fiords or lochs. The southern coast of Honshu, extending from near Tokyo Bay to Cape Satta in Kyushu, abounds in large indentations many of which furnish excellent anchorages. These inlets are Tokyo Bay, Gulf of Sagami, Bay of Owari, Bay of Ise, Strait of Kii, Bay of Osaka, Gulf of Tosa, etc. not to mention the Inland Sea which may practically be regarded as one large inland basin.

The Inland Sea, of world wide renown on account of its charming scenes, measures 1,325 square miles, 410,000 metres in length and 90,000 metres wide in the widest part, its coast lines aggregating 700 miles. The water is as deep as 68 fathoms at the deepest part. The sea communicates with the outer sea by four straits all very narrow, making the sea within practically secure from any hostile operation. The Shimonoseki strait of 3,927 to 590 metres wide guards the west, the Hayatomo strait of 12,000 metres guards the south-west, while the east and south-east are guarded respectively by Yura strait measuring 3,927 metres and Naruto strait of 1,376 metres.

The western coast i.e. coast facing China, of Honshu, is also very much serrated, and it was to this shore that the old civilization was first introduced from the opposite coast of China. The three promontories of Kizuki, Shimabara and Nomo enclose one large bay on which are situated Nagasaki, Sasebo and other anchorages. Ariake Bay, Yatsushiro Bay and Kagoshima Bay are other indentations on this coast.

The Japan Sea coast is zigzagged only along the northern coast of Kyushu, the three bays of Hakata, Karatsu and Imari being most notable. The islands of Iki and Tsushima lie between it and the southern extremity of Korean Peninsula, between which and Tsushima exists a narrow strait of only 47,000 metres wide and shallow in depth. The monotonous nature of the Japan Sea coast of Honshu is somewhat diversified by presence, here and there, of lagoons formed by depression of land and the action of waves and wind. Shinji Lagoon is one of such depressions. The only noteworthy indentation along the whole coast is that forming the Gulf of Wakasa on which are situated the Admiralty Port of Maizuru, and the harbors of Miyazu, Tsuruga, etc. One interesting geographical feature is that owing to the presence of the gulf the most constricted neck of Honshu is formed. Between Maizuru and the Bay of Osaka the distance, as the crow flies, is reduced to only 80 000 metres, and that between Tsuruga and the Bay of Ise is nearly equal to it. From Tsuruga to Osaka the distance is 125,000. The presence of Lake Biwa and some other lakes and also rivers in the intervening space considerably reduces the length of the terra firma section, so that it is conceivable that in some remote

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future the Pacific coast and the Japan Sea coast may become connected by a canal.

Between Gulf Wakasa and Tsugaru promontory a curve formed by Noto promontory is the only one worthy of mention, whatever other inlets found being insignificant and at best forming river ports. The Gulf of Mutsu is separated from Oshima promontory lying opposite by Tsugaru strait which measures about 20,000 metres wide. The gulf measures 60,000 metres by 40,000 metres, and possesses a depth of 20 fathoms.

The coast of Hokkaido and of Formosa is not much better as to advantage of anchorages. The former is characterised by the presence of sand dunes formed by strong wind and sediments brought down by rivers. The Volcanic Bay and Oshima Promontory, Nemuro Bay and Ishikari Bay only deserve mention. The coast of Formosa presents a sharp contrast in the eastern and western shores, the former ending abruptly in deep water and the latter terminating in shelving bottom with shoals. The three larger islands of the Pescadore group enclose between themselves an important anchorage.

Harbors Open to Foreign Steamers

Sixty harbors are open to the call of foreign steamers, these being as follows:—

Yokohama	(Honshu)	Wakamatsu	(Kyushu)	Anping	(Formosa)
Kobe	„	Moji	„	Kyuko	„
Niigata	„	Hakata	„	Kōrō	„
Osaka	„	Karatsu	„	Gōrō	„
Yokkaichi	„	Kuchinotsu	„	Rokkō	„
Shimonoseki	„	Misumi	„	Tosekikō	„
Taketoyo	„	Suminoye	„	Tōkō	„
Shimizu	„	Izuhara	„	Mekon	„
Tsuruga	„	Sasuna	„	Fusan	(Korea)
Nanao	„	Shikami	„	Mokpho	„
Ebisu	„	Nawa	„	Kunsan	„
Fushiki	„	Hakodate	(Hokkaido)	Ninsen	„
Sakae	„	Otaru	„	Seoul	„
Hamada	„	Kushiro	„	Chinnampho	„
Miyadzu	„	Muroran	„	Shin Gishu	„
Itozaki	„	Nemuro	„	Gensan	„
Aomori	„	Keelung	(Formosa)	Jyoshin	„
Nagoya	„	Tansui	„	Sheishin	„
Nagasaki	(Kyushu)	Takow	„	Otomari	(Karafuto)
Miike	„				

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION

Wind.—During the colder season beginning with September and ending April, Japan is visited by northern and western winds coming from the continent due to the fact that the atmospheric pressure is low in the Pacific, i.e. 751 m.m. while on the continent the average pressure record is 772 m.m., a difference of 22 m.m. The wind in this season is therefore strong. During the warmer season extending from May to September, the pressure in the Pacific rises to about 767 m.m. while that on the continent

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falls to about 762, a difference of 5. South-western wind of weak force therefore prevails during this season. In general, Suttsu in Hokkaido is visited by the strongest wind of all the places in Japan, the average being not less than 9 metres per second. Then follow Soya, Akita, Choshi, Yokosuka, etc. On the other hand, Izuhara in Tsushima, Kumamoto, Gifu and Tokachi are least exposed to strong wind, the average velocity being not more than 2 metres per second. The most striking fact about wind in Japan is the periodic visit of typhoon which generally originates at the vicinity of Luzon. Japan has about nine or ten such visits every year. There are different varieties of typhoon as classified according to place of origin and direction of passage. They generally visit Japan between June and October and their velocity attains as much as 70 miles.

GALES IN 1917

Observatory	Number of days visited by gales	Speed of gales (per second) Average	Maximum
		m.	m.
Taihoku	104	5	29
Kagoshima	97	4	29
Hiroshima	11	3	14
Osaka	142	5	28
Nagasaki	175	5	37
Sakae	82	4	26
Nagoya	70	4	20
Tokyo	50	4	40
Niigata	154	5	33
Yamagata	58	3	17
Aomori	153	5	25
Seoul	19	3	14
Dairen	219	6	27
Mukden	87	4	18

Typhoons.—The typhoon of Sept. 30, 1917 was the furiest on record in Tokyo and vicinity and generally for the whole country. Reported south of Luchu on Sept. 27, it reached Tokyo on the evening of Oct. 1, developing between 9 and 10 p. m. a velocity of 43 yards a second. It then veered to N. W. and gradually spent itself. The following morning it calmed down. A heavy rainfall and high waves all combined to inflict serious damage on life and property throughout the country. As officially reported, lives lost in Tokyo Prefecture alone numbered 990, with 275 missing and 1,155 seriously injured. Again on the 29th and 30th Aug. '18, Japan was visited by a typhoon. Reported south of the Bonin Island on the 26th, it advanced to N. W. reaching Tokyo on the afternoon of the 30th. It was accompanied as in '17 by a deluge of rain. In the Western Japan, especially in Kyushu and Shikoku, it wrought a great havoc. In Tokushima Prefecture alone over 200 houses were blown down or washed away while about 80 persons were killed or missing. It caused heavy seas in various places interrupting communications. The velocity of the wind at one time reached 21.23 metres per second while the rain gauge recorded 3.7 inches.

Late Frost.—The invasion of cold wind from the Asiatic continent

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often causes late frost, which frequently inflicts heavy damage to young mulberry leaves, and hence to spring sericulture.

	Average time	As occurred last
Tokyo	April 6	May 13, 1902
Mito	„ 18	„ 16, „
Kofu	„ 21	„ 15, „
Utsunomiya	„ 30	„ 16, 1900

MONTHLY AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN 1917

	Taihoku.	Nagasaki.	Hiroshima.	Osaka.	Tokyo.	Kyoto.	Niigata.	Aomori.	Sapporo.	Dairen.
	C°	C°	C°	C°	C°	C°	C°	C°	C°	C°
Jan.	13.3	3.0	1.9	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	-1.6	-2.6	-8.1
Feb.	13.7	4.6	3.7	4.3	4.5	2.7	1.6	-0.6	-5.1	-4.8
Mar.	15.4	7.7	6.6	7.0	6.4	6.1	4.3	0.9	-1.8	2.2
Apr.	19.6	13.4	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.1	10.1	7.1	4.9	10.1
May.	22.5	16.5	16.0	16.5	15.8	15.2	13.8	11.4	9.8	15.2
June.	27.3	21.2	21.0	21.1	19.6	20.8	18.0	16.3	14.6	21.0
July.	27.2	26.4	26.8	27.4	25.7	26.9	25.2	21.4	19.6	24.1
Aug.	28.2	25.9	26.0	26.6	25.0	25.4	24.9	22.8	21.4	25.1
Sept.	27.0	24.4	23.9	24.3	22.0	23.2	21.8	19.3	16.5	20.0
Oct.	23.1	18.0	17.1	18.2	16.8	17.0	16.2	13.6	11.1	14.0
Nov.	18.8	10.3	8.7	9.6	8.7	7.4	7.1	4.3	1.9	4.4
Dec.	14.0	4.8	3.6	5.2	4.0	2.9	3.3	0.9	-0.8	-5.0
Average	20.8	14.7	14.0	14.7	13.6	13.4	12.3	9.7	7.1	9.9
×Max	37.5	36.7	37.8	37.6	36.6	37.2	39.1	36.0	33.4	33.1
×Min	-0.2	-5.6	-8.3	-7.1	-8.1	-11.9	-9.7	-19.0	-25.6	-19.3

The sign (−) represents temperature below zero.
× Absolute maxima and minima since the establishment of the Observatories up to 1917.

Rainfalls.—Japan is one of the rainiest regions in the world, the average record for the whole country reaching as much as 1,570 m.m. a year. Oshima (in Kyushu) 3,400 m.m., Koshun (Formosa) 2,600, Taihoku 2,400 are visited by the heaviest precipitation, while Abashiri 715, Soya 840, Sapporo 970, Nagoya 1,190, Okayama 1,080, Tadotsu 1,100, etc., are some of the districts occupying the other extreme.

As a natural consequence of this heavy precipitation of rain or snow, the number of sunny days is comparatively small. Rain or snow claims 150 days on an average, the remaining 215 days being fair. Thus Japan may approximately be said to have, in a year, 4 sunny days for every 3 days of rain or snow. The two wettest seasons are from middle of June to beginning of July, and from beginning of September to beginning of October. The former called *bai-u* or *tsuyu* is especially marked on the Pacific coast or Southern Japan, due to the appearance of low pressure areas in the Yangtsz valley of China which travel north-eastward. Among places where wet days prevail may be mentioned Oshima 242 days, Niigata

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and Akita 230, Kanazawa 217, Fukushima 217, Fukui 217, Aomori 215, Suttsu 210, Sakai (Hoki) 206. On the other hand places with least number of wet days are Kure 120, Okayama 121, Oita 130, Kobe, Osaka and Kofu each 132, Yokohama 133, Kochi and Kumagaye each 137, Nagoya 130, etc. Hōko-to (Pescadores) 91 and Tainan 104 and many other places in Formosa may be regarded as exception.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALLS AND SNOWFALLS IN 1917

	Taihoku.	Nagasaki.	Hiroshima.	Osaka.	Tokyo.	Kyoto.	Niigata.	Aomori.	Sapporo.	Dairen.
	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.
Jan.	79	65	29	153	33	19	337	216	143	01
Feb.	137	39	19	26	16	37	165	85	109	7
Mar.	245	113	154	148	170	182	142	213	40	7
Apr.	261	125	89	65	81	82	63	83	75	4
May.	264	60	90	56	72	56	46	53	46	40
June.	293	220	241	186	177	272	1[illegible]3	97	111	27
July.	343	76	44	47	17	69	119	41	123	298
Aug.	419	168	102	99	45	116	105	76	28	139
Sept.	187	196	351	360	255	320	371	204	125	150
Oct.	112	207	209	208	355	227	222	182	155	24
Nov.	15	35	13	32	82	31	298	154	125	37
Dec.	49	57	8	19	4	17	285	147	113	12
Days of rainfalls and snowfalls during the year	201	191	142	141	131	157	229	226	198	76

Flood.—Though the disasters from earthquakes appeal, from their nature, more forcibly to popular imagination, those caused by flood inflict in reality far more serious injuries on life and property.

For the damage from floods Japan has to blame herself, as it is principally attributable to the reckless denudation of wooded area. Sands and gravels brought down the naked slopes by heavy rains have so much raised the bed of rivers that in quite a large number of places it is considerably higher than the level of the surrounding districts.

The Tenryu was at one time as unruly as others and caused much damage, but it has become comparatively harmless since the head water district was planted. For further details about riparian works and flood, vide chapter, Public Works.

FAUNA AND FLORA

Japan is very rich in fauna and flora, owing to the fact that (1) the land is very much elongated from north to south, (2) has highly indented coast and (3) lastly owing to the existence of several high mountains.

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The northern parts of Japan (i.e. Saghalien, Chishima islands, Hokkaido, and Korea) have much in common with Manchuria, Siberia and Europe as to species, while the southern parts (Formosa, Lochoo island and Ogasawara island) with south China, Oceania and India.

FAUNA

Number of species found in Japan and those peculiar to or specially conspicuous in the country are as follows :—

Mammals ... ... 80 species.
Peculiar to Japan ... ... 30 species.

Ex. Japanese ape (Macacus speciosus); Chichibu bat (Synotus darjirlingensis); mountain mole (Urotrichus talpoides); Japanese weasel (Putorius itatsi); Ezo weasel (P. erminea); Japanese fox (Canis Japonicus); Japanese deer (Cervus sika); Japanese horse (Lepus brachyrus); flying-squirrel (Pteromys momonga); Japanese bear (Ursus japonicus); Korean tiger (Felis tigris); sea-otter (Enhydra lutris); fur-seal (Otaria ursina); wild boar (Sus levcommystax); Formosa ant-eater (Manis pentadactyla).

Birds number over 400 species, of which three-fourths are pale-arctic region species, and one-fourth are either Ethiopian region types or forms peculiar to Japan.

Ex. Japanese owl (Ninox japonica, Scops japonicus); Tsushima wood-pecker (Thriponax richardsi); red wood-pecker (Dendrocopus japonicus); blue wood-pecker (Gecinus awokera); Japanese lark (Alanda japonica); Japanese robin (Erithacus akahige); black-back wag-tail (Motacilla japonica); Japanese crane (Grus japonensis); Japanese bush-warbler (Cettia cantans); Japanese swan (Cygnus bewicki); albatross (Diomedea brachyura).

Reptiles ... ... 34 species.

Ex. Japanese snapping-turtle (Trionyx japonicus); stone tortoise (Emys japonica); blue-sea-turtle (Chelonia viridis); Japanese gecko (Gecko japonicus); Ryukyu three-parts-tail snake (Trimeresurus rinkinanus).

Amphibians ... ... 22 species.

Ex. Japanese bull-frog (Bufo japonicus); Japanese tree-frog (Hyla japonica); Japanese frog (Rana japonica); giant salamander (Megalobatrachus maximus); Hakone salamander (Onychodactylus japonicus).

Fishes ... ... 1,230 species.

Ex. Japanese perch-sea-wolf (Percalabrax japonicus); Pelor japonicum; Monocentris japonicus; Acipencer mikadoi; Petromyzon fluviatilis; Japanese tunny (Thynnus sibi ; Samma Scombresox saira ; Japanese eel (Augilla japonica); Japanene sharks (Carcharias japonicus ; Pristiophorus japonicus).

Insects ... ... over 20,000 species.
Dragon-flies ... ... over 100 species.
Ants ... ... over 100 species.

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Cicada	38 species.
Butterflies	about 400 species.

Besides those stated above there are spiders (over 1000 sp.), shrimps (Palinurus japonicus), crabs (of which Macrocheir japonicus is the most giant crustacea in the world), hermit crabs (about 70 sp.) squills (about 30 sp.), shell-fishes or mollusca (over 3000 sp.), cuttle-fishes and octopans (72 sp.), sea-squirts, sea-mats, worms, star-fishes, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers, wheel animalcules, small and large jelly-fishes, sea anemones, sponges, and others, all consisting of numbers of species.

Flora

Species existing in Japan are

Flower plants (Phanerogamia)	3,200 species.
Flowerless plants or ferns (Cryptogamia)...	300 species.
Sea-weeds or algæ	about 400 species.

Principal plants of Japan

a) In the Northern zone (Northern part of the Main island, Hokkaido, Chishima islands, Saghalien, north Korea) we have Polygonum; Spiræa japonica; Petasites japonicus; Cacalia; Taxus; Picea; Japanese Judast-tree (Cercidiphyllum japonicum); beech trees (Fagus); Pinus pumila.

b) The Middle zone (Main island and south Korea),—cherry trees; plum trees; peach; azalea; maple trees; pine tree (Pinus desiflora); Cryptomeria japonica; Abies firmag Podocarpus; Pasania; Ginkio biloba.

c) The Southern zone (Kyushu, Loochoo islands, Formosa, and Ogasawara islands),—Oak tree (Quercus); camelia; Eurya; Pittosporum; Ficus; Saccharum; Livistona; Liquidambar; Calamus; Alsophila; Pandanus; Cyathea.

Ornament plants and the places noted for them

Pine trees (Pinus pentaphylla; P. densiflora; P. thunbergii; P. koraiensis). Places noted for them are,—Matsushima in Rikuzen; Amanohashidate in Tango; Takasago in Harima; Karasaki in Omi.

Cherry trees (Prunus pseudo-cerasus; P. yedoensis; P. Miqueliana; P. pendula; P. campanulata). Places noted for them are,—Yoshino in Yamato; Arashiyama near Kyoto; Koganei, Arakawa, Mukojima and Asukayama in or about Tokyo.

The plum tree consists of several hundred varieties, and the places noted for the flower are;—Tsukigase, Sugita near Yokohama, Mito, Atami.

The camelia has over hundred varieties, the chrysanthemum as many as several thousands, and the azalea, 60 or 70 varieties. The azalea is at its best at Okubo and Hibiya in Tokyo, and Kurume in Kyushu.

The peony numbers 70 or 80 varieties, and the morning-glory much more. Iriya in Tokyo is famous for the latter. The pretty iris flower is shown to best advantage at Horikiri in Tokyo, while the wistaria, purple and white varieties, gives a grand display at Kameido in Tokyo.

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CHAPTER II

OUTLINE OF JAPANESE HISTORY

Mythical period.—The "age of gods" preceding the accession of the First Emperor JIMMU is, like the corresponding period in Greek history, made up of strange tales of the gods and demi-gods. In this age flourished the Sun-Goddess, or AMATERASU DAIJINGU, enshrined in the Great Temple of Ise, her brother the Impetuous SUSANOO to whom the Great Temple of Izuno is dedicated, and all the host of "milliard deities."

Legendary period.—From the accession of the first Mikado, JIMMU TENNO, B. C. 660, to about the reign of YURYAKU TENNO (A. D. 457-480) the Imperial House was chiefly employed, according to the time honored legends and traditions, in bringing to subjugation the north eastern region still held by the earlier inhabitants the Ainus, and Kyushu which was probably in close touch with the kingdoms in the Korean Peninsula. In the dim light of this prehistoric period move such heroic figures as Prince YAMATODAKE who was sent to subjugate the regions at the north and the south, while the name of the Empress JINGO stands conspicuous as the conqueror of the hostile Korean kingdoms. Her grand councillor, TAKENOUCHI-NO-SUKUNE is our Methuselah, being recorded to have attained the age of 300.

Introduction of Buddhism and Establishment of Capital at Kyoto.—We begin to tread on surer ground from the reign of Kimmei Tenno when with the introduction of Buddhism and Chinese classics through Korea, Japan gradually advanced toward civilization through contact with the more enlightened Korea, and through her with China. The arrival of this exotic religion occasioned a fierce internal discord between the rival clans of the MONONOBE and the SOGA, and the latter, who was in favor of adopting it, came out triumphant. The Soga family assumed the real power of the country, assassinated a Mikado who was unfriendly to them, and through their encouragement and that of Prince Shotoku, Buddhism spread both to the Court and among the masses. This caused a marked rise of Japanese art, principally of religious character, especially in the reign of the first woman Empress in Japan, i. e, Suiko (593-628). The Horyuji temple in Yamato, built more than 1300 years ago and the eldest wooden structure extant in the world, is one of the temples erected at that time. In 607 A. D. Japan first sent her embassy to China, then under the Tung dynasty. The arrogance of the Soga, invited their downfall under the reign of Tenchi Tenno, who before accession to the Throne, had headed the faction that destroyed the family. The Court recovered its supreme authority. Meanwhile HOKKAIDO was subdued and the victorious arm was even extended to the northern MANCHURIA. On the other hand

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Japan lost the suzerain right over KOREA. The reign of KOTOKU TENNO, (645-654), the predecessor of Tenchi, is remarkable for having thoroughly remodelled the administrative system on that of China, and for having introduced the Chinese custom of "year name." GEMMYO TENNO (708-715), the 5th Empress of Japan, removed the seat of the Court, which had been shifting its seat from one place to other, to NARA, where for about seventy years art and culture had attained a marked development, which in some respects has never been equalled, as may be judged from the treasures, over 3000 articles in all, kept in the vestry of SHOSO-IN, NARA, they being the articles that were used by SHOMU TENNO and presented to the temple after his death in 756. The first Japanese book extant, *Kojiki*, and first Japanese anthology, *Manyoshu*, were the production of the Nara period. Buddhism retained its great influence over the Court to such an extent that an infatuated Empress KOKEN TENNO (749-758) even contemplated to elevate her favorite monk DOKYO to the Throne, though from this fate Japan was saved by the fearless opposition of KIYOMARO.

Court at Kyoto.—Established as the Imperial capital in 794 KYOTO was the center of power and culture for about 400 years till 1192 when YORITOMO established at KAMAKURA the *Imperator* government, and reduced the position of the Imperial city to one of nominal importance. Meanwhile the actual power at the Imperial Court had passed to the ministerial family of FUJIWARA which was founded by KAMATARI, Tenchi Tenno's righthand man in the plot against the Soga family. Art and literature made a striking development, and the Court gave itself up to refined amusement, leaving the sterner duty of maintaining peace to warrior classes of which TAIRA, or HEIKE, and the MINAMOTO, or GENJI, family came to the front. The period witnessed the invention of the *kana* scripts by KOBO DAISHI, an innovation of immense educational importance as it helped the spread of learning among the people, and made possible the appearance of such classics as *Genji Monogatari* by MURASAKI SHIKIBU, *Makuranososhi* by SEISHONAGON, *Yeikwa Monogatari* by AKAZOME-EMON, and others, all by maids of honor. KI-NO-TSURAUKI who compiled another anthology, *Kokin-shu*, furnished a model of the mixed style of Chinese characters and *kana*, in his classic diary, *Tosa-nikki*. The custom of sending students to China for study had already been discontinued.

The effeminacy of the ruling class at the Court was followed by the rise of the military family of HEIKE which overthrew its rival the GENJI and assumed the administrative authority as successor to the FUJIWARA. It proved a very short ascendency of only about 20 years, for living amidst the enervating atmosphere of Kyoto the original warlike spirit was soon frittered away, and the HEIKE fell an easy prey before the fierce attack of the rough and rude followers of the GENJI who had been watching their opportunity in the provinces. The battles fought between the rival armies near Kobe, Yashima and Dannoura furnish romantic chapters in the history of Japan.

Period of Kamakura.—YORITOMO brought the whole of Japan under complete subjugation, not sparing even his own brother YOSHITSUNE who had destroyed the Heike clan. Around Kamakura grew up culture of severer type agreeable to simpler taste of the warrior classes. The power soon passed to the Hojo family from which came the wife of Yoritomo, and for about a century this humbler family wielded the

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supreme authority as *Shikken*, or *Regents*, to the boy Shoguns selected from among the children of courtiers at Kyoto, and ruled the country in peace and prosperity. The reign is memorable for the arrival first in 1274 and next in 1281 of the MONGOL armada, which was, however, annihilated with the help of the "divine wind" or typhoons in modern parlance.

The Imperial Court that had long been chafing under the humiliating treatment of one or other military rulers repeatedly attempted to recover its legitimate authority, and an abortive rising in 1221 resulted in the wholesale exile of the three retired Tenno. A similar attempt by GODAIGO TENNO (1319-1339) fared no better at first, but by this time the maladministration of the Hojo had very much alienated public support. KUSUNOKI MASASHIGE first raised the banner of anti-Hojo campaign near Kyoto and he was followed by NITTA YOSHISADA, and lastly ASHIKAGA TAKAUJI. Kamakura was sacked and taken by Nitta, and the Hojo regency ceased to exist. Godaigo, who had been exiled to Oki, reascended the throne and the restoration of the Imperial power was consummated for the first time, but only for the short while. The courtiers and favorites claimed the lion's share in the distribution of the vast domains held before by the Hojo, and there was only a little left to be given to those generals and their followers who at the cost of their lives and blood, pulled down the Hojo. TAKAUJI read the sign of the times, raised the banner of rebellion at Kamakura and set up one of the Imperial princes as his own Emperor. For half a century Japan had two Imperial Courts, the Southern Court, which was supported by the followers of the unfortunate Godaigo, and the Northern Court backed by the ASHIKAGA. KUSUNOKI, NITTA, KITABATAKE, and others who remained faithful to the Southern Court were killed in one battle after another, and the rival courts were fused in 1392.

Ashikaga shogunate.—The rule of the ASHIKAGA shogunate established at Kyoto was never a strong one and the powerful barons in the provinces were practically left as lord of themselves. As regards matters of taste and refinement, however, this period made a very valuable contribution to the history of civilization of Japan. Thus it was in the time of the 8th SHOGUN YOSHIMASA (1436-90) that the art of tea ceremonial, the lyric drama called No, and others were first originated in this country. The period is also memorable for having revived trade with China, then under the Sung dynasty, and witnessed the visit of many Japanese artists to and learned priests from the opposite shore. Japanese freebooters also ventured out in their frail craft and spread terror along the coast of Korea and China. The arrival of the first PORTUGUESE ship in 1541, of the SPANIARD not long after, and of FRANCIS XAVIER, a Jesuit missionary in 1549, are noteworthy incidents in our history.

For more than a century from about the middle of the 15th century, state of anarchy prevailed, the shogunate having completely lost its prestige. By force of arms and by crafty schemes all the ambitious barons were bent on annexing the domains of the weaker neighbors. One of them, ODA NOBUNAGA, of Owari, succeded in subjugating all the neighborhood, and the way to Kyoto thus cleared, he was able to advance to the Imperial capital, which must have been left in the state of utter desolation in consequence of repeated battles fought in and about it. His victorious troops conquered at east and west. In this expedition of territorial

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expansion Hideyoshi, one of his generals who had entered his service as a mere menial retainer, distinguished himself over all the veteran generals of Nobunaga. When he was killed by his general Mitsuhide in 1582, Hideyoshi came back in a hurry, revenged upon Mitsuhide in a pitched battle fought near Kyoto, and by promptly forestalling all the other generals of the unfortunate Nobunaga, made himself the master of the grand work built almost to completion by Nobunaga.

Nobunaga even adopted the policy of encouragement to Christianity, chiefly to check the rampant tendency of Buddhist priests against whom he had even led a crusade. TOKUGAWA IYEYASU, the lord of Mikawa, Totomi and Suruga, was an ally of Nobunaga, but with the assumption of power by Hideyoshi to the exclusion of Nobunaga's two sons, Iyeyasu adopted the attitude of neutrality, and next one of hostility when one of the two sons, for having sided with an enemy of Hideyoshi, fled to Iyeyasu. The latter took up the cause of the refugee, fought with the overwhelming host of Hideyoshi, and routed his advance army. Hideyoshi judged it wiser to win over Iyeyasu by peaceful means instead of by war, and the two houses became reconciled.

Hideyoshi brought the whole country under his sway, built his castle at Osaka, and then built another at Momoyama at Fushimi, besides a magnificient mansion at Kyoto. His love of splendor and display was reflected on the art of this period, and painting, architecture, and so forth developed a bold style.

Hideyoshi next turned his attention to the ambitious project of subduing China, and in 1592 the invading army landed in Korea. For seven years, with the interruption of three intervening years, the invaders routed the Koreans and their allies the Chinese army. The expedition, however, ended abortive owing to the death of Hideyoshi in 1598.

Tokugawa Shogunate.—Iyeyasu was now the most powerful man, for Hideyoshi's son Hideyori at Osaka was still a minor. The jealousy of a number of the followers of Osaka, brought about in 1600 the great battle of Sekigahara between them and Iyeyasu in which the two houses of Mori and Shimazu that sided with the former fared hard. His victory further strengthened the position of the Tokugawa family. It then provoked war upon Osaka and the latter fell in 1615.

Japan enjoyed on the whole peace and prosperity during the shogunate of Tokugawa that lasted over two centuries and a half. Christianity that had been tabooed by Hideyoshi was tolerated, and intercourse with foreign countries was encouraged. Thus in 1610 the Spaniards who were wrecked on the coast of Japan were sent to Mexico by a Japanese ship, while in 1614 Date Masamune, the lord of Sendai, dispatched Hasekura Rokuemon to Rome to inspect the state of affairs there. This liberal policy was soon superseded by one of prohibition owing to the rivalry between the Dutch and the Portuguese traders. The rising of the Christians into rebellion at Amakusa in 1637 was followed by a severer policy against the religion and foreign commerce, exception being made only in favor of the Dutch and the Chinese. Thus Japan remained secluded till the arrival of Commodore Perry's mission in 1853 to demand the opening of the country for commerce.

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Learning was encouraged by the shogunate, chiefly to repress the warlike propensity of the daimyos, and this led in time to historical and literary researches of Japan by our scholars. Interesting to state these researches brought home to their minds the abnormal state of government in which Japan was placed in leaving military classes to encroach upon the Imperial sovereignty and in reducing the Court to nonentity. Meanwhile the extravagance of the successive shoguns and their immediate followers highly impaired their credit, while the arrival of foreign warships one after the other in quick succession in the early 19th further tended to reveal their internal decay. The shogunate applied the Court for permission to open the country, and thus voluntarily placed itself under the direction of the legitimate rulers. The latter of course rejected the petition, and some powerful daimyos, first Choshu (Mori) and next Satsuma (Shimazu), who had owed grudge against the Tokugawa on account of the battle of Sekigahara, took up the cause of the Court. The shogunate found itself placed between the devil and the deep sea, the latter in the shape of the foreign Powers urging for the opening of the country. The trouble was too great for the impotent shogunate to settle, and at last the shogun Keiki, the last of the illustrious line who was enlightened enough to perceive the trend of the times, surrendered the vicarious power of ruling the country and the Imperial Court recovered its full prerogative which had been kept in abeyance for about ten centuries. This memorable event was not consummated without some bloodshed, though fortunately of short duration, between a section of the misguided partisans of the Tokugawa and the Imperial adherents. (For later historical survey commencing with the advent of the new régime in 1868, see the chapters on Politics, etc.)

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List of Mikados in Alphabetical Order

Ankan	534	— 535
Ankō	454	— 456
Annei	548 B. C.	— 511 B. C.
Antoku	1181	—1185
Bidatsu	572	— 585
Chūai	192	— 200
Chūkyo	1222	—1222
Daigo	898	— 930
Enyū	970	— 984
Fushimi	1288	—1298
Gemmyō	708	— 715
Genshō	715	— 723
Go-Daigo	1319	—1339
Go-Enyū*	1372	—1382
Go-Fukakusa	1247	—1259
Go-Fushimi	1299	—1301
Go-Hanazono	1429	—1464
Go-Horikawa	1222	—1232
Go-Ichijō	1017	—1036
Go-Kameyama	1368	—1392
Go-Kashiwabara	1501	—1502
Go-Kōgon*	1352	—1371
Go-Komatsu	*1383	—1392
	1392	—1412
Go-Kōmyō	1644	—1654
Go-Mizuno-o	1612	—1629
Go-Momozono	1771	—1779
Go-Murakami	1339	—1368
Go-Nara	1527	—1557
Go-Nijō	1302	—1308
Go-Reizei	1046	—1068
Go-Saga	1243	—1246
Go-Saiin	1655	—1663
Go-Sakurumachi	1763	—1770
Go-Sanjō	1069	—1073
Go-Shirakawa	1156	—1158
Go-Shujaku	1037	—1045
Go-Toba	1186	—1198
Go-Tsuchimikado	1465	—1500
Go-Uda	1275	—1287
Go-Yozei	1587	—1611
Hanazono	1308	—1318
Hansei	406	— 411
Heizei	806	— 809
Higashiyama	1687	—1709
Horikawa	1087	—1107
Ichijo	987	—1011
Inkyō	412	— 453
Itoku	510 B. C.	— 477 B. C.
Jimmu	660 B. C.	— 585 B. C.
Jingō Kōgō	210	— 269
Jitō	690	— 696
Jomei	629	— 641
Junna	824	— 833
Junnin	758	— 764
Juntoku	1211	—1221
Kaika	175 B. C.	— 98 B. C.
Kameyama	1260	—1274
Kammu	782	— 806
Kazan	985	— 986
Keikō	71	— 130
Kenshō	485	— 487
Keitai	507	— 531
Kimmei	540	— 571
Kōan	362 B. C.	— 291 B. C.
Kōbun	672	— 672
Kōgen	214 B. C	— 158 B. C.
Kōgyoku	642	— 645
Kōgon*	1332	—1335
Kōkaku	1780	—1817
Kōken	749	— 758
Kōkō	885	— 887
Kōmei	1847	—1866
Kōmyō*	1336	—1348
Kōnin	770	— 781
Konoe	1142	—1155
Kōrei	290 B. C.	— 215 B. C.
Kōshō	475 B. C.	— 393 B. C.
Kotoku	645	— 654
Meiji	1868	—1912
Meishō	1630	—1643
Mommu	697	— 707
Momozono	1747	—1762
Montoku	851	— 858
Murakami	947	— 967
Muretsu	499	— 506
Nakanomikado	1710	—1735
Nijō	1159	—1165
Nimmyō	834	— 850
Ninken	488	— 498
Ninkō	1817	—1846
Nintoku	313	— 399
Ōgimachi	1558	—1586
Ōjin	270	— 310
Reigen	1663	—1686
Reizei	968	— 969
Richū	400	— 405
Rokujō	1166	—1168
Saga	810	— 823
Saimei	655	— 661

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Sakuramachi	1736	—1747	Suisei	581 B. C.	— 549 B. C.
Sanjō	1012	—1015	Sujin	97 B. C.	— 30 B. C.
Seimu	131	— 190	Sushun	588	— 592
Seinei	480	— 484	Sutoku	1124	—1141
Seiwa	859	— 876	Takakura	1169	—1180
Senka	536	- 539	Temmu	673	— 686
Shijō	1233	—1242	Tenchi	668	— 671
Shirakawa	1073	—1086	Toba	1108	—1123
Shirakō	1411	—1428	Tsuchimikado	1199	—1210
Shōmu	724	— 748	Uda	888	— 897
Shotōku	765	— 770	Yōmei	586	— 587
Shukō*	1349	—1352	Yōzei	776	— 884
Shujaku	931	— 946	Yūryaku	457	— 459
Suiko	593	— 628			
Suinin	29 B. C.	— 70 A. D.			

The names printed in italics are female Mikados, and those marked with an asterisk were the sovereigns of the Northern Court (See. p. 12). The reigns before the Christian era are marked B. C.

List of the Shōguns and the Regents (Shikken)

Minamoto Family

Yoritomo	1192	—1199	Sanetomo	1203	—1219
Yoriie	1202	—1203			

Hōjō Family (Regents)

Morotoki	1301	—1311	Tokiyori	1246	—1263
Sadatoki	1284	—1301	Tsunetoki	1243	—1246
Takatoki	1312	—1333	Yasutoki	1225	—1242
Tokimasa	1136 (Born)	—1216 (Died)	Yoshitoki	1205	—1227
Tokimune	1261	—1284			

Ashikaga Family

Takauji	1338	—1358	Yoshimitsu	1368	—1394
Yoshiaki	1568	—1597	Yoshimochi	1394	—1423
Yoshiharu	1521	—1546	Yoshimune	1716	—1745
Yoshihide	1568	—1568	Yoshinori	1429	—1441
Yoshihisa	1472	—1489	Yoshinori	1358	—1367
Yoshikatsu	1441	—1443	Yoshiteru	1548	—1565
Yoshikazu	1423	—1425	Yoshizumi	1494	—1508
Yoshimasa	1449	—1472			

Tokugawa Family

Hidetada	1605	—1623	Ietsugu	1713	—1716
Ieharu	1760	—1786	Ietsuna	1651	—1680
Iemitsu	1623	—1650	Ieyasu	1603	—1605
Iemochi	1858	—1866	Ieyoshi	1838	—1853
Ienari	1787	—1838	Keiki	1867	—1868
Ienobu	1709	—1713	Tsunayoshi	1680	—1709
Iesada	1853	—1858	Yoshimune	1716	—1745
Ieshige	1745	—1760			

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List of Japanese "Year-Names"

An-ei	1772	Bun-sei	1818	Ei-chō	1096	Em-pō	1673
安永	1781	文政	1830	永長	1097	延寶	1681
An-gen	1175	Bun-shō	1466	Ei-en	987	En-chō	1096
安元	1177	文正	1467	永延	980	延長	1097
An-sei	1854	Bun-wa	1852	Ei-hō	1081	En-gen	1336
安政	1860	文和	1356	永保	1084	延元	1340
An-tei	1227	Chō-gen	1028	Ei-ji	1141	En-gi	901
安貞	1229	長元	1037	永治	1142	延喜	923
An-wa	968	Chō-hō	999	Ei-kan	983	En-kei	1308
安和	970	長保	1004	永觀	985	延慶	1311
Bum-mei	1469	Chō-ji	1104	Ei-kyō	1429	En-kyō	1744
文明	1487	長治	1106	永享	1441	延享	1748
Bum-pō	1317	Chō-kan	1163	Ei-kyū	1113	Enkyū	1069
文保	1319	長寬	1165	永久	1118	延久	1074
Bun-an	1444	Chō-kyō	1487	Ei-man	1165	En-ō	1239
文安	1449	長享	1489	永萬	1166	延應	1240
Bun-chū	1372	Chō-kyū	1040	Ei-nin	1293	En-ryaku	782
文中	1375	長久	1044	永仁	1299	延曆	805
Bun-ei	1264	Chō-reki	1037	Ei-reki	1160	En-toku	1489
文永	1275	長曆	1040	永曆	1161	延德	1492
Bun-ji	1185	Chō-roku	1457	Ei-roku	1558	Gem-bun	1736
文治	1190	長祿	1460	永祿	1570	元文	1741
Bun-ka	1804	Chō-shō	1132	Ei-sho	1045	Gen-chū	1384
文化	1818	長承	1135	永承	1053	元中	1393
Bun-ki	1501	Chō-toku	995	Ei-shō	1504	Gen-ei	1118
文龜	1504	長德	999	永正	1521	元永	1120
Bun-kyū	1361	Chō-wa	1012	Ei-so	989	Gen-ji	1864
文久	1863	長和	1017	永祚	990	元治	1865
Bun-ō	1260	Dai-dō	806	Ei-toku	1381	Gen-kei	877
文應	1261	大同	810	永德	1384	元慶	885
Bun-reki	1234	Dai-ei	1521	Ei-wa	1375	Gen-ki	1370
文曆	1235	大永	1528	永和	1379	元龜	1573
Bun-roku	1592	Dai-ji	1126	Em-bun	1356	Gen-kyō	132[illegible]
文祿	1596	大治	1131	延文	1361	元享	1324

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Gen-kō	1331	Hō-toku	1449	Ka-kitsu	1441	Ka-roku	1225
元弘	1334	寶德	1452	嘉吉	1444	嘉祿	1227
Gen-kyū	1204	Ji-an	1021	Kambun	1661	Ka-shō	1106
元久	1206	治安	1024	寬文	1673	嘉承	1108
Gen-na	1615	Jingo-keiun	767	Kam-pei	889	Ka-shō	848
元和	1624	神護慶雲	770	寬平	898	嘉祥	851
Gen-nin	1224	Jin-ki	724	Kam-pō	1741	Ka-tei	1235
元仁	1225	神龜	729	寬保	1744	嘉禎	1238
Gen-ō	1319	Ji-reki	1065	Kan-ei	1624	Kei-an	1848
元應	1321	治曆	1069	寬永	1644	慶安	1652
Gen-roku	1688	Ji-shō	1177	Kan-en	1748	Kei-chō	1596
元祿	1704	治承	1181	寬延	1751	慶長	1615
Gen-ryaku	1184	Jō-ei	1232	Kan-gen	1243	Kei-ō	1865
元曆	1185	貞永	1233	寬元	1247	慶應	1868
Gen-toku	1329	Jō-gen	976	Kan-ji	1087	Kei-un	704
元德	1331	貞元	978	寬治	1094	慶雲	708
Haku-chi	650	Jō-ji	1362	Kan-ki	1229	Kem-bu	1334
白雉	655	貞治	1368	寬喜	1232	建武	1338
Haku-hō	673	Jō-kan	859	Kan-kō	1004	Kem-pō	1213
白鳳	686	貞觀	877	寬弘	1012	建保	1219
Hei-ji	1159	Jō-kyō	1684	Kan-nin	1017	Ken-chō	1249
平治	1160	貞享	1688	寬仁	1021	建長	1256
Ho-an	1120	Jō-ō	1222	Kan-ō	1350	Ken-ei	1206
保安	1124	貞應	1224	觀應	1352	建永	1207
Hō-ei	1704	Jō-wa	1345	Kan-sei	1789	Ken-gen	1302
寶永	1711	貞和	1350	寬政	1801	乾元	1303
Hō-en	1135	Ju-ei	1182	Kan-shō	1460	Ken-ji	1275
保延	1141	壽永	1185	寬正	1466	建治	1278
Ho-gen	1156	Ka-ei	1848	Kan-toku	1044	Ken-kyū	1190
保元	1159	嘉永	1854	寬德	1046	建久	1199
Ho-ji	1247	Ka-gen	1303	Kan-wa	983	Ken-nin	1201
寶治	1249	嘉元	1306	寬和	987	建仁	1204
Hō-ki	770	Ka-hō	1094	Ka-ō	1169	Ken-ryaku	1211
寶龜	781	嘉保	1096	嘉應	1171	建曆	1213
Hō-reki	1751	Ka-kei	1387	Ka-reki	1326	Ken-toku	1370
寶曆	1764	嘉慶	1389	嘉曆	1329	建德	1372

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Kō-an	1278	Kō-wa	1381	Nin-na	885	Shō-gen	1207
弘安	1288	弘和	1384	仁和	889	承元	1211
Kō-an	1361	Kyō-ho	1716	Ō-an	1368	Shō-hei	931
康安	1362	享保	1736	應安	1375	承平	938
Kō-chō	1261	Kyō-toku	1452	Ō-chō	1311	Shō-hei	1346
弘長	1264	享德	1455	應長	1312	正平	1370
Kō-ei	1342	Kyō-wa	1801	Ō-ei	1394	Shō-hō	1074
康永	1345	享和	1804	應永	1428	承保	1077
Kō-gen	1256	Kyū-an	1145	Ō-hō	1161	Shō-hō	1644
康元	1257	久安	1151	應保	1163	正保	1648
Kō-hei	1058	Kyū-ji	1154	Ō-nin	1467	Shō-ji	1199
康平	1065	久壽	1156	應仁	1469	正治	1201
Kō-hō	964	Man-en	1860	Ō-toku	1084	Shō-ka	1257
庚保	968	萬延	1861	應德	1087	正嘉	1259
Kō-ji	1142	Man-ji	1658	Ō-wa	961	Shō-kei	1332
康治	1144	萬治	1661	應和	964	正慶	1333
Kō-ji	1555	Man-ju	1024	Rei-ki	715	Shō-kyū	1219
弘治	1558	萬壽	1028	靈龜	717	承久	1222
Kō-koku	1340	Mei-ji	1868	Reki-nin	1288	Shō-ō	1288
興國	1346	明治	1912	曆仁	1239	承應	1293
Kō-ka	1844	Mei-o	1492	Reki-ō	1888	Shō-ō	1652
弘化	1848	明應	1501	曆應	1342	正應	1655
Kō-nin	810	Mei-reki	1655	Sai-kō	854	Shō-reki	990
弘仁	824	明曆	1658	齊衡	857	正曆	995
Kō-kō	1389	Mei-toku	1390	Shi-toku	1384	Shō-reki	1077
康應	1390	明德	1394	至德	1387	承曆	1081
Kō-reki	1379	Mei-wa	1764	Shō-an	1171	Shō-tai	898
康曆	1381	明和	1772	承安	1175	昌泰	904
Kō-roku	1528	Nim-pei	1151	Shō-an	1299	Shō-toku	1097
享祿	1532	仁平	1154	正安	1302	承德	1099
Kō-shō	1455	Nin-an	1166	Shō-chō	1428	Shō-toku	1711
康正	1457	仁安	1169	正長	1429	正德	1716
Kō-toku	1452	Nin-ji	1240	Shō-chū	1324	Shō-wa	834
享德	1455	仁治	1243	正中	1326	承和	848
Kō-wa	1099	Nin-ju	851	Shō-gen	1259	Shō-wa	1312
康和	1101	仁壽	854	正元	1260	承和	1317

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Shu-chō	686	Tempei-shōhō	749	Ten-ju	1375	Ten-wa	1681
朱鳥	701	天平勝寶	757	天授	1381	天和	1684
Shu-jaku	672	Tem-pō	1830	Ten-kei	938	Ten-yō	1144
朱雀	672	天保	1844	天慶	947	天養	1145
Tai-hō	701	Tem-puku	1233	Ten-ki	1053	Toku-ji	1306
大寶	704	天福	1234	天喜	1058	德治	308
Tai-ji	1126	Tem-pyō	729	Ten-nin	1108	Wadō	708
大治	1131	天平	749	天仁	1110	和銅	715
Tai-ka	645	Ten-an	857	Ten-ō	781	Yō-rō	717
大化	650	天安	859	天應	782	養老	724
Tai-shō	1912	Ten-chō	824	Ten-roku	970	Yō-ryaku	1160
大正		天長	834	天祿	973	永曆	1161
Tem-bun	1532	Ten-ei	1110	Ten-reki	947	Yo-wa	1181
天文	1555	天永	1113	天曆	957	養和	1182
Tem-mei	1781	Ten-en	973	Ten-shō	1131		
天明	1789	天延	976	天承	1132		
Tempei-hōji	757	Ten-gen	978	Ten-shō	1573		
天平寶字	765	天元	983	天正	1592		
Tempei-jingo	765	Ten-ji	1124	Ten-toku	957		
天平神護	767	天治	1126	天德	961		

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CHAPTER III

EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES AND MINERAL SPRINGS

A. EARTHQUAKES

The Pacific Coast and the Japan Sea Coast

It has been scientifically shown that the districts bordering on the Pacific are slowly but perceptibly rising while those on the Japan Sea are undergoing the contrary movement of subsidence. These subterranean changes must be connected with seismic activity. In a similar way the Pacific districts are more subjec to seismic disturbance affecting comparatively wide area, while the districts bordering on the Japan Sea are more frequently visited by shocks of local character. Moreover, as most of those visiting the Pacific districts originate at the bottom of the sea, they are very frequently accompanied by tidal waves. The districts least subject to seismic disturbances, according to past experiences, are Kōtsuke, Hida, Tajima, and two or three places in the central Japan, while on the other hand Musashi, in which Tokyo is situated, and Sagami are the most earthquake-ridden provinces.

1,461 Earthquakes in a Year

During the 21 years ending 1905, Japan, exclusive of Formosa, had 30,680 earthquakes, not counting those minior vibrations which are felt only by delicate instruments. The daily average of four earthquakes may at first appear rather startling, but it must be remembered that the frequency of minor shocks tends to bind the strata by removing weak cleavages and therefore prevent the occurrence of severer ones. It is when seismic disturbances are unusually scarce that there are greater dangers of disastrous earthquakes.

One Severe Shock in Every Six and a Half Years

During the period of 1489 years ending 1905, Japan according to authentic chronicles, were visited by 224 earthquakes more or less disastrous in character, or at the rate of once in 6½ years.

Frequency of Destructive Shocks. Severe earthquakes are rarely periodic nor do they visit same places frequently. One such visit removes disturbing causes in the crust of the earth, so that it is generally followed by a period of repose of longer or shorter duration. From the establishment of the Imperial Court at Kyoto in 794 A. D. to this day, for instance, the city had from that year till 976 one calamity every fifty years. During the next 209 years, i.e. till 1185 the city was left undisturbed, and this was also the case from that year till 1596, an interval of 411 years. Tokyo, though more frequently visited recently than the older capital, has not in reality suffered so much from seismic disasters. In fact since the

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founding of Yedo by Ieyasu in 1590, the city has had only one such visit, and that was in 1855, for the one in 1703 had its centre near Odawara, extending the disastrous effect to all the surrounding districts. In the same way Shonai has had a visit once in a century, Takata, in Echigo in 90 years, Odawara in 73 years, other places in the same province in 71 years. Of that number 114 have occurred since the advent of the Tokugawa Shōgunate at the beginning of the 17th century, after which comparatively accurate seismic records have been kept. The most disastrous calamities recorded in the pre-Tokugawa period were :—

684 A.D. Over 500,000 *cho* in southern part of Tosa subsided and were engulfed in the sea.
869 „ Earthquakes with tidal waves visited Mutsu and thousands of people killed
1361 „ Earthquakes in districts round about Kyoto.
1498 „ Tokaido was visited by a severe earthquake, causing death of over 20,000 persons. Hamana lagoon (Maizaka station, Tokaido Railway, formerly inland lake) was formed.
1596 „ Bungo, Kyushu, was visited and 700 persons killed.
„ „ Districts round about Kyoto shaken and 2,000 persons killed.

The principal calamities that have occurred afterward are :—

Date	Place	Houses partly or wholly destroyed	No. of deaths
1605, Jan. 31	Pacific coast	—	5,000
1611, Sept. 27	Aizu	—	3,700
1611, Dec. 2	Pacific coast. O-u (with tidal waves)	—	1,700
1662, Jun. 16	Places about Kyoto	5,500	500
1666, Feb. 2	Takata, in Echigo	—	1,500
1694, Jun. 19	Noshiro, in Ugo	2,760	390
1703, Dec. 30	Places about Tokyo (with tidal waves)	20,162	5,233
1707, Oct. 28	Pacific coast of Kyushu and Shikoku (with tidal waves)	29,000	4,900
1751, May 20	Takata, Echigo	9,100	1,700
1766, Mar. 8	Hirosaki (with tidal waves)	7,500	1,335
1792, Feb. 10	Hizen, Higo & vicinity (with tidal waves)	12,000	15,000
1828, Dec. 18	Nagaoka, in Echigo	11,750	1,443
1844, May 8	Shinano	34,000	12,000
1854, Jul. 9	Yamato, Iga, Ise	5,000	2,400
1854, Dec. 23	Tokaido, Shikoku	60,000	3,000
1855, Nov. 11	Yedo (Tokyo)	50,000	6,700

		Houes destroyed	No. of deaths	No. of injured
1891, Oct. 28	Mino, Owari	222,501	7,273	17,175
1894, Oct. 22	Shonai	8,403	726	977
1896, Jun. 15	Sanriku districts (with tidal waves)	13,073	27,122	9,247
1896, Aug. 31	O-u	8,995	209	779
1906, Feb. 17	Formosa	8,941	1,228	2,329
1909, Aug. 14	Mino-Omi	9,544	37	441
1914, Mar. 15	Akita	770	93	210

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Earthquakes in Tokyo

The yearly average record for Tokyo is 90, according to the result of observation extending over 30 years, from 1876 to 1904, that number of course excluding minor vibrations recorded by delicate instruments. During the last fifty years only two severe shocks were experienced, one in 1884 and the other ten years later. In both cases more or less casualties occurred, though not directly due to the action of earthquake but to accidents occasioned by panic and fright. The seismic vibrations in this district generally take east to west direction instead of any other. In building houses at Tokyo that susceptible direction should be more strongly propped and bolted.

Seismic investigations in Japan

Japan has done more than any other country in the world as regards seismic investigations. In 1880 the Japan Seismic Society was created in Tokyo by the combined efforts of Profs. Milne and Ewing, then at the Imperial Univ., Tokyo, his colleagues the late Prof. Sekiya, a martyr of science who was killed on the occasion of the eruption of Azuma in 1903, Baron Kikuchi, Drs. Koto, Tanakadate and Omori and several other geologists and physicists. The Society was dissolved in 1892, but the work it started has been kept up by the Central Observatory in Tokyo and the provincial stations. The seismograph invented by the Society first enabled the observers to obtain accurate record of earth vibrations, and thereby paved the way for the creation of the science of seismology. Its proceedings in English, 20 volumes in all, are universally regarded by the experts as the most valuable contributions to the literature of seismology.

The Seismic Disaster Commission created in 1892 in the Department of Education continues to supply highly valuable data on the economic side of seismic and volcanic disasters. It has already devised more than ten instruments on seismic and volcanic investigations. They were awarded the most honorable prizes both at the Paris exhibition in 1900 and that at St. Louis in 1904. The reports published by the Commission have reached some 60 in Japanese and 25 in European languages and are largely quoted in works that have lately appeared in Europe and America on earthquakes and volcanoes.

Relation between volcanoes and earthquakes

Active volcanoes being a safety valve for disquieting factors working beneath the earth crust, places situated near them have seldom been visited by seismic disturbances. The districts round Asama, Kirishima, etc., in Japan and Naples at the foot of Vesuvius have not experienced them from ancient time.

The Earthquake of Akita-ken in 1914

The shock that visited Akita-ken on Mar. 15th 1914 was apparently caused by landslide. It was of local character and was confined within a radius of about 25 miles from the banks of the river Omono. The town of Omagari and neighborhood suffered most from the calamity.

Specialist's hypothesis about earthquakes in Japan

According to Prof. F. Omori's (Vide "Who's Who") hypothesis, Japan will probably be free for a generation or so from any disastrous seismic

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visitation. He explains that Japan is situated on the border line of the earth, one extending along the Pacific coast of the two continents of America and the other extending from Macedonia and terminating in Formosa via Asia Minor, Caucasus, Turkistan, and the outer zone of Himalayas. The former experienced seven serious earthquakes during eight years ending 1906 and the other had 11 visitations from 1896 to 1906. Japan linking these two zones was subject to earthquakes just as well as the regions forming the two extremities. What is interesting to note is, that the seismic distrubances occurring in Japan have not been synchronous with those in the two regions. Japan repeatedly experienced severe shocks while the two zones were left undisturbed. The relative situation appears to have been reversed recently, Japan now enjoing repose while the Pacific coast of the two Americas and the European-Asiatic zone are being shaken with terrible violence. This contrast is also seen in the different sections of Japan. Formerly the southern shores of Honshu and of Shikoku were most earthquake-ridden districts, but of late the centre of disturbance appears to have shifted to the northeastern districts of Honshu and Hokkaido. Prof. Omori, therefore, surmises that Japan as a whole and the southern shores of Honshu and Shikoku in particular, will probably be safe from any disastrous earthquakes at least for some decades to come.

B. VOLCANOES

Three volcanic ranges exist in Japan, viz, Kurile range, Fuji range and Kirishima range. They contain about 200 volcanoes of which about 50 are more or less active. Naturally Japan is rich in hot mineral springs, which number more than 1000. Of the volcanic cones that are still active may be mentioned Tarumai (905 metres), Noboribetsu (1,023 m.), Komagatake, (1,099,) Agatsuma (1,920) in Iwaki, the latest eruption of which occurring in 1903 and at which two geologists were killed; Bandai (1,431) which exploded with disastrous effect in 1888; Adataro (1,420), which exploded in 1900; Nasu (1,910) always emitting smoke; Shirane near Kusatsu (2,500) which exploded in 1902; Shirane of Nikko range (2,143); Unzen in Hizen (1,383); Aso a complex volcano with its highest cone towering 1,609 and perhaps the largest volcano in the world, its crater extending about 15 miles north and 10 miles the other way; Kaimon (927); Sakurajima (300) in Kagoshima Bay; Kirishima (1,657) emitting smoke, with intermittent eruption; Oshima (755) at the mouth of Tokyo Bay, always emitting smoke; Asama (2,101) always active. Usu in Hokkaido exploded in 1910.

Sakurajima eruption of 1914

On the morning of 12th January 1914, after the continuous earthquakes lasting two preceding days, Sakurajima exploded. It had remained practically dormant for 136 years, the island having experienced another such disaster in 1779. Ashes fell over immense areas, while owing to the discharge of deluge of lava the Osumi strait that separated the Island and the opposite coast of Osumi has become filled up. The lava wall has a frontage of about 360 feet and in some places it is piled up to a height of 2000 feet above sea-level. The casualties caused were, killed by eruption, 57, including 23 missing; killed by earthquake, 13 in Kagoshima city, 16 in Kagoshima district, total, 86. The calamity caused damage amounting to ¥ 37,161,158.

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Activity of Fuji and Kirishima Ranges

In general the activity of the two ranges is shown alternately. The active Asama, Oshima and Yake-dake, etc. in the Fuji range had been quite in evidence for several years till 1914, and when they became relatively calm that year, those in the other range, Kirishima, Sakura-jima and some volcanoes in the Kagoshima archipelago burst out in fury. Then the Fuji volcanoes awoke with energy, giving rise in 1915 to a terrible explosion of Yake-dake and on a reef about one degree south of Bonin, and meanwhile the Kirishima range remained quiet.

C. MINERAL SPRINGS

As a redeeming feature to compensate for the presence of disquieting volcanoes, quite a large number of mineral springs, hot or cold, are found throughout the country. Japan, in fact, occupies a very high place in the world as to number of mineral springs and especially of those that possess high medical value. There are at least one hundred mineral springs, mostly hot, which from easy accessibility or high efficacy, are popular. The following based on the investigations carried out by the Home Office may prove interesting to the public.

	Main Island						
	Middle	East	West	North	Hokkaido	Kyushu	Total
Simple cold	64	50	10	10	1	20	155
Simple hot	41	61	22	28	3	70	225
Simple acid	4	7	5	1	1	3	21
"Earthy" acid ...	1	5	0	6	1	3	16
Alkaline acid	39	38	8	9	20	35	149
Salt	55	60	9	31	5	19	179
Bitter	6	27	4	21	4	16	78
Iron	12	14	0	3	1	2	32
Sulphur	23	23	10	36	14	18	127
Sulphuric acid	0	6	0	4	0	1	11
Acid vitriol	2	3	0	0	1	0	6
Alum vitriol	2	5	0	0	0	1	8
Not yet ascertained	19	42	7	14	0	17	99
Total	263	344	75	163	51	205	1,106

1. Simple Hot Springs which maintain constant, 37 or higher, temperature, and are poor in free carbonic dioxide and in dissolved solid ingredients. In 1 liter of the water is held less than 1 g. of free carbonic dioxide and that of dissolved solid ingredients is still less. The following come under this head:—

Dogo, *Kiga* ("Iwa-no-yu," Hakone), *Tonosawa* (Hakone), *Ubako* (Hakone).

2. Acid Alum-Vitriol Springs which besides sulphate-and-hydrogen ions hold in 1 kg. of the water more than .010 g. of ferro-ion, while the amount of aluminium-ion in 1 liter of the water is more than 10 milligram equivalent. The following come under this head:—

Akazawa (Kai), *Azumasan* (Iwashiro), *Isobe* (Etchu), *Yuwozan* (Bungo), *Johojimura* (Kozuke), *Kusatsu* (Kozuke), *Nasu* and *Yumoto* (Shimotsuke), *Kowakidani* (Hakone), *Suwa* and *Fukuzawa* (Shinano)

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3. Acid Vitriol Springs which, besides sulphate-and-hydrogen ions, contain more than .010 g. of ferro-ions in 1 liter of the water. The following come under this head:—

Kowakidani (Hakone), *Kusatsu* (Kozuke), *Shiobara* (Shimotsuke), *Suwa* No. I (Shinano)

4. Acid Alum Springs which contain sulphate and hydrogen, and the amount of aluminium-ions in 1 liter of the water is more than 10 milligram equivalent. The following are some of the kind:—

Kawaura-mura (Kozuke), *Oyurayama* (Kozuke)

5. Vitriol Spring which, besides sulphate-ions, contain more than .010 g. of ferro-ions in 1 liter of the water. The following come under this head:—

Nasu, **Furuyashiki** (Shimotsuke), *Kowakidani* (Hakone), *So-unzan* (Sagami)

6. Alum-Vitriol Springs which, besides sulphate-ions, contain more than .010 g. of ferro-ions in 1 liter of the water. The amount of aluminium-irons held in 1 liter of the water is more than 10 milligram equivalent. The following belong to this class:—

Amidamine (Yamashiro), *Magaki* (Iwaki), etc.

7. Iron Carbonate Springs which, besides hydro-carbonate ions, contain more than .010 g. of ferro-ions in 1 liter of the water. The following come under this class:—

Arimura (Satsuma), *Beppu* (Bungo), *Fatagoyama* (Hakone)

8. Sulphur Springs which contain hydro-sulphide ions, and sometimes free sulphuretted hydrogen also. The following belong to this class of springs:—

Eino-o (Osumi), *Hisomoe* (Osumi), *Hiyanezaki* (Loochu), *Miyanoshita* (Hakone), *Nikko* and *Yumoto* (Shimotsuke), *Kowakidani* (Hakone), *Yamanaka* (Kaga), etc.

9. Acid Sulphurette-Hydrogen Springs which, besides hydrogen-ions contain free sulphurette-hydrogen. The following come under this class:—

Hoshimata (Kozuke), *Niwasaka* (Iwashiro), *Myoban-dani* (Osumi) *Unzendake* (Hizen), *Yunohana-zawa* (Hakone), etc.

10. Bitter Springs which in 1 liter of the water hold more than 1 g. dissolved solid ingredients in which anions the sulphate-ions predominate. The following belong to this class:—

Asamushi (Mutsu), *Hakone* (Sagami), "Sengoku-Shinyu" *Suwa*, Yokomachi (Shinano), *Yamashiro* (Kaga); Sulphuric Bitter Spring, *Ikao* (Kozuke).

11. Alkaline Springs which in 1 liter of the water, contain more than 1 g. of dissolved solid ingredients in which anions hydro-carbonate-ions and cations alkaline-ions predominate. The following come under this class:—

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Akagisan (Kozuke), *Ikao* (Kozuke), *Shiobara* (Shimotsuke), *Yumura* and *Kinosaki* (Tajima), *Arima* (Settu), *Yatsugatake* (Shinano), etc, etc.

12. Salt Springs which in 1 liter of the water, contain more than 1 g. of dissolved solid ingredints in which aniens chlorine-ions and cations natrium-ions predominate to a great degree. The following belong to this class:—

Dogashima (Hakone), *Kiga* (Hakone), *Miyanoshita* (Hakone), *Shuzenji* (Izu), *Sokokura* (Hakone), *Atami* (Izu), *Arima* Nos. I, II, etc.

Radio-activity of Japanese Mineral Springs

In 1914, at the instance of the Home Office, Dr. Ishizu, of the Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory, carried out examination of about 150 mineral springs with the special object of ascertaining their radio-activity. Of these five have been found conspicuous in radium emanation, and they are, *Masutomi* in Kai Province (with 235.63 to 823.34 Mache's units per litre of water), *Takayama* in Mino Province (281.09), *Misasa* in Hoki (10.23-142.14), *Murasugi* (49.61) and *Tochiomata* (25.86) in Echigo, the first two being cold springs. *Masutomi* is found at the foot of Mt. Kimbu and the strata in the neighborhood contain scheelite, apatite, tourmaline, sulphide ores, etc. Takayama exists on the River Kiso and in the neighborhood are found tin sand, wolframite, fergosanite, monazite, and naegite. Thorium is contained in the last two. Compared with the famous mineral springs with strong radio-activity in Europe, *Masutomi*, according to Dr. Ishizu, is second only to *Joachisthal* and *Brambach*, but comes over *Gastein*, *Landeck*, *Baden-Baden*, etc. *Masutomi* is therefore the third spring with the greatest radio-activity in the world. *Misasa* is only next to *Ischia* in Italy and almost rivals *Gastein* as radio-active hot spring. All these Japanese mineral springs are found in granite regions.

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CHAPTER IV

POPULATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Staff Editor

For the first time Japan will have her census-taking based on the Occidental method, the first count to be carried out at midnight the 30th September 1920 and the renewal to be made every ten years thereafter. The researches will cover at first only vital statistics, the absence thereof being keenly felt for a long time. For the data on population as available at present are far from being perfect. For the city of Tokyo, for instance, the census returns of the City Office and the Metropolitan Police differ by as much as 300,000, about 20% of the total. This wide margin between the two counts is due to the fact that while the Police make house to house calls the City Office contents itself in making calculation upon the registers which are very inaccurate both from omission and repetition.

Census compilation was perhaps more reliable in the feudal régime than it is at present, for in those days the defective facilities of communication stood very much in the way of removal of people from one district to another. This compilation was regularly started in 1721 by the Shogunate Government at Yedo, also based on personal registers. One thing that was characteristic of the age was that the figures relative to the samurai class and to the two extremes consisting of the pariahs and beggars were excluded from the returns. With all those defects those returns were quite in accord with the modern scientific principle, at least in some instances. In the fief of Okayama, for example, the officials were made on the appointed day to make a house to house visit to check the register. Be that as it may, the statistical compilation of the Tokugawa period was made every six years and was continued for about a century and a half. Since then the rehabilitated Imperial Government has had to content itself with the defective method of register compilation, though this was done every year.

Administratively and in regard with economic and other researches the absence of reliable vital statistics is fraught of grave consequences. There is, for instance, no data as to composition of the population; we have only imperfect farming returns. It is generally known that the farming population in Japan proper, contributes roughly ½ of the grand total. During the ten years ending 1912 the population according to the returns compiled by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce based on the personal register, increased as to number of families from 5,359,065 to 5,438,051, an increase of 1.5%. During the same period the total number of families

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grew from 8,364,470 to 9,429,991, or 12.7% increase. How far the manufacturing, commercial or other classes contributed to this increase other than that of farming population is left for us to conjecture.

The need of vital statistics of a more reliable character was repeatedly represented by both statists and economists, and at last in 1902 a law was enacted that the first census for the whole country should be carried out in 1905, but the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war interfered with the execution of this important measure, and it was not before 1914 that the necessary appropriation of 2,150,000 odd *yen* was set apart for the purpose.

Japan presents some marked contrast to Occidental countries as regard prominent features about people. In the first place the centralizing movement to urban districts is more striking in Japan than in U.S.A. and Germany, 10% of the total population living in towns containing 100,000 or over. This naturally results in greater rate of mortality, it being over 20 per 1000, for which the relative progress of medicine, sanitation, etc. should be held responsible.

How far Japan is disadvantageously placed in this respect is shown in the greater ratio of mortality traceable to tuberclosis. In England it is about 10 per 10,000 population, in Germany it fell from about 35 in 1883 to 11 in 1912 while the ratio stands as high as 16 in Japan, with every indication of growing more serious.

POPULATION IN JAPAN PROPER

Returns "Legal" Population

	Males	Females	Total	Annual inc. Per 100 pop.	Pop. per sq. *ri.*
1908 (Dec. 31) ...	25,046,380	24,512,424	49,588,804	11.93	2,000
1909 („) ...	25,387,023	24,867,545	50,254,471	13.42	2,026
1910 („) ...	25,759,347	25,225,505	50,984,844	14.53	2,056
1911 („) ...	26,152,214	25,601,731	51,753,931	15.08	2,087
1912 („) ...	26,544,759	25,978,008	52,522,753	14.86	2,118
1913 („) ...	26,964,586	26,398,096	53,362,682	15.99	2,152
1914 („) ...	27,362,825	26,779,621	54,142,441	14.61	—
1915 („) ...	27,764,085	27,171,679	54,935,764	14.65	—
1916 („) ...	28,119,545	27,519,057	55,638,602	12.79	—

14.78

Population by Ages and Sexes* (Dec. 31, 1913)

	Real number			Ratio per 100 population		
Age	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0–5	3,599,153	3,517,363	7,116,516	6.75	6.59	13.34
5–10	2,998,351	2,920,513	5,918,864	5.62	5.47	11.09
10–15	2,849,738	2,758,148	5,607,886	5.34	5.17	10.51
15–20	2,505,174	2,426,670	4,931,844	4.69	4.55	9.24
20–25	2,172,639	2,099,729	4,272,368	4.07	3.94	8.01
25–30	2,017,662	1,951,402	3,969,064	3.78	3.66	7.44

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Continued

Age	Real number			Ratio per 100 population		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
30-35	1,931,573	1,894,191	3,825,764	3.62	3.55	7.17
35-40	1,801,414	1,724,513	3,525,927	3.38	3.23	6.61
40-45	1,407,558	1,335,640	2,743,198	2.64	2.50	5.14
45-50	1,361,638	1,291,051	2,652,689	2.55	2.42	4.97
50-55	1,029,613	995,325	2,021,938	1.93	1.86	3.79
55-60	1,052,371	1,028,240	2,080,611	1.97	1.93	3.90
60-65	856,136	873,734	1,729,870	1.60	1.64	3.24
65-70	633,758	678,146	1,311,904	1.19	1.27	2.46
70-75	388,542	448,755	837,297	0.73	0.84	1.57
75-80	187,366	239,461	426,827	0.35	0.45	0.80
80 85	101,627	135,494	237,120	0.19	0.25	0.44
85-90	40,013	50,525	90,538	0.07	0.10	0.17
90-95	17,306	17,404	34,710	0.04	0.03	0.07
95-100	6,895	6,266	13,161	0.01	0.01	0.02
Over 100 ...	4,252	4,658	8,910	0.01	0.01	0.02
Unknown ...	1,338	844	2,182	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total ...	26,964,117	26,398,072	53,362,189	50.53	49.47	100.00

NOTE.—* These statistics and the following are based on "legal" numbers, excepting prison-inmates without domicile.

MARRIED AND UNMARRIED *

The census returns on married and unmarried in Japan proper were first compiled in 1886. The quinquennial figures are given below:—

Dec. 31	Married			Unmarried		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1888	7,419,953	Same	14,839,906	12,587,369	12,178,769	24,766,138
1893	7,612764	is	15,225,528	13,292,538	12,869,022	26,161,560
1898	7,979,858	in	15,959,716	14,093,234	13,709,665	27,802,899
1903	8,229,152	"Male"	16,458,314	15,371,779	14,902,055	30,273,834
1908	8,583,168	col-	17,166,336	16,462,676	15,959,215	32,421,891
1913	9,144,727	umn	18,289,454	17,819,360	17,253,345	35,072,273

NOTE.—*See note the preceding table.

Ratios of these numbers are as follows:—

Dec. 31	Married			Unmarried		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1888	18.94	18.94	37.48	31.78	30.74	62.32
1893	18.39	18.39	36.78	32.12	31.10	63.22
1898	18.23	18.23	36.46	32.21	31.33	63.54
1903	17.61	17.61	35.22	32.89	31.89	64.78
1908	17.31	17.31	34.62	33.20	32.18	65.38
1913	17.14	17.14	34.28	33.99	32.33	65.72

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

The returns showing births and deaths were first prepared in 1883, and stillbirths in 1886. The following figures represent the average in each five years:—

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Average for	Births	Still-births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1889-93	1,165,504	96,563	862,034	389,823	111,850
1894-98	1,288,270	122,736	875,475	413,047	112,892
1899-03	1,463,999	148,166	934,727	357,644	64,805
1904-08	1,519,030	152,074	1,013,985	399,843	62,254
1909-13	1,746,139	153,920	1,062,818	436,116	59,270

Ratios of these numbers per 1,000 population are as follows:—

Average for	Births	Still-births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1889-93	28.6	2.37	21.1	9.57	2.75
1894-98	30.2	2.87	20.5	9.67	2.64
1899-03	32.2	3.26	20.5	7.87	1.42
1904-08	31.5	3.16	21.0	8.30	1.29
1909-13	33.7	2.98	20.6	6.43	1.15

Age of Marriages

	1914		1916		Ratio for 1914	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	M.	F.
Under 15	—	132	—	165	—	0.3
15–20	19,503	152,307	17,469	118,313	40.3	276.7
20–25	138,656	190,477	135,573	186,847	321.6	420.5
25–30	157,657	73,486	148,832	67,481	343.2	162.2
30–35	67,100	32,038	60,776	28,526	140.1	70.7
35–40	32,075	16,265	31,474	15,942	72.6	35.9
40–50	26,024	11,460	26,918	12,307	62.1	25.3
50–60	8,737	3,021	9,119	3,342	21.0	6.7
Above 60	3,180	746	3,519	727	8.1	1.7
Total	452,932	452,932	433,680	433,680	1,000.0	1,000.0

Birth-Rates

	Males	Females	Total	Males per 100 females	Legitimate	Illegitimate
1912... ...	...886,449	851,225	1,737,674	104.1	90.8%	9.2%
1913... ...	...897,824	859,617	1,757,441	104.4	91.1	8.9
1914... ...	...925,855	882,547	1,808,402	104.9	91.2	8.8
1915... ...	...918,296	881,030	1,799,326	104.2	91.3	8.7
1916... ...	.. 921,347	883,475	1,804,822	104.3	91.1	8.9

Notes:—Still-births are excluded.

Rates of Still-Births

	Total	M. per 100 F.	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Live-b.	Still-b.
1912	147,545	114.4	76.7%	23.3%	92.2%	7.8%
1913	147,769	113.3	77.0	23.0	92.2	7.8
1914	145,692	114.5	77.2	22.8	92.5	7.5
1915	141,301	114.8	77.6	22.4	92.7	7.3
1916	139,998	114.8	77.4	22.6	92.8	7.2

Death-Rates (1916)

Age	Males	Females	Total	Per 1,000
Under 5	243,008	221,178	464,186	390.8
5-10	16,563	17,411	33,974	28.6
10-15	9,223	13,417	22,640	19.1
15-20	19,314	24,522	43,836	36.9
20-25	20,396	23,786	44,182	37.2
25-30	16,775	20,063	36,838	31.0

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DEATH-RATES (*Continued*)

Age	Males	Females	Total	Per 1,000
30-35	15,062	18,303	33,365	28.1
35-40	15,792	18,596	34,388	28.9
40-45	16,778	15,993	32,711	27.6
45-50	18,109	13,671	31,780	26.8
50-55	21,733	16,019	37,752	31.8
55-60	27,720	19,744	47,464	40.0
60-65	35,337	26,781	62,118	52.3
65-70	39,610	32,407	72,017	60.6
70-75	37,266	35,371	72,637	61.1
75-80	26,403	29,332	55,735	46.9
80-85	16,598	22,345	38,943	32.8
85-90	6,660	11,089	17,749	14.9
90-95	1,468	2,942	4,410	3.7
Above 95	268	682	950	0.8
Unknown	73	22	×97	0.1
Total	604,156	583,674	×1,187,832	1,000.0

N. B.—× includes two of unknown sex.

THE AVERAGE AGE OF MORTALITY

According to the investigation carried out in 1911 at the request of the Statistic Bureau by Mr. Yano, actuary and Managing Director of the First Life Ins. Co., Tokyo, the average age of mortality of Japanese is 43.97 years for men and 44.85 for women. The average age of death for those males who survive five days after birth is 45.27, for those surviving one year 51.11, three years 52.41, six years 51.31 and twenty years 40.35.

POPULATION OF THE PREFECTURES (Dec. 31, 1916)

Prefecture	Area, sq. *ri*	Managing	Prefecture	Area, sq. *ri*	Population
Aichi	312.78	2,084,431	Miyazaki	487.34	632,249
Akita	754.00	970,608	Miye	363.55	1,117,661
Aomori	607.03	793,806	Nagano	853.76	1,542,559
Chiba	326.15	1,427,469	Nagasaki	235.15	1,184,950
Ehime	341.17	1,126,799	Nara	201.42	613,604
Fukui	272.40	649,866	Niigata	824.59	1,948,700
Fukuoka	317.81	2,039,467	Oita	402.73	935,687
Fukushima	846.07	1,356,611	Okayama	420.98	1,277,087
Gifu	671.45	1,122,535	Okinawa	156.91	549,358
Gumma	407.25	1,060,893	Osaka	160.08	2,661,139
Hiroshima	520.78	1,690,159	Saga	115.72	705,589
Hokkaido	6,095.36	1,984,528	Saitama	265.99	1,382,484
Hyogo	556.98	2,266,026	Shiga	258.44	714,767
Ibaraki	385.18	1,381,893	Shimane	435.82	760,041
Ishikawa	270.72	818,472	Shizuoka	503.82	1,547,469
Iwate	899.19	860,837	Tochigi	411.77	1,087,019
Kagawa	113.50	757,231	Tokushima	271.28	749,994
Kagoshima	902.31	1,448,208	Tokyo	102.81	3,500,830
Kanagawa	115.67	1,304,274	Tottori	224.16	473,027
Kochi	454.72	697,651	Toyama	266.41	817,092
Kumamoto	465.47	1,325,774	Wakayama	310.62	788,144
Kyoto	296.55	1,350,019	Yamagata	600.15	999,108
Miyagi	540.79	971,550	Yamaguchi	389.99	1,104,955
			Yamanashi	389.85	618,657

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POPULATION IN THE CITIES (Dec. 31, 1917)

Cities	Population	House-hold	Pop. per household
Akita ...	39,073	6,278	4.72
Aomori ...	43,303	8,739	4.96
Asahigawa	66,802	9,525	7.01
Fukui ..	60,655	12,242	4.95
Fukuoka ...	94,275	15,320	6.15
Fukushima	34,900	6,000	5.82
Gifu ...	55,032	12,110	4.54
Hakodate ...	114,834	22,957	5.00
Hamamatsu	54,392	10,460	5.20
Himeji ..	38,246	10,081	3.79
Hirosaki ...	37,748	6,691	5.64
Hiroshima ...	156,604	42,663	3.67
Kagoshima ...	93,980	13,986	6.72
Kanazawa ...	140,024	38,549	3.63
Kobe ...	558,319	127,169	4.39
Kochi ...	46,894	10,102	4.64
Kofu ...	57,427	11,107	5.17
Kokura ...	35,393	5,833	6.06
Kumamoto ...	71,903	13,019	5.52
Kure ...	136,569	25,480	5.30
Kurume ...	46,035	8,851	5.20
Kyoto ...	562,847	97,978	5.74
Marugame ...	28,832	5,048	5.71
Matsumoto ...	44,645	8,754	5.10
Matsuyama	54,315	14,063	3.86
Matsuye ...	40,404	8,897	4.54
Mayebashi ...	55,262	10,232	5.38
Mito ...	48,814	8,644	5.64
Moji ...	71,724	14,053	5.19
Morioka ...	47,080	7,407	6.36
Nagano ...	40,230	7,605	5.29
Nagaoka ...	41,435	7,752	5.31
Nagasaki ...	188,006	27,209	6.61
Nagoya ...	419,749	96,330	4.36
Nara ...	44,439	8,106	5.48
Nawa ...	54,144	11,864	4.56
Niigata ...	96,277	16,794	5.73
Oita ...	45,200	7,316	6.18
Okayama ...	93,534	19,878	4.71
Onomichi ...	31,969	5,675	5.63
Osaka ...	1,557,986	328,415	4.74
Otaru ...	103,611	18,012	5.75
Otsu ...	42,033	6,216	6.76
Saga ...	33,686	6,002	6.45
Sakai ...	72,844	13,852	5.25
Sapporo ...	89,596	16,874	5.31
Sasebo ..	113,967	18,662	6.11
Sendai ...	115,113	23,422	4.91
Shimonoseki	63,785	18,370	3.47
Shizuoka ...	69,542	14,173	4.91
Shuri ...	23,346	5,224	4.47
Takamatsu ...	48,737	9,570	5.09
Takaoka ...	40,704	8,629	4.72
Takasaki ...	42,745	7,532	5.68
Takata	31,207	5,512	5.66
Tokushima ...	72,330	17,779	4.07
Tokyo ...	2,349,830	620,076	3.79
Tottori ...	37,789	6,003	6.29
Toyama ...	70,838	15,916	4.45
Toyohashi ...	62,020	14,850	4.18
Tsu ...	54,201	9,040	6.00
Uji-Yamada	40,982	7,936	5.16
Utsunomiya	60,193	12,321	4.89
Wakamatsu (Fukushima-ken)	44,682	6,697	6.67
Wakamatsu (Fukuoka-ken)	38,852	7,264	5.35
Wakayama	83,940	16,372	5.13
Yamagata ...	46,614	8,358	5.58
Yokkaichi ...	33,891	6,939	4.88
Yokohama ...	460,310	94,402	4.88
Yokosuka ...	85,084	15,145	5.62
Yonezawa ...	38,261	6,966	5.49

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Population	1913 No. of towns	1913 Population	1913 Percentage	1912 No. of towns	1912 Population	1912 Percentage
Under 500	163	42,522	0.08	451	113,038	0.23
501- 2,000	1,288	3,413,627	6.20	3,186	4,647,178	9.57
2,001- 5,000	7,584	24,345,915	44.16	8,059	25,143,444	51.80
5,001- 10,000	1,852	12,105,244	21.95	1,342	8,589,995	17.70
10,001- 20,000	335	4,496,820	8.16	186	2,481,266	5.11
20,001- 50,000	97	2,933,888	5.32	64	2,021,193	4.16
50,001-100,000	26	1,855,550	3.36	16	1,077,058	2.22
Over 100,001	11	5,937,704	10.77	9	4,469,564	9.21
Total	12,356	55,131,270	100.00	13,313	48,542,736	100.00

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JAPANESE RESIDING ABROAD

The following returns by the Foreign Department give data at the end of June, 1917 (classified in North America according to consular jurisdiction) : —

Districts	Males	Females	Total
I. Manchuria			
Total... ...	171, 91	138,767	310,158
II. China Proper			
N. China ...	6,483	5,034	11,517
Tien sin	2,016	1,837	3,853
Peking ..	663	570	1,236
Central China	9,748	7,6 6	17,3 4
Shanghai	7,667	6,246	13,913
Hankow	1,283	911	2,194
S. China ...	3,150	1,617	4,767
Amoy ...	2,104	1,049	3,153
Canton ...	153	98	251
Total	19,381	14,287	33,668
III. S. Asia and Pacific			
Hongkong	990	739	1,729
Fr. Indo-China	134	405	539
Siam ...	207	73	280
Bangkok	169	56	225
Str. Settlem't and Br. N. Borneo	4,677	3,417	8,094
Singapore	1,805	914	2,719
Br. India .	559	703	1,262
Dutch E. Indies	2,076	1,559	3,635
Philippines	6,290	1,011	7,301
Guam (U. S.)	131	93	224
Australia ...	2,374	91	2,465
Sydney	112	15	127
Thursd. Is.	584	5	589
Broome...	1,678	71	1,749
Fr. New Caledonia	2,691	1	2,692
Other islands	1,327	79	1,403
Total	21,455	8,171	29,627
IV. Europe			
Portugal ...	3	—	3
Spain	8	3	11
France ...	200	32	232
Paris ...	107	17	124
Lyons ...	31	13	44
Gr. Britain	517	67	584
London...	454	65	919
Holland ...	11	2	13
Switzerland	53	6	59
Italy	39	7	46
Sweden ...	14	1	15
Russia ...	489	12	501
Petrograd	437	6	443
Moskow...	47	6	53
Total... ...	1,334	130	1,464
V. Russia in Asia			
Siberia ...	6,451	3,266	9,717
Irkutsk ...	73	54	127
Khabarovsk	231	342	573
Vladiostock	1,899	1,384	3,283
Nikolaievsk	141	154	295
VI. N. America			
A) Br. Canada			
Ottawa Division	65	16	81
Vancouver Division			
Vancouver	2,039	1,168	3,207
Others	7,703	2,833	10,536
Total (A)	9,807	4,016	13,823
B) United States			
Honolulu Division			
Honolulu	10,677	7,527	18,204
Others	48,643	24,798	83,441
Seattle Division			
Seattle	3,977	1,543	5,520
Tacoma	823	316	1,139
Others	9,212	1,993	11,205
Portland Division			
Portland	920	543	1,463
Others	5,025	1,035	6,060
San Francisco Division	35,531	15,259	50,790
Los Angeles Division	21,867	9,023	30,890
Chicago Division	1,909	283	2,192
New York Division	2,803	230	3,033
Total (B)	141,487	72,551	213,938
C) Mexico	1,134	35	1,169
Total(ABC	152,428	76,602	229,930
VII. S. America			
Peru	5,397	947	6,344
Bolivia ...	554	20	574
Chile	283	23	306
Argentine...	1,191	237	1,428
Uruguay ...	7	0	7

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Districts	Males	Females	Total
Brazil ...	16,804	1,394	18,198
S. Paulo	794	586	1,380
Total	24,236	2,621	26,857
Grand Total { Japanese	247,295	129,485	376,780
Koreans 145, 53	112,971		258,924
Domicile in Formosa			

Districts	Males	Females	Total
	3,318	1,370	4,688
Total...	396,566	243,826	640,392
Others:			
Tsingtao and neighborhood	9,694	8,276	17,970
German Pacific islands occupied	614	35	649

Note: — There were in Siberia some hundreds of the Japanese and Koreans not reported to the authorities.

JAPANESE GOING ABROAD

Number of Passports Issued in 1916

Destination	Males	Females	Total
China	2,584	606	3,190
Siam	64	3	67
Hongkong ...	284	70	354
Bri. Str Settl't	450	150	600
British India	149	57	206
Fr. Indo-China	26	19	45
Great Britain	595	4	599
Sweden ...	2	—	2
Russia	17,486	1,241	18,700
France... ...	33	4	37
Holland ...	3	—	3
Spain	3	—	3
Italy	10	2	12
Switzerland...	9	—	9
U. S. A. ...	5,453	3,283	8,736
Canada... ...	807	354	1,161
Mexico... ...	68	6	74
Cuba	85	3	88

Destination	Males	Females	Total
Peru	1,286	208	1,494
Brazil	51	1	52
A gentine ...	179	4	183
Chili	30	1	31
Others in S. America	32	1	33
Australia ...	70	12	82
Hawaii... ...	1,925	2,198	4,123
Borneo	100	38	138
Dutch India	172	91	263
Java	244	44	288
Philippines ..	1,120	130	1,250
Bri. Pacific Is.	144	3	147
South Sea Is.	12	3	15
Malay Peninsula	277	121	398
Others... ...	1,731	53	1,834
Total	35,534	8,683	44,217

JAPANESE EMIGRANTS

By Prof. Shigetaka Shiga

According to the report of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese residing abroad, exclusive of those in China and Hongkong, which are returned at about 350,000, numbered 270,000 at the end of June 1916, but the actual number must have reached about 400,000 as no small number leave Japan as stowaways. The Japanese emigrants may be classified into five groups, i.e. 1. the South Seas, 2. Hawaiian Is., 3. North America, 4. Latin America, 5. Australasia.

1. The South Seas.—The term *Nan-yo* in Japanese has a different meaning from that understood by Europeans, and comprises Singapore, Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, Philippines, etc. In these islands some

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18,000 Japanese reside, employed in rubber plantations, as they own or lease 30,000 *cho* of land, two-thirds of which being under rubber trees. Those who live in the vicinity of the Bay of Siam are carrying on pearl fishery.

2. Hawaiian Is.—The emigrants number nearly 100,000, which are about one half of the total population in the islands. 17,000 of the emigrants, in the city of Honolulu, are mostly tradesmen, and in other places the Japanese are generally employed in sugar plantation, though some in Kona district are cultivating coffee plants. Hawaiian sea abounds in fish, and fishery is claiming the attention of a section of the Japanese. In short, the Japanese in Hawaiian Is. are playing an important part in the economy of the place, which could hardly have attained the present condition of prosperity but for the activity of the Japanese residents. The trouble of racial problem is practically absent in these islands.

3. North America.—Nearly 90,000 Japanese emigrants reside in the United States and 14,000 in the Dominion of Canada, most of them being engaged in farming, fishery or lumbering. More than one half of the Japanese in North America are found in the State of California, where their activity is shown in the domestic service of American families or in raising vegetable, fruits, and flowers or conducting hop plantation.

4. Latin America.—This group includes Mexico, Central America and South America. The emigrants number 3,000 in Mexico, 7,000 in Peru, 30,000 in Brazil and 3,000 in Argentine and other countries. In Mexico, their activity is chiefly directed in business transactions and cultivation of coffee and cotton, in Peru they are cultivating coffee and sugar, and in Brazil coffee and "dry field" rice. Coffee plantation in San Paulo Brazil, employs over 25,000 Japanese laborers, the Brazilian Government encouraging a leading Japanese emigration co. to supply the laborers to the state. Some Japanese in Peru are pursuing fishery, and in Chile it was intended some years ago to establish a company for exploiting the marine wealth along the coast. This has proved abortive.

5. Australasia.—Including those employed at nickel mines in New Caledonia, the Japanese in this part of the Southern Hemisphere number nearly 12,000.

FOREIGN VISITORS TO JAPAN

Nationality	1917	1918	Nationality	1917	1918
British	3,868	3,693	Portuguese	116	—
American	5,196	3,572	Danish, Belgian, Swedish, Swiss, Greek, Persian, Others	974	2,089
German	3	1			
French	431	665			
Russian	7,780	8,165			
Chinese	9,621	11,455			
Italian	58				
Austro-Hungarian	—				
Dutch	342				
Spanish	39		Total	28,428	29,640

In 1915 and 1916 the numbers were 14,646, and 19,908 respectively.

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LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGNERS, NATURALIZATION, ETC.

With some exceptions of no great significance the foreigners living in Japan enjoy the same status as native subjects, so far as right and privileges are concerned. At the same time the foreigners are just as amenable to the criminal laws and punitive provisions of the realm as the Japanese. The exceptions mentioned above relate first to mining concessions which are granted only to native subjects or to companies formed according to Japanese laws. Foreigners may therefore enjoy the mining right by becoming shareholders of a company so formed. Then certain companies or banks that stand in special relation to the Government, for instance the subsidized steamship companies as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or the banks under special protection as the Bank of Japan, are not allowed to take foreigners as shareholders. In regard to the right of ownership of land, this right was denied to individual foreigners, but by the Law promulgated April 1910 this question has received radical modification. It imposes various restrictions on the foreign ownership of land, as follow: – (1) Hokkaido, Saghalien and Formosa are exempted from the operation of the Law. (2) It is impossible for the right to be granted in any district declared to be reserved for purposes of national defence. (3) The Law makes it incumbent on any foreigner who owns land in a district newly declared to be within a fortified zone to divest himself of that property within one year on pain of sequestration. (4) The Law only grants the right of ownership to those foreigners who maintain a household or lodging in the country, or to those foreign juridical persons who keep an office here. (5) It compels any foreign landowner who may leave the country and thus fail to maintain a household or lodging to sell his property within five years on penalty of its reversion to the National Treasury. The date of putting the Law in operation still remains unfixed.

Naturalization

A foreigner may become a Japanese subject under this condition, viz., (1) That one has been domiciled in Japan for at least five years continuously; (2) is at least 20 years of age and possesses civil capacity according to the law of one's native country; (3) is of good morals; (4) possesses property or ability to maintain oneself: (5) possesses no nationality or will lose it on being made a Japanese subject.

A foreigner may also become a Japanese subject by marrying a Japanese woman on condition of being adopted into her family and assuming the family name of the wife, as did late Lafcadio Hearn who became a Japanese subject by complying with this formality and acquired a new name, Koizumi Yakumo. Permission of the Home Minister is to be obtained in this form of naturalization, the condition required being very simple, i.e., continuous residence or domicile in Japan for at least one year and good morals. Another simple process of acquiring Japanese nationality consists in being adopted by a Japanese subject. Naturalization record still remains comparatively insignificant, the bulk being supplied by Chinese living in Formosa. The Home Office's report contains this list.

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	Marrying into family	Adopted	Naturalized	Rehabilitated		Marrying into family	Adopted	Naturalized	Rehabilitated
1913 ...	2	0	0	1	1915 ...	5	1	6	3
1914 ...	0	0	5	1	1916 ...	0	0	11	9

PROBLEM OF THE EMANCIPATION OF THE "SPECIAL" CLASS PEOPLE

Since the "rice-riots" in the summer, 1918, in which the *Eta* (this name officially forbidden) people are said to have played a rather active part, public attention has been drawn to the questions of improving the condition of this unjustly despised caste. It is scattered all over Japan and is estimated to number somewhere about 1,200,000.

These special people were placed, it is true, on exactly same legal status with ordinary people when the feudal regime was abolished in 1867, nor have the authorities neglected to issue instructions enjoying the two classes to live as good neighbors and bretheren. But the long custom dies hard, and while ordinary people still treat the "newly emancipated" class as outcasts the latter continue, perhaps obliged by force of circumstances, to live apart in their own community as before. Many are the tragic stories told of those aspiring *eta* who dared to seek their fortune in professional and other callings formerly denied them. Only those who succeed in concealing their identity are left unmolested. The bulk are obliged to follow as before tilling of soil, leather-tanning, makers of leather goods, clog-menders. This long persecution has degenerated them and they have either been reduced to malcontents or vagrants, though in point of material wealth not a few of them have risen to opulence. What specially galls their pride is that even the poorest ordinary people look down upon them with contempt and consider intermarriage with them as *mésalliance*.

There is reason why they should resent this persecution, in that both ethnologically and physically they are indistinguishable from the ordinary people. They come of the mixed stock just as the other. To be more specific, they are supposed to be descendants of aborigines, refugees of civil wars, disgraced *Samurai*, escaped criminals, and above all those of the "*emibe*" origin, "unclean family" who took to themselves to care for the dead in the early stage of the Japanese history. As we know, they were never a caste quite in the Indian sense, but the introduction of Buddhism has resulted in ostracizing those belonging to this class, who were engaged, as many of them are still now, in tanning and butchers' work considered unclean by Buddhists.

Both from standpoint of humanity and social welfare, the elevation of the special people is considered impenative. A grave obstacle that stands in the way is the fact that in the provinces they still live by themselves, from the prejudice the general public entertain against them and from the necessity of protecting their own property. How to break up this isolated existence and let them merge in the general mass is a hard nut to crack.

A society styled Kodo-kai was organized in 1918 for the benefit of the special people to bring them into relation of closer tie with the ordinary people. It is presided over by Count Ogi, member of the House of Peers, and has a jealous advocate in Mr. Taku Oye, a retired politician, who became a Buddhist monk a few years ago. A meeting was held in Tokyo under the auspices of this society in Feb. '19, and was attended by over 100 representatives of the special tribe and by distinguished personages in and out of Government circle.

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CHAPTER V

IMPERIAL COURT

(ALSO DECORATION, PEERS, ETC.)

REIGNING SOVEREIGN

His Imperial Majesty Yoshihito, the 122nd Emperor of Japan, was born on August 31st, 1879, and is a third son of the late Emperor Meiji. His Majesty was declared Crown Prince on Nov. 3rd, 1889 and ascended the Throne on July 30th, 1912; he married Princess Sadako on May, 10th. 1900.

Sadako, the Empress, was born June 25th, 1884, and is a 4th daughter of the late Prince Kujo, a noble of the 1st rank.

CHILDREN OF THE EMPEROR

Hirohito, Crown Prince, first son of the Emperor, born April 29th, 1901; proclaimed Crown Prince on Sept. 9th, 1912 and appointed Captain of the Army and Lieutenant of the Navy on Oct. 1st. 1916.

Yasuhito, Atsu-no-miya, second son of the Emperor, born June 25th, 1902; is pupil of the Peers' School.

Nobuhito, Takamatsu-no-miya, third son of the Emperor, born Jan. 3rd, 1905; is pupil of the Peers' School.

Takahito, Sumi-no-miya, fourth son of the Emperor, born Dec. 2nd, 1915.

SISTERS OF THE EMPEROR LIVING

Masako, Princess Tsune, married Prince Takeda April 27th, 1908.
Fusako, Princess Kane, married Prince Kitashirakawa Apr. 19th, 1909.
Nobuko, Princess Fumi, married Prince Asaka May 9th, 1910.
Toshiko, Princess Yasu, married Prince Higashi-Kuni May 18th, 1915.

IMPERIAL FAMILIES

Fushimi. The House is the eldest of the princely families, having been founded in the 14th century by a son of Gohanazono Tenno, the 101st Emperor. Prince Sadanaru, head, 21st of the line, and son of the late Prince Kuni-iye, was born April 28th, 1858; took part in the Japan-China War as a Brigade commander; represented Japan on the occasion of the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas II., 1896; commanded the First Army Division at the battle of Nan-shan May 26th, 1904 and was decorated with 2nd class Golden Kite; promoted full General in June; attended the St. Louis Exhibition 1904; member of the Supreme Council of War 1905; Imperial mission to the St. James Court 1907; attended the grand funeral ceremony of China 1909; Honorary President of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition 1910 and attended the funeral of the late King Edward VII. 1910; Grand Master of the Imperial Funeral April 14th,

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1912; Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal December, 1912; granted the title of Marshal in January, 1915 Res. Kioi-cho, Koji., Tokyo.

Princess **Toshiko**, consort of the Prince, daughter of the late Prince Taruhito Arisugawa, was b. May 21st, 1858; married to the Prince Oct. 6th, 1876.

Issue:—two sons and a daughter (Marchioness Yamanouchi died '91).

Prince **Hiroyasu**, Rear-Adm., 1st son, born Oct. 16th, 1875; succeeded to the House of Prince Kwachō Apr. 23rd, 1883, but returned to the present house on Jan. 16th, 1904; studied in the Naval Academy and in Germany; was wounded on board the *Mikasa* in the Battle of Yellow Sea, Aug., 1904; studied in England 1909-10; Captain of the *Takachiho* 1910, Rear-Adm. '13. Res. as above.

Princess **Tsuneko**, consort of Prince Hiroyasu, daughter of the last Shogun, was b. Sept. 23rd. '82; married Jan. 9th, '96.

Issue:—four sons and three daughters.

Prince **Kunika**, 2nd son of Prince Sadanaru, was b. in March, 1880.

Princess **Bunshu**, sister to Prince Sadanaru, was b. in '44; an abbess at Nara.

Arisugawa.—The House was founded by Prince Yoshikoto (1603–38 A.D.) son of the 108th Emperor. The late Prince Takehito, 10th of the line, died in July 1913 heirless and the reigning Emperor has ordered his third son Nobuhito to become a future head of the House. Res. Sannen-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Yasuko**, 4th daughter of the late Marquis Mayeda, born Feb. 8th, 1864; married to the late Prince Takehito, Dec. 11th, 1880.

Issue:—a daughter (Princess **Isako**) who married in '08 to Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa.

Dowager Princess **Tadako**, 7th daughter of the late Count Mizo-guchi, born May 12th, 1855; married to the late Prince Taru-hito, widow in 1895.

Kan-in.—The House was founded by Prince Nao-hito (1703–52 A.D.) eldest son of the 113th Emperor. Prince **Kotohito**, head, son of Prince Kuni-iye Fushimi and younger brother of Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, was born Sept. 22nd, 1865; studied at the Mil. Boys School 77-81 and at French mil. school, '82-91; Lieut.-Col. (Cav.) '95; Maj-Gen. '01; Lieut.-General '05; Commander of the 1st Army Division Feb. 1906; full General, and Supreme Councillor of War, Nov. '12; is Hon. President of the Red Cross Society. Res. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Princess **Chieko**, consort, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanemi Sanjō, was born on May 25th, 1872; married to the Prince Dec. 19th, 1891.

Issue:—a son and five daughters.

Higashi-Fushimi.—(formerly Komatsu) Prince **Yorihito**, younger brother of Princess Fushimi and Kan-in, 17th son of the late Prince Kuni-iye, was b. Sept. 19th, 1867; studied in England and France '84-90; was second in command of cruiser *Chitose* which sank the Russian cruiser *Novic* at Korsakof, Saghalien, Aug. 20th, 1904; Captain of *Kasuga*, 1905; attached to the Naval Staff Board '06; 3rd class Golden Kite; Rear Adm. '09; Vice-Adm. '13; attended the coronation ceremony of King George V. with his consort. Res. Tame-ike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

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Princess **Kaneko,** consort, 1st daughter of the late Prince Tomosada Iwakura; was b. Aug. 26th, 1876, married on Feb. 10th, 1898.
Issue:—none.

Kwacho.—Prince **Hirotada,** 4th of the line, head, 2nd son of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi; was b. Jan. 26th, 1902; made to succeed to the House in 1904, in exchange for his father who had represented it.
Res. Mita Dai-machi, Tokyo.

Yamashina.—Prince **Takehiko,** 3rd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kikumaro was born Feb. 13th, 1898. He has four brothers and one sister. Res. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Tsuneko,** mother, 5th daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; was b. Feb. 7th, 1874; married to the late Prince Nov. 26th, 1902; widow '08.

Kayo.—Prince **Tsunenori,** 2nd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kuninori; was b. Jan. 27th, 1900. The Prince has two sisters.
Res. Kyoto.

Dowager Princess **Yoshiko,** eldest daughter of the late Marquis Daigo; was b. Oct. 20th, 1865; married to the late Prince 1892; widow 1910.

Kuni.—Prince **Kuniyoshi,** 2nd of the line, head, 3rd son of the late Prince Asahiko; Lt.-Gen.; was b. July 23rd, 1873; Sub-Lieut. 1897; was attached to Gen. Kuroki's Staff during the Russo-Japan War as Major (Inf.) and was granted 4th class Golden Kite; Colonel in '08; studied in Germany '07-10; Maj.-Gen. '13; Lt.-Gen. '18. Res. Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Princess **Chikako,** consort, 7th daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; was b. Oct. 19th, 1879; married on Dec. 13th, 1899; travelled through Europe '09-10.
Issue:—three sons and three daughters.

Prince **Taka,** 5th son of the late Prince Asahiko; was b. 1875 in Kyoto; Acting Grand Custodian of the Great Shrine of Ise. Married in 1905 Lady **Shizuko,** daughter of Viscount Minase. Res. Kyoto.
Issue:—a son and two daughters.

Nashimoto.—Prince **Morimasa,** 2nd of the line, head, Lt.-Gen.; 4th son of the late Prince Asahiko; was b. March 9th, 1874; Sub-Lieut. '97; on the outbreak of the 1904-5 War hurried back from France where he was studying at a military academy; was attached to General Oku's Staff as Capt. of Infantry; Major 1906; Lieut.-Col. '08; granted 4th class Golden Kite; Colonel '10. He started for Europe April, 1907 to resume his study, returning home July, '09. Res. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Princess **Itsuko,** consort, 2nd daughter of Marquis Nabeshima; was b. Feb. 2nd, 1882; married Nov. 28th, 1900, and made tour in Europe '08-09.
Issue:—2 daughters.

Kitashirakawa.—Prince **Narihisa,** 3rd of the line, head, 2nd son of the late Prince Yoshihisa; was b. April 18th, 1887; and married with Princess Fusako, 7th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji, b. Jan. 28th, 1890. Is Colonel of Artillery. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.
Issue:—a son and two daughters.

Dowager Princess **Tomiko,** mother, adopted daughter of the late Prince Hisamitsu Shimazu; was b. Aug. 8th, 1862; widow in 1895.

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Prince Narihisa has two more brothers and four sisters of whom the eldest was married to the son and heir of Count Kanroji in 1904, and the second Princess Takeko to Count Hoshina in 1911.

Komatsu.—Dowager Princess **Yoriko**, consort of the late Prince Akihito Komatsu; 1st daughter of the late Yorishige Arima; was b. June 18th, 185 ; married Nov. 6th. 1869: widow Feb. 18th, 1903
Res. Hashiba, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Takeda.—Prince **Tsunehis** , Col., Cavalry; was b. 82; eldest son of the late Prince Kita-shirakawa. The House was newly created on March 30th. '06. He married Princess Masako, 6th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji; b. Sept. 30th, 1888; was decorated with 5th class Golden Kite. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.
Issue: a son and a daughter.

Asaka.—Prince **Yasuhiko**, Lt.-Col Infantry; was b. '87; 8th son of the late Prince Kuni; the House having been newly created on March 30th, '06; married with Princess Nobuko, 8th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji; b. Aug. 7th, 1891.
Res. Takanawa Nishi-daimachi, Tokyo.
Issue:—two sons and a daughter.

Higashi-Kuni.—Prince **Naruhiko**, Lt.-Col. Inf., 9th sons of the late Prince Kuni; was b. '87 in Kyoto. Was ordered by the late Emperor on Nov. 2rd, '06 to set up the House; married in May, 1915 Princess **Toshiko**, youngest sister to the Emperor; b. May 11th, 1896.
Issue:—two sons.

THE IMPERIAL PROPERTY LAW

The Law as gazetted in Dec. 1910 and put in force from January the following year provides that the land and other property belonging to the Emperor are divided into hereditary and personal property, and that for all the judicial proceedings affecting the property the Minister of the Imperial Household is held responsible. The ordinary civil or commercial law can be applicable to the property only when it does not conflict with the Imperial House Law and the present law. No hereditary landed estate can be newly used for any other purpose except those of public utility, or undertakings sanctioned by the Emperor. The property of the members of the Imperial House is subject to levy when it does not conflict with the House Law or the present law. However, this does not apply to the estates belonging to the Grand Empress Dowager, Empress Dowager, Empress, Heir Apparent, his consort, eldest son and that son's consort, and other unmarried Imperial members who have not yet attained their majority.

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE IMPERIAL COURT

Owing to insufficient data obtainable on this subject anything like reliable estimate is out of question. So far as it is known the Court owns 2,170, 00 *cho* (about 5,425,000 acres) of dwelling land, forests and plains (divided into hereditary and ordinary property), shares of the Bank of Japan 60,660: the Specie Bank, 60,400; the Industrial Bank of Japan, 10,000; the Formosan Bank, 2,522; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 80,555

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Tokyo Gas, 2,000 (new); Tokyo Electric Light, 5,839; Fuji Paper Mill, 10,000; Nippon Fishery, 500; Oriental Development, 5,000; former Nippon Railway Co, 27,690; former Hokkaido Coal & Railway, 27,690; Imperial Hotel, 4,400; Hokkaido Colliery & Steamships, 41,535. Then there are ¥20,0.0,000 voted by the Imperial Diet in 1895 transferred out of the Chinese Indemnity to the stock fund, ¥ 20,000,000 war bonds subscribed by the Court on the occasion of 1904-5 war. The civil list that had remained stationary during the two decades at ¥3,00 ,0.0 was increased to 4,500,000 in 1910. All these properties are estimated roughly at ¥ 500 millions.

IMPERIAL MAUSOLEA AND TOMBS

In conformity with the principle of the ancestor-worship cult observed both by Court and people, special attention is devoted by the Imperial Household for preserving and keeping in due state the mausolea and tombs of the Emperors and members of the Imperial family. These number over 2,000 counting from the founding of the country, but the resting places of only 490 of them have been identified or officially fixed, including the "three deities" of the "age of gods," 198 mausolea for 115 Emperors, 8 crowned Empresses, 48 Empress-consorts, 3 Empress-Dowagers, and so on.

DECORATIONS

Seven kinds of decorations exist in Japan, namely the Grand Cordon of Crysanthemum granted only to holders of the Grand Order of Merit, the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia granted to holders of 1st class Merit, Order of the Rising Sun (1st-16th grades), Order of the Sacred Treasure (1st-8th grades), Order of the Crown (1st-8th grade and only for women), Order of Paulownia (7th-8th grade), and lastly the military Order of the Golden Kite (1st-7th grade).

The Golden Kite carries an annuity, ranging from 1,500 *yen* a year granted to a holder of the 1st grade and 100 *yen* granted to a holder of the 7th and lowest class.

Then there are the Blue-ribbon medal conferred on ordinary people who distinguish themselves in the cause of public utility; the Green-ribbon medal to be conferred on those distinguished for filial piety, and the Red-ribbon medal conferred on those who rescue human lives at the peril of their own.

The Grand Order of Merit and Grand Cordon of the Crysanthemum, the highest honor accessible to Japanese, have been invested on the following personages, exclusive of Imperial Princes and mentioning only those who are alive: —

Holders of the Grand Order

Marshal Prince Yamagata (with Collar); Marq. Matsukata (with Collar); Marq. Saionji (with Collar); Prince Tokudaiji; Admiral Count Togo; Marquis Okuma.

Holders of the 1st Class Golden Kite

General Visc. Hasegawa; Admiral Baron Ijuin; Admiral Baron Kataoka; Marshal Visc. Kawamura; Marshal Count Terauchi; Admiral Count Togo; Marshal Prince Yamagata; Admiral Count Kamamoto; Marshal Count Oku; Gen. Baron Kan-o; Gen. Count Kuroki.

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HOLDERS OF DECORATIONS GRANTED (Dec. 31, 1916).

Order of Merit	Order of ery'mum	Order of Paulownia	Order of Rising-sun	Order of Sacred Treasure	Order of Crown	Order of Golden Kite	Holders
G.C.... ...	... 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
C, ...	... 14	—	—	—	—	—	10
1st	... —	25	124	148	19	19	230
2nd	... —	—	239	457	8	58	485
3rd	... —	—	1,001	2,144	4	352	2,398
4th	... —	—	4,220	5,309	16	1,606	6,714
5th	... —	—	6,421	9,023	28	5,592	10,796
6th	... —	—	15,539	14,664	70	3,230	22,200
7th	... —	—	105,046	37,997	216	59,460	133,956
8th	... —	—	506,502	307,132	1,680	—	770,910
Total ...	... 18	25	638,892	376,899	2,041	70,308	947,703

NOTE.—*=Military honour. G.C.=Grand Cordons with Collar. C.=Grand Cordons.

NOTE.—Those holding more than one order being counted by the highest order they wear, the actual number of orders does not agree with that of holders.

THE PEERAGE AND RANKS

Though the Peerage as a distinct social rank dates only from 1884, it practically existed from ancient times, courtiers of *Kugé* and feudal prince or *Daimyō* of olden days corresponding to the Peers of to-day. The Peerage is subdivided into five grades, viz. Prince, Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron. By origin the Japanese Peers may be classified into four distinct groups, i.e., those who are descendants of the former courtiers or *Kugé*; descendants of the former *Daimyō*; those created Peers in recent time, and finally Korean Peers who were created after the annexation. The first two are therefore Peers of older origin and the latter are new Peers. As yet Japan has no life-peers, all the Peers being hereditary. The number of Peers is shown in the following list:—

Dec. 31	Prince	Marquis	Count	Viscount	Baron	Total
1915	17	37	100	373	393	920
1916	17	38	100	380	398	933

NOTE.—Korean Peers are excluded here (vid. Ch. on Chosen).

Japan as well as China, possesses a peculiar system of nominal honors awarded to persons of meritorious service, mostly public servants. It is called "ikai" or "kurai," generally translated as "Court rank." A Japanese subject without *ikai* is denied the privilege to approach a sovereign or other exalted persons. It is graded into eight classes, each of a senior and a junior degree. This "ikai" is given only to Japanese subjects, and it serves a convenient purpose in determining precedence, when there are no decorations or other conventional marks to settle it. Thus a holder of a senior degree of the 3rd grade of "ikai" is entitled to take precedence over one whose "ikai" is a junior degree of the grade.

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A Cabinet Minister generally holds "ikai" of the 3rd grade, senior or junior as the case may be. "Ikai" of a Vice-Minister of State is generally that of the 4th grade, junior or senior. And a gentleman holding a 4th or higher grade "ikai" receives, even when he is no longer in Government service, invitation on occasions of State festivals, as, for instance, the Birthday ball. A Peer bears as a matter of course "ikai" differing according to his rank, a 4th grade for a Baron. A large number of wealthy merchants possess "ikai" in consideration of their contributions of money for public purposes.

Posthumous Honors. The peculiar custom of conferring posthumous honors still lingers in Japan though it was abolished years ago in China, the country of its origin. The idea is based on the principle of ancestorworship. Theoretically an honor is a parting gift to one on deathbed, and is granted with this official announcement: "Promoted by one degree for special consideration." In practice the honor is posthumous, as it usually comes after the beneficiary is expired. Japanese of exalted rank have therefore two different dates of death, i.e. physiological dissolution and official death. This is hardly consistent with the idea of historical accuracy, while the practice may prove highly perplexing to the attending physicians. It may be noted that some members of the Tokyo Medical Association a few years ago memoralized the Imperial court to abolish this awkward custom. What is still more strange is that notable persons dead several centuries before are sometimes honored in this way.

The granting of peerage is also, though less so now, posthumous, and a Barony that is conferred to a distinguished man on his deathbed or after his expiration, falls on his, too often, unworthy son with nothing particular to recommend him other than that he is his heir.

IMPERIAL PROTECTION OF THE PEERS

The protection accorded by the Court to Peers of the *Kugé* extraction has been quite munificent, as might well be expected from the miserable existence which they had to endure in common with their Imperial masters for several centuries. On the occasion of silver wedding of the Emperor and Empress Meiji in 1894 and of the death of the Empress Dowager in 1897, monetary grant was made to the *Kugé* courtiers, the two grants totalling about. 2,500,000. The recipients numbered 5 princes, 12 Marquises, 31 Counts, and 82 Viscounts. The fund was kept in custody of the Imperial Household, only the interests being distributed twice a year. The principal was at first arranged for distribution in 1923, but this has been postponed till 1946. In February, 1919, the regulations were revised allowing the Peers to get a loan out of the fund.

PRECEDENCE AT COURT ACCORDING TO RANK

The precedent at Court was thoroughly readjusted in Feb. 1915. The grades have been subdivided into ten, beginning with holders of the Grand Orders of Merit and ending with holders of the lowest decorations or Court ranks. Those of the higher three grades enjoy the privilege of presenting at Court on occasion of State ceremonies, etc.

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1st Grade

1. Holders of the Grand Orders of Merit: (1) Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum with Collar; (2) Grand Gordon of Chrysanthemum.
2. Prime Minister.
3. President of the Privy Council.
4. Veteran Statesmen accorded treatment due to Minister of State.
5. Marshals; Admirals of Fleet; Ministers of State; Minister of Imperial Houshold; Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.
6. Governor-General of Chosen.
7. Ex-prime Ministers and ex-Presidents of Privy Council accorded treatment due to their former offices.
8. Ex-Ministers of State, ex-Ministers of Imperial Household and Ex-Lord Keepers of Privy Seal accorded treatment due to their former offices.
9. Vice-President of the Privy Council.
10. Full Generals; full Admirals; Privy Councillors.
11. Officials of *Shinnin* rank.
12. Presidents of the Houses of Peers and of Representatives.
13. Holders of 1st class Order of Rising Sun and Paulownia.
14. Holders of 1st class Order of Golden Kite.
15. Those accorded treatment due to *Shinnin* rank.
16. Peers bearing title of Prince.
17. Junior grade of 1st Court rank.
18. Holders of 1st class Orders of Merit: (1) Grand Gordon of Rising Sun; (2) Sacred Treasure; (3) the Crown.

2nd Grade

19. 1st class *Kotokwan*.
20. Vice-Presidents of the Houses of Peers and of Representatives.
21. Lord-in-Waiting of the Jako Hall.
22. Marquises.
23. Senior grade of 2nd Court rank.

3rd Grade

24. 2nd class *Kotokwan*.
25. Holders of 2nd class Order of Golden Kite.
26. Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall.
27. Those accorded treatment due to *Chokunin* rank.
28. Counts.
29. Junior grade of 2nd Court rank.
30. Holders of 2nd class Orders of Merit: (1) Manifold-rayed Rising Sun; (2) Sacred Treasure; (3) Crown.
31. Viscounts.
32. Senior grade of 3rd Court rank.
33. Junior grade of 3rd Court rank.
34. Holders of 3rd class Order of Golden Kite.
35. Holders of 3rd class Orders of Merit: (1) Middle Cordon of Rising Sun; (2) Sacred Treasure; (3) Crown.
36. Barons.
37. Senior grade of 4th Court rank.
38. Junior grade of 4th Court rank.

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CHAPTER VI

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

Abe, *Isoh*, Prof. at Waseda Univ., b. '65 in in Fukuoka-ken; studied in the Doshisha, Kyoto, then a pastor and afterward studied at Hartford College and at Glasgow; Principal of the Doshisha Middle school; for some years connected with several schools before he was appointed in 1904 at Waseda Univ. where he has charge of Athletic Association. Authority on social politics and local administration. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Abe, *Ko*, Mem. House of Peers and Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall, b. '48 in Morioka, and entered civil service early in Meiji era either at the head office or in the provinces; M.P. for his native place in '92; Director of Shrines and Temples Bureau '96 99, Governor of Chiba '99-01, Governor of Niigata '01-03, nominated Member of the House of Peers '03; was again Governor of Niigata '05 to be transferred to Gov. of Tokyo, Feb. '08 – Dec. '12. Add. Oicho, near Tokyo.

Abe, *Konosuke*, Pres. of the Masudaya, leading export & import house in Yokohama; was b '80 in Yokohama; the first son of Mr. Kobei Abe, the proprietor of the Firm and the present head of the family. Add. Minami Nakadori, Yokohama.

Abe, *Taizo*, ex-Pres., now Dir., of Meiji Life and Fire Ins. Cos; b. in '49 at Toyohashi, Aich-ken; entered Keiogijuku in '68; was its teacher for some years, then at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo; visited U.S.A. in '77; started the Meiji Life Insurance Company in '81, then founded ten years later the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., pioneer concerns in Japan. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Abe, *Teijiro*, Lieut.—Gen (ret. '17), b. 1861 in Niigata; Sub-Lieut. of Engineering Corps '72, studied at Military Staff Col. '87-89, then attached to the Staff Office; was Chief of staff of 2nd Depot Division during the Russo-Japanese War; Com. of Japanese Garrison at Tientsin '07, then Commander of Tsushima Garrison; Chief of Mil. Fortification Bureau '14-16. Add Tsunohazu, Yodobashi, Tokyo.

Adachi, *Aizo*, Lt.-Gen. (ret. '17), b. in '63 in Tokushima; Artillery Sub-Lieut. '83, student of the Staff Col. '88 91, was Com. 11th Reg. during Russo-Japanese War, Chief Staff of 12th Division, then Commander of Garrison of Pescadores, Formosa; Inspector of Commissariat '14-16. Add. Sakamachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Adach, *Kenzo*, M.P., b. '64 in Kumamoto; went to Corea and established several newspapers to promote the Japanese interest in the peninsula; made great efforts in regard to the organization of Kokken-to (political party); Parliamentary Senior Secretary of Foreign Department in the Okuma Cabinet. Is reputed as a master election manipulator. Add. Tsukudo-Hachiman, Ushigome, Tokyo.

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Adachi, *Mine-ichiro,* D.C.L. (Japan), Min. to Belgium; b. '69 in Yamagata-ken, graduated law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '92; attaché in '92, sent to Rome in '93, removed to Paris in '97, relieved of the post in '03 and attached to the head office, was in suite Peace Envoy to Portsmouth in '05, decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun with annuity in '06 for service in connection with the War. He was senior Councillor at head office before the transfer to Councillor of Paris Embassy '08, then the Minister to Mexico '13-16, to Belgium in '17. Add Brussel, Belgium.

Adachi, *Tsunayuki,* Men. of House of Peers, ex-Inspector-General of Metropolitan Police Board, b in Satsuma, '59; filled post of chief Police Commissioner at several provinces; was appointed Director of Police Bureau, Home Office in '01; Inspector-General in '03, which post resigned in Oct. '05, in consequence of the memorable anti-peace agitation Sept. 5th, '06. Add. Nishi-kata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Aiba, *Yosaburo,* novelist and critic, *Kason*; b. '55; once a prominent figure among the contemporary novelists, reputed for his light and delicate style; was connected for a while with the *Yomiuri Shimoun,* and now a regular contributor to the *Tokyo Asahi.* His chief works are *Murotake, Kasano-Yuki,* and some others. Add. *Asahi* Office. Tokyo.

Akaboshi, *Tenta,* Gov. of Nagano-ken; b. '68 in Kumamoto; grad. Law, Imp Tokyo Univ. '96; on duty at District Taxation Offices '97-8; Councillor of Justice Dep't '00, Secretary of Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce '30; Judge, Adm. Lit. Court '07; Gov. of Kumamoto, '13-14, of Yamaguchi, '14-16. Add. Nagano-City.

Akashi, *Motojiro,* Gen., Gov.-Gen, of Formosa, b. at Fukuoka '6[illegible], Sub-Lieut. of Art. '83, studied at the Staff College '87 and then in Germany '94-95, staff officer of the Guards '95, was military attaché to the French and then Russian Legations, held similar post at Berlin '04-05, Maj.-Gen., '07, Chief Staff to Korean Garrison '08, then transferred to Com of Gendarme, Korean Residency-Gen.; Vice-Chief of the General Staff Board '13-15; Com. of 6th Div. 15; full Gen. and the present post since '17. Add, Taihoku.

Akashi, *Yoichiro,* Dir. of General Edu. Bur., Dept. of Education and Dir, of Bur. for compiling the Restoration History; b. in Tokyo '76, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97, studied in France and Germany, '02-04. Personal Secretary to the Minister in addition to the Councillor '05, promoted to present post '16. Add. Harukicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Akatsuka, *Shosuke,* Consul-General at Mukden since '12; b. in Kagoshima '72; grad the Law Coll, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; passed diplomatic service examination '98, Eléve-Consul at Fusan, Sec. at Berlin, Washington, Consul at Manila; Sec. Foreign Dep't '09. Add. Japanese Consulate-General, Mukden, Manchuria.

Akimoto, *Harutomo,* Viscount (suc. '17) b. '81 in Tokyo; adopted son of the late Akimoto *Okitomo,* formerly Daimyo; grad. from the peers, school; further studied in America, Germany and England and was a Gov't Commissioner of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, '10; personal Secretary to the Minister of Communications '11. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Akita, *Kiyoshi,* M.P., barrister; b. '81 in Tokushima; studied law in some private Univ. and appointed judge; ex-Prop. of the *Niroku* (daily paper). Add. Fujimaye, Hongo, Tokyo.

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Akitsuki, *Satsuo*, ex-Ambassador at Nienna; b. '58 in Miyazaki-ken; graduated from former Law Col. Justice Dep't in '84; studied at official expense in Belgium and Germany from '85 to '91; Councillor in '92; transferred to Dep't councillor; Consul at Fusan in '96; Legation Sec. at Seoul in the same year, and transferred to Paris in '99, to Petrogrnd in '02: Minister Resident to Sweden-Norway in '04; Minister at Brussels in May '07; Amb. at Vienna '09-14; now Dir. of the *Yonjuri*. Placed on the Peace Envoy staff in 1919. Add. Benten, Ushigoma, Tokyo.

Akiyama, *Genzo*, barrister in Tokyo; b. '69 in Shizuoka-ken; graduated from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 97; appointed a clerk at Justice Dep't; next Judge at various local courts; Chief of the Nagasaki District Court '87 and next of Yokohama District Court '92; Judge of the Supreme Court '98 which he soon resigned to open law office in Tokyo and Yokohama. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Akiyama, *Masanosuke*, D.L.L, (Japan), Dir. of Civil Administration Bureau. Tsingtao; b. '66 in Hiroshima-ken; graduated from Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '86, to be connected afterward with civil affairs section of War and Navy; removed to Councillor of Chosen Gov't-Gen. in '13-17; app. to present post, in '17. Add. Tsingtao, China.

Akiyama, *Teisuke*, ex-M.P., b. at Kurashiki, Okayama-ken.; in '78. and grad. Law Imp. Univ., Tokyo '90, earning his expenses by hard working; was appointed about '92 junior Auditor of the Board of Audit; started the *Seicai* (now *Nirokcu*). Add. Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Akiyama, *Tokichi*, Paymaster Gen. at Kure Naval Station; was b. in 1863 in Chiba, and after finishing the Account Course at the Tokyo Higher Com. School in '86, was appointed 2nd Assist. Paymaster the same year, and has been in the service ever since. Add. Kure.

Akiyama, *Yoshifuru*, Gen., Mem. of the War Council; b. '55 in Ehime-ken; Sub-Lieut., '79; Major-Gen., '99; Lieut-Gen., '09; fought in Japan-China War, Boxers Trouble and Russo-Japanese War; Superintendent of Cavalry, Military Education Bd., then Commander 13th Div., '13; Com. of Guards Divitson '15; Com. of Chosen Garrison, '16; full Gen. in Nov. '16; present post, '17. Add. Tokyo.

Akutsu, *Saburo*, D. Med., prop. of Akutsu Surgical Hospital; b. '73 and graduated Medical Col. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., in '98 and further studied in Germany; became chief of Surgical Dept. of the Juntendo Hospital. Add. Awaji-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Amano, *Tameyuki*. D. C. L. (Japan), economit, was connected with Waseda University from its birth till 1917; Dir, Waseda Business School; b. in Saga-ken. '59 and grad. Tokyo University, 82; M. P. at 1st and 2nd sessions. Wrote "Principles of Economics" and others; once editor and proprietor of the "Oriental Economist," a thrice-a-month journal. Add. Iidamachi, Tokyo.

Ando, *Kensuke*, Mayor of Kyoto; b. '54 in Koshi-ken; entered the diplomatic service; studied law in a Russian Univ., and was appointed Judge in '85; in '96 appointed Gov. of Niigata, next transferred to Chiba and Nagasaki; once elected M. P. for Aichi-ken; Mayor of Yokohama and then present post '18. Add. Kyoto.

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Ando, *Taro*, Pres. of Temperance Society; b. '56 in Kyoto; joined Enomoto's pro-Tokugawa movement at Hakodate; was given office at the Foreign Office when released from imprisonment and was in the suite of the late Prince Iwakura's memorable envoy early in Meiji year. Consul at Hongkong, '74-85, then at Shanghai '86, and Consul-General at Honolulu '86-89, where he was converted; returning home a fervent Christian and total abstainer, subsequently held post of Director of Com. Bureau, Foreign Office, and of Commerce and Ind., at Agri. and Com. Dep't. Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ando, *Teibi*, Baron (cr. '05), Gen., ex-Gov.-Gen. of Formosa; b. at Iida, Nagano-ken, in '53; was educated at the now defunct Osaka Military School and was appointed Sub-Lieut. '73; Maj. '83; Colonel '94; Maj.-Gen. '98; Lieut-Gen. '05; Gen. in '14. In the Russo-Japanese war he at first commanded the 19th Brigade of Infantry and was soon made to lead the 10th Division. He assaulted the enemy's position at Wan-paoshan in the memorable battle at Mukden; Commander of Korean Garrison 1913-15; Gov.-Gen. of Formosa, '15-'17. Add. Kagacho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Ando, *Yasutaro*, ex-Chief of Electric Lighting Bureau, Tokyo City Office; was b. in 1868 in Yamanashi-ken. He was Dir. of the municipalized Tokyo Street Railway which he left in '14, and is now Auditor of the Kinugawa Hydro-electric Co. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Anesaki, *Masaharu*, D. Litt. (Japan). Prof. in Coll. of Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '73 in Kyoto; after grad. Philosophy at the Univ. in '96, studied in Germany and England for a few years; Exchange Prof. at Harvard '13-15. Add. Hakusan Goten, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Anraku, *Kanemichi*, ex-Chief Police Commissioner of Tokyo, & Mem. House of Peers; b. '50 in Kagoshima; was connected with the Police service from about 1875, next held Governorship of Yamaguchi, Fukushima, Gifu, etc.; resigned the Commissioner-ship in '08 when the Seiyu-kai Ministery fell, and entered commercial circle. Pres. of Chiyoda Gas Co. till '11, and reappointed to the Chief Police Commissioner '11-13; retired the post at the fall of Saionji Cabinet but appointed for 3rd time in 13-14. Add. Nishiokubo, Tokyo.

Aoki, *Gohei*, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Muslin Mfg. Co., b. 1871, Tokyo; first son of Aoki Gohei, famous draper; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '90; on his father's death in 1905, succeeded his business; Was for a time Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Calico Mfg. Co. '06; present post '10. Add. No. 2 Kamiroku-bancho, Koj. Tokyo.

Aoki, *Kikuo*, Mng.-Dir. of the General Dept. of the Mitsubishi Firm Since '15; b. in '67 in Nara-ken; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law '92 and entering Mitsubishi, has since been connected with it. Add. Mitsubishi Firm, Koj. Tokyo.

Aoki, *Nobuzumi*, Lieut.-Gen., Military adviser to China and ex-Com. of Port Arthur; b in '59 in Miyazaki-ken; Sub-Lieut of Cavalry in '79; studied in Belgium 1890-93; Col. '02; Maj.-Gen. '07; has repeatedly been attached to the Japanese Legation at Peking. Add. Peking.

Aoki, *Teisuji*, D. C. L. lawyer and patent attorney; b. in '75 in Defu-ken; grad. from the Keio-gijuku '97; passed the examination for the Bench in '98 and was a probationary Judge at Kobe for a few months. Gispatched by the alma mater to Germany to study Commercial Law

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at Berlin and Gettingen '99-02; Prof. at the Keio, but left it in '06 to open law office. Add. Shirokane, Imazato, Tokyo.

Aoki, *Tetsutaro*, Dir. of the Industrial Bank of Japan; b. '67 in Okayama; had long been connected with Yokohama Specie Bank and was its London Agent many years till about 1904; Gov. Commercial Agent at Hongkong '10–12. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Aoyama, *Rokuro*, Dir. of the Teikoku Electric Light, Fujikura Cable, Tsuchiura Electric, Japan national products etc., Manager of Tokyo Branch of L.J. Healing & Co. Ltd. (London); b. '75 in Mie-ken; graduated at Post and Electric School (Dep't Communications) '02 and entered Gov't service; then resigning the post he entered Messrs. Healing as Mng. Add. Takanawa-Minamicho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Arai, *Kentaro*, Mem. of House of Peers (nom. by Emperor in 1917), b. '63 in Niigata and after grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90 he became connected with the Treasury in which he rose to the position of Vice-Minister in '06; removed to Dir. of Finance Dep't. of Korean Gov't-Gen. in '07, and retired it in '17, to be nominated member of House of Peers. Add. Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Arai, *Taiji*, Mem. House of Peers, directors of various commercial establishments in Formosa; b. '51 in Sendai; studied under Nakae Chomin, the Rousseau of Japan; assisted late Mr. Tomita in the establishment of the Bank of Japan; then president of Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., etc., elected representative of the highest tax payer for Miyagi '99. Add. Yedogawa, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Arakawa, *Gitaro*, Mem. House of Peers; b. '62 in Tokyo; graduated Col. of Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in 84, to enter civil service in the Home Office; was Councillor at the head office and next Secretary at Toyama, Gumma, Kanagawa; Governor of Tottori '97, Miye '99, Kagawa 1900 and Nagasaki '03–10; Mayor of Yokohama '10–13. Add. Nakanegishi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Arakawa, *Goro*, Chief Edit. of Hiroshima *Chugoku*, M. P. and ex-Par. Jr. Secy. of Communication Dep't; b. '65 in Hiroshima; grad. Kokugakuin and Nippon Univ.; became Edit. of present daily; established a girls' school in Hiroshima. Returned to the House since '04; Par. Secy. in '15. Add. "Chugoku Shimbun," Hiroshima.

Arakawa, *Miyoji*, ex-Minister to Madrid ('09-13); b. '57 in Kagoshima grad. Engineering Col., Tokyo, in '80; clerk at Japanese Legation, London, in '86; attaché in '87 Eléve Consul at Tientsin in '90 and at Ninsen '94; attached to the 2nd Army during the Japan-China War; Consul at Tientsin in '00, at Suchow in '96, and at London in '96, where he was promoted to Consul-General; decorated with 3rd Class Rising Sun with grant of money for his service in connection with the war. Add. Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.

Arichi, *Shinanosuke*, Baron (cr. '03), Vice-Adm. (ret.), Privy Councillor since 1917; was b. in Choshu, '43; Lieut.-Commander '72; Commander of Yokosuka Admiralty and Kure; then successively the Commander-in-Chief of Standing Fleet, &c., is at present devoting himself to promoting the cause of the Japan Maritime Society which he presides. Add. Awaji-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

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Ariga, *Nacbumi,* Manager of the Mitsui Firm; b. '65 in Osaka-fu and younger brother to Dr. Nagao Ariga; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '86; was in Government service for a long while, ultimately rising to be a Bureau Director in Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce about '02. Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ariga, *Nagao,* D.C.L. & D. Lit. (Japan), b. in Settsu, '60; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ., '81; Private Secretary to late Prince Ito (then Pres. of Privy Council), '87; afterwards Councillor at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; took charge of affairs relating to international law during the Japan-China War of '94-95; and held a similar post in the later campaign. He was Professor at Waseda University, a recipient of Imp. Japanese Academy prize in '12 and adviser to China where he became an ardent supporter of Yuan Shih-kai. Add. Myogadani, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Arima, *Ryokitsu,* Vice-Adm., Com-in-Chief of the Third Squadron since '18 and hero of the Port Arthur blockading operation in Russo-Japanese war; b. at Wakayama '62; midshipman '88, successively held posts of Captain of cr. *Kasagi,* chief staff of Takeshiki Naval Port, Captain of cr. *Iwate,* Dir. Naval Artillery School, etc.; promoted to Rear-Adm. '09; Com. of 1st Squadron 12; appointed Vice-Admiral '13; President of the Naval Academy '14.-'16; chief of the Naval Education Board, '16-'18 and took part in the Great War. Add. Naval Department, Tokyo.

Arima, *Sumibumi,* Vis., Sub. Lieut. of Cavalry (ret), Lord steward to Prince Higashi-Fushimi; b. '68 of a former daimyo's family of Maruoka, Echizen; graduated from College of Agriculture, Imp Tokyo Univ. '97; Chamberlain to the Crown Prince '00-10. Add. Ukyo-machi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Arima, *Yorikazu,* Count, formerly Daimyo of the Kurume clan, 5th son and heir to his predecessor; b. '64, served in the Imperial Court for years as Chamberlain. Add. Hashiba, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Arimatsu, *Hideyoshi,* ex-Dir. of Legislature, Mem. House of Peers, b. at Okayama, '63; grad. '88 from the German Language School, Tokyo and was in the Justice Dep't till '90; Councillor of the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce, then of Home Office and of the Legislative Bureau '94 to '98; attended Inter'nal San'ry Conference held at Madrid and similar confence for exconvicts at Antwerp in '98; transferred to the Police Bureau same year; again Councillor of the Legislative Bureau in '02; Dir. of Police Bureau in '03; Governor of Miyeken '04, transferred to the Police Bureau in '08; Dir of Imp. Forestry Bureau, '11-14; Chief Sec. to the Privy Council '14 16. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ario, *Keiju,* Mng. of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, b. '49, in Gifu-ken; was once an official of the Treasury, then entered banking circle and was appointed to present post on its foundation. Add. Kami-Fujimaye, Hongo, Tokyo.

Arisaka, *Shozo,* D. Eng., and Director of Naval Arsenal, Tokyo, Prof. at the Imperial University of Tokyo; b. in '67 in Tokyo; graduated his special course at the University in '90; sent by the Navy to France where he studied at Hotchkiss and was steadily promoted, meanwhile devising a new plug for quickfirers; has been sent twice to England on official business. Add. Tamagawa, Ebara-gun, Tokyo-fu.

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Ariyoshi, *Akira*, Consul-General at Shanghai, b. '76 in Kyoto; graduated from Tokyo Higher Commercial School '98; passed the examination for the diplomatic services '98; appointed Consul at Fusan, Newchuang, and Secretary to Japanese Embassy at Paris. then present post in '09. Add. Japanese Consulate-General, Shanghai.

Ariyoshi, *Chuichi*, Gov. of Hyogo, b. '70 in Tango; grad. Law, at Imp. Tokyo University in '96; Sec. Home Office till '08; Governor of Chiba-ken '08-12; transferred to Dir. of Gen. Affairs, Korean Res.-Gen. in '10; Gov. of Miyazaki '11-15 and then Kanagawa '15-18. Add. Kobe.

Asabuki, *Tsunekichi*, Mag.-Dir. Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store. Ltd.; b. '77 in Tokyo, son of the Late Eiji Asabuki; studied at Keio-Gijuku and in England; entered Bank of Japan; then Mitsui Bussan and transferred to New York Branch; later established the Chiyoda-gumi. Add. Akashicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Asada, *Hikoichi*, (*nom de plume Koson*), editor of the Taiyo, a leading magazine in Japan published by the Hakubunkan; was b. in 1875 in Yamaguchi-ken; was educated at the Kwansai Gakuin in Kobe, and has devoted to journalism since he left in '97, first as editor of one or another local paper, and lastly of the present magazine. In the Russo-Japan war he represented the *Hochi* as its special correspondent at the front. Add. Motozono-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Asada, *Nobuaki*, Baron (cr. '07), Gen. (ret. '16), 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour), b. at Kawagoye (near Tokyo), '48; grad. Mil. Academy at Osaka, '73 and commissioned ensign; fought in the Civil War of '77 as Capt. (local rank), Maj. '84, Lieut.-Col. '87, Col. '94, Major-Gen. '97 and Chief Staff of Eastern Mil. Section; Com. of a Brigade of various Divisions; took active part as Brig. Com. at Fenshuiling, and succeeded Gen. Hasegawa after Liaoyang as Com. of the Guards Division in '04-5 war; promoted to full Gen. '12; Superintendent of Education Board '12-13; then member of Military Council, Add. Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Asada, *Soshichi*, Auditor of the Yokohama Dockyard Co., b. '84 at Y'hama; grandson of the late Matashichi Asada, a millionaire merchant of Y'hama; connected with the Mitsubishi since '11; on his grandfather's death succeeded him as Auditor of the Y'hama Dock, and of the Nippon Carbon Mnf. co., and as Dir. of the Y'hama Rly, and Nippon Paint Co. etc.; inaugurated with two others the Sanyu Steamship co. and the Sanyu Mining Co. Feb. '17, later combined as Sanyu-gumi Joint-stock Co. Add. Yokohama Dockyard Co., Yokohama.

Asada, *Tokunori*, Mem. House of Peers, b. '48 in Kyoto; First Class Councillor to Japanese Legation at Washington, U.S.A. '74; Councillor of the Department for Foreign Affairs, '79; Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, '86; Governor of Nagano-ken and next of Kanagawa-ken, '99; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, '00; then that of Communications, which he resigned, '02. Add. Shimo Rokubancho, Tokyo.

Asahina, *Chisen*, journalist, b. '62 in Mito; left '83 the Imperial Tokyo University, law, unfinished on account of ill health; shortly afterward joined the staff of the *Nichi Nichi*, when Viscount Ito (Miyoji) was proprietor, and was its editor for many years. Went twice to Europe; left the *Nichi Nichi* about 1905 when the proprietor changed, and is at present a journalistic free lance. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

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Asakawa, *Toshinobu*, Lieut.-Gen., Superintendent of the Horse Bureau; b. '60 in Yamanashi; grad. from Mil. College '86; Capt. '98; Col. '04; Maj.-Gen. '09; Lieut.-Gen. '14, was awarded 3rd Class Golden Kite in connection with the Russo-Japanese war. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

Asano, *Nagakoto*, Marquis, Lord-in-Waiting of the Jako Hall; b. 42; and is of the former Daimyo of Hiroshima with 426,000 *koku* which was founded by Nagamasa (1546–1610 A.D.) one of the great generals of Hideyoshi; was accredited to Rome, 1882–'84. Add. Yayoicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Asano, *Osuké*, Dr. E., ex-chief electrician of Department of Communications, b. in '59 in Okayama; grad. electricity at the Gov. Eng. College in '81, since then he has chiefly been connected with that Department, meanwhile despatched to Europe and America two or three times. Is now a Prof. at Waseda. Add. Kogaicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Asano, *Ryozo*, Mng.-Dir. of the Toyo Steamship Co., b. 1889 in Tokyo; son of Asano Soichiro, a millionaire merchant of Japan; grad. from Harvard '12; was trained in practical business in the Co's Branch at San Francisco; returned home to become director of the Co. and then in '17 its Mng.-Dir. Add. No. 40 Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Asano, *Soichiro*, Pres. Tokyo S/s Co., Asano Dockyards, and Dir. of many other concerns; was b. '48 in Toyama-ken. He arrived in Tokyo '71 with empty purse; proceeded to Yokohama supporting himself by hawking cheap viands; bought from the Yokohama Gas Works coaltar and other refuses then left unutalized, and laid the foundation of the present fortune. In '75 he bought the Gov. Cement Works at Fukagawa and began to produce "Asano Cement" now widely known; started tank oil business, '93 and promoted with others the Toyo S.S. Co., '95. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Atomi, *Takino*, b. in '40 at Osaka, one of the distinguished lady painters and educators; founder and proprietor of the Atomi Girls' School. Visited U.S.A. on the occasion of St. Louis Fair. Add. Yanagicho, Koi., Tokyo.

Awazu, *Seiryo*, D. C. L. (Japan), Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Waseda Univ., etc., insurance expert; was b. at Kyoto in '71; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94, and has since been engaged in insurance business at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, as organizer of a number of life insurance cos. besides undertaking teaching. Attended the World's Insurance Congress held at New York '03. Add. Misakicho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Ayai, *Tadahiko*, Aud. of Murai Sav. Bank, Shibaura Iron Works, and Chief of Acct. Sec. of Tokyo Electric Co., b. '71 in Oita-ken; grad. Post and Telegram School in Tokyo; served Communication Dept. for years; went to U.S.A. to accomplish his study in '90; after returning home he joined the Murai Bros. & Co. Add. Takada, near Tokyo.

Baba, *Genji*, Judge of Court of Cassation; b. '60; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, class '85; was appointed first a junior judge in Tokyo Court and Judge of Supreme Court, and ultimately rising to the present post in April, '13. Add. Mita Tsunamachi, Tokyo.

Baba, *Michihisa*, b. '47 at Iwase, Toyama-ken, of a family of shipowner, is Pres. Iwase Bank and Dir. Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., Imp. Marine Ins. Co., Innoshima Dockyard, and others. Is a millionaire in Toyama

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and one of the wealthiest individual ship-owners in Japan. Add. Tori-Nichome, Nih., Tokyo.

Chiwaki, *Morinosuke*, Principal of Tokyo Dental College, b. '70 at Abiko, Hitachi; grad. from Keio Univ. and entered *The Tokyo Shimpo*; learned dentistry under Kisai Takayama, famous dentist; established present coll. 1900. Add. Misakicho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Chinda, *Sutemi*, Viscount (Bar. '07, Vis. '11), Ambassador to St. James' Court; b. at Hirosaki, '56; grad. from an American University, '81; appointed a clerk the Foreign Office, '85 and had charge of the Telegraph Section in the same office; appointed Consul at San Francisco, '90; removed to Chemulpo; Consul-General at Shanghai, '95. Minister Resident at Brazil, next at the Hague, '99-00; Minister Ple. Envoy Ext. at Petrograd, 1900; recalled in '01 by the then Foreign Min. Baron Komura to take charge of the Office while the Minister was away to Portsmouth and Peking. In recognition of this special service he was raised to Peerage. Amb. to Court of Berlin '08; Washington Nov. 1911; London '16; Peace Envoy Dec. '18. Add. Japanese Embassy, London.

Chujo, *Seiichiro*, Architect, Hon. Mem. of Society of Architects (London), and of Royal Society of Arts (London); b. '68 at Yonezawa; grad. Eng. Coll. (Architects) Imp. Tokyo Univ.; further studied at Cambridge (Eng.); on returning home entered Edu. Dept.; again studied in England '03-07; opened Kone-Chujo Office '08, besides his own. Add. Hayashi-cho, Komagome, Tokyo.

Dan, *Takuma*, D. Eng., Director of Mitsui Bank, Mitsui Mining Co., &c., b. '58 at Fukuoka; was sent for study to America early in Meiji year by the Lord of Fukuoka and completed the course of mining at the Boston Tech. Institute, U.S.A., and was for some years teacher of English at Gov. school; technical official at the Gov. Meteorological Observatory and next at the Miike Coalmine, with the purchase of which by the Mitsui he entered the service of the Firm. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Date, *Munenobu*, Marquis, b. '59, son of Munenori who took a distinguished part in upholding the cause of the Restoration; this scion had held fief of 100,000 *koku* at Uwajima. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

de Becker, J. E. LL.B.; D.C.L. International Lawyer who specializes in cases requiring knowledge of European, American and Japanese Laws. B. in London, England '63, came to Japan in '87, is the Legal Adviser to the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Board of Trade and standing Counsel of the leading foreign Banks in Japan. Local correspondent of the Society of Comparative Legislation, London. Has been practising law since '94, and is widely known as one of the foremost lawyers of this country under the name of "Kobayashi Beika." Has contributed several works to Japanese legal literature such as "Annotated Civil Code of Japan," "Commentary on the Commercial Code of Japan," "Elements of Japanese Jurisprudence," etc; is also the author of several books in a lighter vein dealing with various phases of Japanese social life, history and phenomena; is an ardent advocate of drastic reform in Criminal Procedure. Add. 75 Yamashitacho, Yokohama, and Yuigahama, Kamakura.

Den, *Kenjiro*, Baron (cr. '07), Mem. of House of Peers and ex-Minister of Communications '16–'17, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; held at several places

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post of local Chief Police Inspector; Vice-Min. of Communications, Jan.-Jun. '98; President of the Kansai R'ly Co., at the same time M. P. for Hyogo-ken; was again Vice-Min. of Communications '00-06. He is now a prominent figure in House of Peers. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Dewa, *Shigeto*, Adm., Baron ('07), Mem. Council of War, 2nd Gold Kite and Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun; b. '55 at Aizu; grad. Naval Academy in '82; was Capt. of cruiser *Takachiho* in the Japan-China war 1894-95; chief of committee to bring home *Tokiwa*, from England '99; Rear-Adm. 1900, and commanded the Standing Squadron at the time of the Boxer's trouble; afterward transferred to Chief Construction Board at Yokohama, Dir. of Naval Affairs Bureau, etc.; despatched to U.S.A. to represent Japan at Panama Exposition in '15. Add. Mita Tsunacho, Tokyo.

Dohi, *Keizo*, M.D., dermatologist, Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Chairman of the Japanese Derm. Society; grad. at Med. Col. '91 and Univ. Hall; studied his speciality in Austria, Germany, and France, '94-98; appointed to the present situation on his returning home; was on suite of the late Prince Komatsu when His Highness attended the Coronation Ceremony of King Edward, '02. Corresponding member of the Vienese ('02), Berliner ('03), and Parisian Derm. Society ('11); recommended to the honorable member of the Italian Derm. Society '06; Editor of the Japanese Journal of Derm. & Urinology. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj. Tokyo.

Dohi, *Shoji*, M., D., dermatologist, Prof. at the Kanazawa Medical School; was b. in 1875 in Gifu. After studying at Saiseigakusha, private medical school in Tokyo, now defunct, at elective course of the Imperial Tokyo University, he finished his study in Berlin. Add. Kanagawa.

Ebara, *Soroku*, educationist, a leader of the *Seiyu-kai*, Member of House of Peers since '12; b. in Numazu, '42; was first a military officer; and next for somewhile Secretary of the Prefecture of Shizuoka, 70. He is chiefly known in connection with subsequent non-official career; has sat several times in the House where he lately represented Tokyo. Is Director of Azabu Middle School, and devout Christian, being a founder and Chairman of Y. M. C. A. Tokyo. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu Tokyo.

Ebina, *Danjo*, one of veteran pastors; b. '56 in Yanagawa; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto; then theology at the Dōshisha; has subsequently led an active life in evangelistic and educational world, having established a number of churches and schools, being at present pastor of the Hongō Church, Tokyo. Add. Hayashicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Egi, *Chu*, Barrister, b. '58, brother of Senshi Egi; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '84; he practises his profession, giving lectures on Criminal Law in the Chuō Univ. all the while; an official of the Judicial Office and of the Foreign Office; again resumed his former profession. Has written "Principles of Criminal Law," and is a noted satirist. Add. Yochomachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Egi, *Senshi*, Mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall, brother of above, b. '53, studied Law at Tokyo Gov. Univ. and was in service of Education Dept. '72-77, transferred to Home office as Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau '90-97; was next Governor of Ibaraki, Aichi, Hiro-

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shima and Kumamoto till '06 when he resigned on account of illness. Add. Yochomachi, Okubo, Tokyo.

Egi, *Yoku*, Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '16), b. '73 in Yamaguchi-ken, adopted son and heir of the above; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97, and studied at Univ. Hall; Sec. Chief of Colonial Bureau (abolished later) '10-13; appointed Chief Secy. of 2nd Okuma Cabinet, 1914-16. Add. Mita Shikokumachi, Tokyo.

Eguchi, *Teijō*, Mng of Business Dep't Mitsubishi Firm; was b. '65 in Kochi; grad. from Tokyo Higher Com. School '78 and after having been a school teacher for some years, entered the Firm '91, first as member on the staff of Banking Dep't; sub-Mng. of Mining Dep't at Head Office in '97; to the present post '00. Add. Akagishita, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Eitaki, *Hisakichi*, ex-Con.-Gen. at Honolulu '12-14; b. '66 in Echigo; studied law and became Judge in '93 and transferred to the Foreign Office same year, as Sec. at Consulate at Fusan in '93; was Consul at Ninsen, Shanghai, Shashi, Sydney and Hankow between '94 and '05; Consul-General at Shanghai '05 to '09, then at Chientao till '12. Add. Tozuka, Tokyo.

Ema, *Shun-ichi*, Barrister, ex-M.P.; Mem. of the Tokyo Municipality; b. '61, in Totomi, and adopted by the Ema. Early came up to Tokyo to study politics; was admitted to the Bar in '93 and afterwards elected Pres. of the Tokyo Barrister's Association; was elected Vice-Pres. of. Tokyo Prefectural Assembly '89. Add. Kuromoncho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Endo, *Chūji*, Judge of the Court of Cassation; b '66 in Tokyo; graduated from the Law College of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. '88; appointed Probationary Judge '90; after successively served as Judge of Osaka District Court, of Nara District Court and of Tokyo Appeal Court, promoted to present post in '05. Add. Zōshigaya, Tokyo.

Fujii, *Koichi*, Adm., mem. of Admirals' Council, b. '57 in Okayama-ken; Sub-Lieut. '83 and rapidly promoted till rising to present rank in '16; took part in Russo-Japanese war as com. of the *Azuma*; chief staff of the 2nd and 1st squadrons. Attaché to the Japanese Legation, Berlin; Com. Sasebo Adm'ty in '14; Com-in-Chief of the 1st Fleet '15; Com. of Yokosuka Adm'ty '15-16; present post Dec. '16. Add. Naval Office.

Fujimura, *Yoshiro*, Baron, Bar. of Middle Tem., Sec. Chief of the Mitsui Bussan; b. in Kumamoto in '70; proceeded to England after finishing secondary education in Japan, and grad. Law at Cambridge, returning home '03, when he entered the Mitsui, and was its London agent till '10, then removed to the head office. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Fujinami, *Kototada*, Viscount (cr. '84), b. at Kyoto '53; Chamberlain to late Emperor from childhood, and from '80 Superintendent of the Imperial Mews, Deputy Pres. of Horse Adm. Bureau which he has resigned. Add. Ilgura, Tokyo.

Fujioka, *Ichisuke*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Pres. Iwakuni Elec. Tram. and Tokyo Elec. Cos., b. in Choshu, '56; grad. from Tokyo Engineering College in '81; appointed its Professor from '84 to '86 when he retired to start electric business; chief electrician to the Tokyo Electric Light Co. in '92 and founder of the Tokyo Street Railway Co. which with two other street railway Co.'s was fused '06; he has been to Europe and America four or

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five times for study, on business etc. and was under Edison for somewhile. Add. Higashicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Fujisawa, *Ikusosuke*, Lawyer, M. P. (Kenseikai), b. '59 in Sendai; Studied law and became lawyer in '80 and distinguished himself in connexion with the Fukushima affair in '83. Elected mem. of Municipal Assembly, Sendai, then of Miyagi Prefectural Assembly, of which he was once Chairman; M. P. for 7th time in '15; nominated Parliamentary Secy. of Communication Dep't, July '15; then removed to Home Dep't. Add. Ichibancho, Sendai.

Fujisawa, *Rikitaro*, Dr. Sc. (Japan), Prof. of Mathematics at Tokyo University; b. in Niigata-ken, '61; pursued his special study in England and Germany, '83-87. He has written several works on Mathematics Add. Suwacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Fujise, *Masajiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. '67 at Nagasaki city; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School '85 and entered present firm to be promoted to present position, meanwhile in charge of branches at London, Singapore, Hongkong, etc. Add. Imazatocho, Shirokane, Tokyo.

Fujita, *Heitaro*, 2nd Baron, one of the millionaires in Osaka, b. in Osaka, '69; son of late Denzaburo Fujita who started in Osaka the Fujita Firm to undertake contract business with the Government, besides undertaking mining and engineering works. Educated at Cambridge Univ. Add. Amijima, Kika-ku, Osaka.

Fujita, *Ken-ichi*, Mng.-Dir. of Tokyo Woolen Cloth Co., b. 1873 at Hirosaki; grad. from the now defunct Meiji Law Coll. in '98; a petty official for a time; Manager of Iwaya Shokai, then famous tobacconist in Tokyo; founded the Toyo Salt Industrial Co. which developed later into Dai-Nippon Salt Mng. Co., Kwantung Leased Territory. He is connected with several other cos. Add. Hiratsuka, Shiba, Tokyo.

Fujita, *Koriki*, ex-Dir. of South Manchuria Rly. 1914-15, ex-Administration Dep't, Imp. R'ly Board '13-14; was b. '66 in Tottori; grad. Law at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '89; President of a local school the same year; transferred to the Dep't of Communications in '03; Dir. Shantung Rly. China, till '18. Has been twice despatched abroad on official business. Add. Akebono-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Fujita, *Shiro*, Member of the House of Peers, b. at Tokyo, '61; attaché to Japanese Legation in Vienna, '86, then in Berlin; afterwards Private Secretary to the Minister of Communication and of Agriculture and Commerce, &c.; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '98; now President of the Nippon Fire Insurance Co. and of other concerns. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Fujita, *Takasaburô*, ex-President and Chief Judge of the Nagoya Appeal Court; b. '56 at Uwajima, Iyo; grad. Law, Imp Tokyo Univ. '78; Judge in '81; for sometime a jun. Sec. and Vice-Dir. Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office; returned to the Bench and occupied the post in '98, relieved of the post in Apr. '13. Add.

Fujita, *Yuzuru*, Mng.-Dir. of the Meiji Life Ins. Co., b. '65 at Ibaramachi, Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio '88; went over to America to further his studies at the Pacific Commercial School, San Francisco,

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'91, and on graduation served as a clerk at a certain American store; returned home '95, and entered the present co; Manager of its Nagoya Branch '98; present post Feb. '17. Add. No 1919 Sugamo, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, *Ginjiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Oji Paper Mill; was b. in '68 in Nagano-ken; graduated from Keiogijuku '91 and then took to journalism in the provinces. He next entered the Mitsui Bank and was transferred to the Mitsui Bussan and had charge of the Branches at Shanghai and Taihoku '15. Add. Shin-ami, Azabu, Tokyo.

Fujiyama, *Raita*, Chairman of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, President of the Nippon Sugar Refinery Co. etc.; b. in '65 in Karatsu; grad. Keiogijuku in '90; then entered the present Co. after the notorious scandal culminating in the suicide of its former President. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

Fujiyama, *Tsuneichi*, Mng.-Dir. of the Electro-Chemical Industry Co., b. 1872 in Saga; grad. from the Eng. coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Electric Co., Sendai; was for years the Chief Eng., the Nippon Chisso Hiryo (Nitrogen Fertilizer) Co; leaving it '11, founded the present Co., and became its Mng.-Dir. '13. He is a pioneer in Japan as manufacturer of carbon, lime nitrogen, etc. Add. 6-chome, Aoyama minamicho, Tokyo.

Fukai, *Eigo*, Dir. of Nippon Gingo, b. 71 in Gumma-ken; on the staff of the *Kokumin Shimbun* 1898-05; Private Secretary to Gov. of the Bank '06-12; accompanied the Peace Envoys Dec. 1918 as an unofficial member. Add. Aoyama Minamicho Rokuchome, Tokyo.

Fukuda, *Masataro*, Lt.-Gen. and Vice-Chief of General Staff Office since '18; b. 1870 Nagasaki-ken; Sub-Lieut. '87; Captain '95; stayed in Berlin and Vienna as Military Attaché for years; took part in 04-05 war as a staff officer to Marshal Oyama; Colonel '07; Maj.-Gen. and brigade commander '11; Chief of Staff, Military Department, Kuantung Government; Lieut.-Gen. and Commander of the 5th Div. '16 and then the present post. Add. General Staff, Tokyo.

Fukuda, *Tokuzo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. of Tokyo High Com. School., b. '74 in Tokyo, being the 1st son of Tokubei Fukuda; graduated from the Tokyo High Commercial School, class '94; was dispatched by the Educational Dep't to Germany, France, and Italy to make further study on Economics; Prof. at his Alma Mater till '06; wrote works on Economics. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Fukuda, *Umanosuke*, D. Eng., Inspector-Gen. of Naval Construction, Sec. Chief of the Naval Technical Office; b. '56 in Aichi-ken; Lieut.-Constructor in 85 and promoted to the present rank some time ago; served meanwhile as Mem. of the Naval Board for Materials, and as Chief of the Construction Dept. of Maizuru Admiralty. Add. Nakano, nr. Tokyo.

Fukuhara, *Arinobu*, Pres. of the Teikoku Life Insurance Co., b. '48 in Awa, Chiba-ken; promoted with others in '72 the Shiseido drug store, one of the leading establishments in Tokyo in this line, and has since been Chairman of Board of Directors. Travelled through Europe and U. S. A. several years ago to inspect the insurance affairs there. Add. Izumocho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Fukuhara, *Ryojiro*, Pres. Tohoku Imp. Univ. b. '69 in Ise; grad. Law, Imp. Uuiv. Tokyo '92. Held various junior posts at central Govern-

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ment and then transferred to local offices as Councillor or Chief Police Commissioner; removed to the Education Dep't '98 as Councillor and Inspector; dispatched to Europe '99 to investigate affairs of educational administration, the Bureau Director in '04, the Vice-Minister '11-16; Mem. House of Peers (nom. in 16), present post in '17. Add. Sendai.

Fukui, *Kikusaburo*, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan; was b. '66 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '83 and then entered the service of the Mitsui, to be attached to the Branches at Shanghai, Singapore, Hongkong, Osaka, etc., and then the agent at New York for several years; was on the suite of the Peace-Envoy Dec. '18. Add. Mitsui & Co, Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, *Ichitaro*, Prof. at the Keio-gijuku; b. '83, eldest son of the late Y. Fukuzawa; educated at Yale Univ. after he finished the Keio. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, *Momosuke*, ex-M. P., brother-in-law of the Fukuzawa brothers being the husband of their sister; b. in '64 at Kawagoye; studied at Keio-gijuku; and proceeded to U.S.A. after grad. from that institution and studied at a Commercial Col. there. Returning home '89, he first entered Tokyo Ice Works, Oji Paper Mill and others, and finally the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., of which he was Agent for Tokyo, besides sitting on the boards of directors of several other concerns. Is widely famed as a patron of Sada Yacco. Add. Shibuya, Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, *Stejiro*, born in Tokyo '63, second son of the late celebrated Fukuzawa; after grad. Keio Univ. studied eng. at Yale, U.S.A. '83; returned home in '90, and has since been managing the *Jiji* and the Osaka *Jiji*, the latter started '05. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Funakoshi, *Mitsunojo*, 2nd Baron, Crown Mem. of House of Peers; b. '67 in Hiroshima; studied in Germany '86-93, passed the diplomatic and consular service examination in '94; élève Consul at Vladivostock the same year, at Fusan and then at San Francisco in '95, Legation Sec. at Washington in '97; transferred to London in '99, Secretary at head office '02, Sec. at Vienna in '03, Sec. at Berlin '06-09, of Cor. Sec., For. Office and then councillor of Embassy at Berlin '12-14. Add. Motozono-cho, Tokyo.

Furuichi, *Koi*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Member of the House of Peers, Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo. Univ.; was b. at Himeji in '54; pursued his engineering study in France '75-80; filled the posts of the Directorship of the Public Works Bureau, Home Office; Vice-Minister of Communications, and Director-General of the Government Railways, which he resigned in '03 in order to take up the post of Directorship of Seoul-Fusan R'ly till '07. He is one of the best amateur "*no*" singers and actors. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Furukawa, *Sakajiro*, D. Eng., ex-Vice-Pres. of the Imp. Gov. R'lys '14-17; b. '58 in Yamaguchi; graduated from the former Engineering College in '80; next entered the Gov. R'ly Bureau as its Engineer; was connected with the field r'ly during the '04-05 war, and re-instated to the old post in '08; Chief of Central District in '09, Eng.-in-Chief in '13-15. Add. Shinryodo-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

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Furukawa, *Toranosuke*, Baron (cr. '15), President of the Furukawa Mining Co., son of the late celebrated Ichibei Furukawa and inherited his father's immense properties including more than twenty mines. He was b. in '82 and graduated Mining at Columbia, U.S.A., class '07; was granted 3rd class Order in 1911, for his munificient gifts to various schools. Add. Setomonocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Ga, *Reishi*, Member of the House of Peers since 1891 and Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall; b. at Nagasaki in '40; a pioneer scholar of Dutch; held several important posts in the Government service. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Gojo, *Masao*, Paymaster-Inspector of the Navy (ret), Mem. of House of Peers; b in Yonezawa '42. Began his career in the Navy as jun. clerk '73, then successively held posts of Sectional Chief of Superintendence for Accounts of Yokosuka Admiralty, Chief Paymaster of Sasebo Adm. and Pres. of the Naval Paymaster's College. He is a noted amateur painter and connoisseur. Add. Motozonocho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Go, *Daigoro*. See Kure, Daigoro.

Go, *Seinosuke*, 2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers, President of Iriyama Colliery Co., Tokyo Stock Exchange and others; b. '65 in Tokyo, son of late Junzo Go; studied in Europe; after several years of Gov't services he entered business circle. Add. Kaminibancho. Tokyo.

Goto, *Shimpei*, Baron (cr. '06), mem. of House of Peers, Minister of Home Affairs and next of For. Affairs in Terauchi Cabinet, and ex-Pres. of Imperial Railways; b. '56 in Iwate-ken; studied medicine in Japan and Germany; chief of Nagoya Hospital '76-8. Subsequently appointed Junior Dir. of the Sanitary Bureau, Home Office; his chivalry implicated in the notorious Soma scandal but was acquitted. He got appointment as Sanitary Commissioner at the time of the Japan-China War, and then re-entered the Sanitary Bureau as its Director. Was singled out '97 by the late Vis. Kodama, newly appointed Governor-General of Formosa, as Dir. of the Civil Adm. Bureau. Pres. of S. Manchuria Railway '06, and then the Minister of Communications in '08, combining the office of Deputy-Pres, of the Colonial Bureau that was created in '10. Retired from the posts in Aug. '11 but again held it with an additional of Pres. of I G. R. in the 3rd Katsura Cabinet; formed the Doshikai with late Prince Katsura, but left it in '13. Sat in the Terauchi Cabinet formed in Oct. '16. Add. Miyamuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Gwassan, *Yagoro*, master sword-smith, Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household (app. 06); b. '46 in Omi and learned craft under Teikichi Gwassan in Osaka by whom he was ultimately adopted as son and heir; is the greatest master in producing swords of Soshu and Ichimonji style, besides creating a new mode of tempering. He has made swords for the late Emperor Meiji and the reigning Emperor. Add. Yariyacho, Osaka.

Haga, *Genshiro*, Lieutenant (ret.), Chief of the Silk Section of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; was b. in 67 in Saitama-ken; he was graduated from the Agricultural College, Imperial Tokyo University in 1892. He took part both in the Japan-China and Russo Japanese war. Add. Shirokane-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

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Haga, *Yuichi,* Dr. Lit. (Japan). Pres. of the Kokugaku-in Daigaku since '18.; b. '61 in Fukui-ken; grad. Lit. Col. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '92 to study at the University Hall afterward; appointed Professor at the 1st Higher School, and then at the Higher Normal School; Assis.-Prof. in his alma mater in '98 and full Prof. in the following year; then transferred to the Higher Normal School; sent to Germany to prosecute further study; was given a chair in the University when he returned home in '02. Add. Otowa, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Hama, *Koichi,* Departmental Chief of the Board of Audit; was b. in '48; entered official service first as a junior official in the Board of the Financial Dep't to be afterwards promoted to the present post. Add. Otsuka, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Hamaguchi, *Takayuki,* M. P.(Kenseikai), b. '70 in Tosa; grad. Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '95; Director of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau '07–12; Vice-Min. of Communications '12-13; Vice-Min. of Finance in 2nd Okuma Cabinet '14–15, then Parl. Jun. Secy, to Finance Dept. for a while in 15, and a leader of the party. Add. Komagome, Tokyo.

Hamaguchi, *Taro,* B. A. (Cambridge), Chief of Business and General Affairs Section, Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; b. '72 in Wakayama-ken; grad. Keio Univ. '91 and Waseda, '94 and further at Cambridge; M. P. in '04 from Wakayama-ken. For a while he was connected with Toyokuni Bank. Add. Shimorokubancho, Tokyo.

Hamao, *Arata,* Baron (cr. '07), L. L. D. (Harvard). Lord Steward to the Crown Prince, Privy Councillor; ex-Pres. Imp. Univ. Tokyo; b. in Tajima, '49; Councillor of the Department of Education, '78; Vice-President of Tokyo University in '84; Director of the Special Education Bureau, '88; President of the Tokyo Imperial University, '93-97; Minister of Education from Nov. to Dec. of 1897. Reappointed Pres. of the Univ. '05-13 in consequence of the celebrated "Strike movement" of Professors. Add. Kanatomicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Hamaoka, *Kotetsu,* Chairman of Kyoto Chamber of Commerce, ex-M.P.; b. '53 in Kyoto; elected mem. Kyoto Prefectural Assembly '80; then its Vice-Pres. After having filled several important posts in business circle, he was raised to present post in '11. Add. Shimochoja-machi, Kamikyo, Kyoto.

Hanai, *Takuzo,* D. C. L. (Japan), Barrister, M.P.; b. '68 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. with honour from an English Law School in Tokyo when he was only eighteen years old; finished the University Course at the Hogaku-in with honour in '87; passed Barristers' Examination a year or two after and soon attracted public notice for his scholarship and eloquence, especially in criminal affairs. Has written several popular essays on Criminal Law; elected Vice-Pres. of House of Representatives in 36th session but resigned it in 37th session. Add. Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Hanihara, *Masanao,* Dir. of Political affairs, Foreign Office; b. '76 in Yamanashi-ken; grad. from Waseda '97; attache at Seoul Legation '99; at Washington, '01; Secy. at the same, '02; then Sec. Chief at Foreign Office: Consul-Gen. at San Francisco 16-17. Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Hanta, *Ryutaro,* See **Hanter,** *Ryutaro.*

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Hara, *Kunizo*, Pres. of the Takasago Life Ins., Takasago Hydro-Electric Co., etc., b. '83 in Hyogo-ken; adopted son of the undermentioned; grad. from the Law Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and passed the Higher Civil Service Examination the next year; has succeeded his father's business and is presiding over or directing a number of cos. Add. No. 325 Kita-shinagawa-Juku, Tokyo.

Hara, *Rokuro*, a prominent business-man; b. '44 in Tajima and played some distinguished part at the time of the Restoration, having fought on the Imperial side in the civil war; studied in England and U.S. '71-77. Entered and founded with a few others the One Hundredth Bank and has been instrumental in pushing it to the present flourishing condition; filled the post of President of the Yokohama Specie Bank '83 to '90; is acknowledged as a power in business circles, and is a director for a number of companies. Add. Goten-yama, near Tokyo.

Hara, *Takashi*, M.P.; b. '54 at Morioka; entered the now defunct Law College, Justice Dep't, but left it before grad.; took to journalism and was on the staff of the *Hochi*; followed late Marquis Inouye as newspaper correspondent when he was despatched to Korea '82 as special Envoy, and afterward an official in the Foreign Office; Consul in Tientsin; Secretary and chargé d'affaires in Paris, 86; the Marquis' Personal Secretary when he was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; next acted in same capacity when late Count Mutsu filled the chair '90-92; followed his chief to the Foreign Office to be made Director of the Commercial Bureau, and promoted to the Vice-Minister in '95 and transferred to Minister to Korea, '96-7; then chief editor of the *Osaka Mainichi*. He was one of the right-hand men of late Prince Ito when he raised the banner of the Seiyu-kai, '00, and filled as the late Hoshi's successor the chair of the Minister of Communications Dec., '00 to May, '01. Again chief editor of the *Osaka Shimpo*, but was appointed in Jan. '06 to the Ministerial post, which he resigned with the fall of the Seiyu-kai Cabinet '08. Visited Europe and America '08-09, and re-entered the Cabinet as Min. of Home Affairs '13-14; in '18 formed his cabinet after the fall of the Terauchi Ministry. Add. 4, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Hara, *Tomitaro*, Pres. of 2nd Bank, head of the Hara Firm, Yokohama; b. in Gifu-ken '70; studied at Waseda Univ.; was adopted into the present millionaire family as husband of its daughter; is a Director of the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. and a leading businessman in Yokohama. His fine collection of art objects is widely reputed. Add. Bentendori, Yokohama.

Hara, *Yoshimichi*, lawyer, D.C.L. (Japan); b. '67 in Nagano-ken; grad. at Tokyo University in '89; Councillor, Dep't Agri & Com. in '09; Chief of the Tokyo Mine Inspection Office and that of Osaka '01-03; has since been practising law. Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

Harada, *Jiro*, Mng.-Dir. of Konoike Bank, Osaka, Vice-Pres. of Osaka Warehouse Co.; b. '50 at Matsuzaka; early entered Finance Dept.; left it and became Pres. of 74th Bank. In '93 he was again given a post in the Konoike Bank and has done much service in it. Add. 89/2 Ichibeicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Harada, *Tasuku*, ex-Pres. of Doshisha in Kyoto, '07-'19; b. '63 in Kumamoto; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto, and later

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at the Doshisha; entered Yale and grad. from Divinity School, class '91; the following year he travelled through Europe; was Pastor in Tokyo, Kyoto and Kobe; Editor of *Rikugo Zasshi*, and "The Christian World." Pres. of the Christian Endeavor Union of Japan '93–06 and was present in the world convention in London, '00. Visited India, '06, by the invitation of the National Union of Y.M.C.A.; attended World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh and lectured at Harvard, Yale and other Universities in America '09. Received LL.D. from University of Edinburgh and D.D. from Amherst College. Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

Haraguchi, *Kaname*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Mng.-Dir. of Fuji Paper Mill; b. '51 in Nagasaki-ken; was one of the pioneer students sent abroad for study by the Government, having studied Engineering at Yale, '75-79; served long in the Gov. R'ly service; Dir. of the Hakata Bay R'ly Co., '02; held the post of the Adviser to the Viceroy of Hukwang Provinces, China, '06-10. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Haraguchi, *Kensai*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Mem. House of Peers; b. '47 in Bingo; Sub-Lieut., '72; Maj.-Gen., '97, meanwhile having filled the posts of Com. of 1st Reg. (Inf.), Body Guards; Chief Staff to the 4th Division and Director of the Toyama Mil. School. Commanded the Saghalien Exp. Army in the '04-5 War. He was dispatched to Germany, in '09 to investigate military affairs. Add. Sanaizaka, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Haruki, *Ichiro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at the Coll. of Law, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; b. in '70 at Tokyo; graduated from the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '94, and further studied Roman Law in Germany, 1900–04, and appointed Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. on his return in '05; transferred to Tokyo later. Add. Nishisugacho, Nezu, Hongo, Tokyo.

Haruta, *Gennojo*, Councillor of the N.Y.K.; son of a bannerman of the Tokugawa Shogun, and adopted by Mototaro Haruta; began his business career in Mitsubishi Co. as a clerk, to be promoted to the present post, having once had charge of the Tokyo, Kobe and Osaka Branches of the N.Y.K. Add. Oban-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, *Kinsuke*, ex-Chief of Central District of the Imp. Railway Board; b. '55, 2nd son of Tomenobu Hasegawa; was for years in the Formosan Gov't R'ly as its Chief Engineer, then Director, and appointed to Chief of Kobe District, Imp. Gov. R'ly in '09, then of the Central '15–'18. Add. Imperial Government Railway Board.

Hasegawa, *Seiya*, *nom de plume* "Tenkei," author, and managing edit. of the Hakubun-kan, leading publishing house in Japan; was b. in 1877 in Echigo; graduated from the Waseda Univ. in '23; travelled in Europe and America in '09-10. Has written a number of literary works. Add. Hakubun-kan, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, *Tameji*, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall; b. '48 in Yamaguchi; entered Financial Office '69 and transferred to the Mint; travelled through Europe and America, '86-7. Had charge of the Mint '93-13 as its Chief. Add.

Hasegawa, *Yoshimichi*, Marshal, Count (Baron, '95; Viso, '07; Ct. '16). Governor-General of Chosen, 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honor); b. '50 in Suwo; Major, '72; Major-Gen. '86; Lieut.-Gen. '98; General in '04. He commanded a brigade

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in the Japan-China War and took a distinguished part in the battle of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. In the '04-5 war he commanded the Imp. Guards Division under Gen. Kuroki and led it to success and honour at the Yalu and the battle of Liaoyang, and then appointed Com.-in-Chief of Korean Garrison and transferred to the Mem. of Supreme War Council in '09 and Chief of Gen. Staff '12-16; promoted Marshal, Jan. '15; present post Oct. 1916. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Hashimoto, *Juko*, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Life Ins. Co.; b. '80 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. '95 Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the present Co.; sent to Germany to study next year by the Co., raised to Dir. in '08. Add. Sumiyoshi, Hyogo-ken.

Hashimoto, *Katsutaro*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 9th Div.; b. in '62 in Gifu; grad. from the Military Coll. '86; Capt. '94; Col. '06; Maj.-Gen. '11. Lieut.-Gen. 15; Pres. of the Mil. Coll. before appointment to Com. of Gendarmerie in '15. Add. Kanazawa.

Hashimoto, *Keizaburo*, Mem. House of Peers; b. '65 in Niigata; grad. College of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Secretary of the Privy Council '92; Chief of Accountant's Bureau and then Vice-Min. of Finance '11-12; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com., '13-14; entered the Hoden Petroleum Co. as its Pres. '15. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Hata, *Ryotaro*, Minister to Brazil, b. '67 in Nagano; entered diplomatic service after graduating from Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Councillor of Embassy at Berlin '06, Secretary of Foreign Office '08 and finally to the present post in '13. Add. Japanese Legation, Brazil.

Hata, *Sahachiro*, M.D., co-worker of Dr. Erlich, Frankfort-on-Meine, in the discovery of No. 606 or Sarvarsan; b. '72 in Iwami; graduated '95 with honour Medical Dept. of Okayama High School; became Dr. Kitazato's assistant at the Epidemic Investigation Laboratory '98-07; studied at Berlin and Frankfort '07-11. Add. Nakameguro, near Tokyo.

Hatano, *Shogoro*, Officer of Mitsui Firm, Aud. of Mitsui Bank, Mining Co,, etc.; b. '59 in Tokyo; grad. from the Keio Gijuku (the Keio Univ.) 1876; was on the staff of *Jiji* when it was started; entered the Foreign Office and was appointed Consul at Tientsin, next Sec. at the head office, and then he entered the Mitsui. Add. Kami-Nibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Hatano, *Yoshisao*, (Vis. '17; Bar. '07), Min. Household; b. Hizen '50; entered the Department of Justice, '71; Councillor '87; Secretary '88; afterwards Pres. of the Kyoto Local Court and Judge of the Supreme Court, &c; Vice-Minister of Justice in '90; Minister of Justice in '03 and resigned it in Jan., '06; nom. Mem. House of Peers; Lord Steward to the Crown Prince '11-14; present post '14. Add. Ukyomachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Hattori, *Bunshiro*, Ph. D. (Princeton), Prof. at Waseda University; b. '78 in Shiga-ken; grad. from Waseda in '02, and further studied economics at Princeton and Berlin '02-08. Works: Local Finance (in English), Commercial Education in University, Principle of Banking, etc. He combines Chief Sec. Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.

Hattori, *Genzo*, Dir. of the Hattori Watch Makers and Jewellers; b. '88 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '09 and worked as a clerk at his father's. Add. Ginza, Tokyo.

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Hattori, *Ichizo*, Mem. House of Peers and Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall, b. '52 in Choshu, and early took to learning English, first at Nagasaki, and then in America from which he returned as B.S. (Rutgars); appointed official of Edu. Dept. with which he was connected for 15 or 16 years as President of the University Prep. Course, Tokyo; manager of the University; Dean of the Law Course; Councillor and Secretary at the Head Office. Was a Japanese Commissioner in the New Orleans Exhibition, '83. Transferred to Iwate-ken as Gov., '91, of Hiroshima, '98, then of Nagasaki-ken, and finally of Hyogo-ken in 1900, resigned it in '16. Add. Tokyo.

Hattori, *Kintaro*, Prop. of Seikosha Clock Factory, Auditor of Korean Industrial Co., Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. '60 in Tokyo; Pres. of the Tokyo Watch-sellers' Guild, his being one of the most extensive stores in the line. Add. Ginza, Tokyo.

Hattori, *Unokichi*, D. Litt., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '67 in Fukushima-ken; studied philos. in Lit. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '87-90; Chinese classics in China and method of teaching in Germany, '99-07; Prof. at alma mater on return; Prof. at Chinese Univ., Peking, till '09; Prof. at Harvard, U.S.A. '15. Add. 1825 Shimo Shibuya, Tokyo.

Hayakawa, *Senkichiro*, Chairman Tokyo Bankers' Asso., Director Mitsui Bank, Mitsui Bussan etc.; b. at Kanazawa, '63; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '87; further studied at Univ. Hall; served at Finance Dep't '90-00, holding post of Councillor, Secretary and Per. Sec. to the Minister; Sec. of the Currency Reform Com. '98; despatched to England in '96 to take charge of the Chinese indemnity; sent abroad in '98 to raise a loan, and for these special services he was duly rewarded; resigned the Gov. service '00 and entered the Mitsui. Add. Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Hayakawa, *Tetsuya*, ex-M.P., Patent attorney; b. Okayama, '63; grad. Sapporo Agri. Col., '84; studied law in U.S.A. and Germany; entered the diplomatic service, '85 and attached to the Imperial Legation at Seoul until '88; to Consulate at San Francisco, to the Legation at Berlin, '89-92; Private Secy. to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '92-97; appointed Minister Resident, '97-98; Secy. of the Cabinet, '98; then Dir. of the Political Bureau, Foreign Office in the Okuma Cabinet whose reform program he chiefly undertook. Succeeded in procuring foreign loan for the Hokkaido Colliery. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Hayami, *Seiji*, M.P. for Hiroshima city and ex-Vice-Pres. of House of Representatives, Chief Editor of the *Geibi*, Hiroshima, Chairman of Hiroshima Chamber of Commerce since its est. in '01; b. '68 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. from Waseda Univ. and became teacher; after two years entered Hakubunkwan Publishing House, and then started the present daily. He is also an influential business-man in the city; has much interest in marine transportation in the Inland Sea; elected M.P. for sixth time, and appointed Parliamentary Secy. of the Navy '15, then Vice-Pres. of the House Dec., '15. Add. Otemachi, Hiroshima.

Hayashi, *Aisaku*, Mng. of the Imperial Hotel; b. '73 in Gumma, studied in U.S.A. for some years and entered business after his return home; Mng. of the hotel since '07. Add. Shinosaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

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Hayashi, *Buhei*, Dir. of Yamashita Firm, Mng.-Dir. of Yamashita Colliery Co,; b. at Gifu '71; went to Yokohama to seek employment at the age of 29 and became acquainted with Mr. K. Yamashita, now a war millionaire, and has since been his trusted confident. Add. No. 56 Shimotakanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Hayashi, *Gonsuke*, Baron (cr. '07), Gov. of Kwantung Leased Territory since '19; b. at Aizu, '60; grad. Law. Imp. Tokyo Univ, '85; appointed the same year attaché at Foreign Office. Eléve-Consul at Chefoo, '87, at Ninsen '88, promoted full Consul '90, Consul at Shanghai '92, and London, '93; Secretary of the Legation '09. Recalled home he was appointed Director of the Commercial Bureau '98, and to Minister at Seoul the following year. Minister at Peking. '06-08 again in '16-'18.; Ambassador to Rome, June, '08-'16. Add. Port Arthur.

Hayashi, *Ken*, Mng.-Dir. of the Toshin Warehouse Co.; b. 63 in Oita-ken; grad. law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered Mitui Bank and was the agent at Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, etc. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

Hayashi, *Kiroku*, M.P. (Seiyukai) and Prof. at Keiogijuku; b. 1872 at Karatsu; grad. Literature Course, Keiogijuku, class '95, and further Diplomacy at Paris 1901-04. Has written "Russian Empire," "Modern European Diplomacy," etc. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Hayashi, *Tamio*, ex-Mng.-Dir. of the N.Y.K.; b. '65 in Tokyo; entered the Company soon after finishing his education in U.S.A.; once had charge of the Hongkong and Yokohama Branches, to be transferred to Chief of the Passenger's Section about '03. Add. Ichibeicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hayashi, *Yozo*, Chief of Fukushima Branch of the Bank of Japan. b. in '68 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. Law. Imp, Tokyo Univ. '93; Per. Sec. to Minister of Finance '96, entered the Bank '96. Add, Fukushima city,

Hayashi, *Yuzo*, ex-Cabinet Minister, was born in Tosa. '42; Councillor for Kochi-ken. '69; Secretary of Foreign Office, '73-74. Then his political career to propagate principle of popular right began; was imprisoned on charge of complicity in the Satsuma rebellion. Sat twice in the Cabinet but since he seceded from the Seiyukai in '03, he has sank in obscurity. Add. Otsuka, Tokyo.

Hayashida, *Kametaro*, ex-Chief Secy. of the House of Representatives; b. '63 in Kumamoto; pursued study fighting against adversity; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '87; was Chief Secy. of the Lower House, '97-'15. Now in business circles. Add. Haneda, Tokyo.

Hibi, *Osuke*, b. at Kurume, '62; grad. from the Keio-gijuku, '83; a clerk in the Navy; entered the service of the Muslin Factory, Tokyo; entered the Mitsui Ginko several years ago, to be transferred to the Mitsui Dry Goods Dept. a few years after, and was the Man.-Dir. of the Dept. widely known under the title Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store till 1918. Made a trip through Europe and America, '06. Add. Kitashinakawa, near Tokyo.

Hibiya, *Heizaemon*, millionaire. Pres. of Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co. and Tokyo Woolen Cloth Mfg. Co., and Dir. of several other concerns; is a leading cotton yarn merchant in Tokyo; b. '54 son of a small innkeeper in Echigo; adopted into the Hibiya family, '77 as husband of its daughter and started cotton and yarn shop; and restored its credit after it was declared bankrupt. He has undertaken similar worthy services for

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other tottering establishments. Add. Hibiya Firm, Horidome, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Hibiya, *Shinjiro,* Head of Hibiya Firm, K. K.; b. '81 in Niigata-ken; heir to the above; studied at Keio; made a tour through India, Europe and America to inspect cotton and spinning business '12–'14; assumed the present post Feb. '18, when the Firm was reorganiged as such. Add. No. 5 Nakasu, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Hidaka, *Sōnojō,* Baron (cr. '07), full Admiral (ret.); b. '49 at Kagoshima, 4th son of a retainer of the fief and adopted by T. Hidaka of the same clan when 24; midshipman, '77, Commander of cru. *Hashidate* in the Japan-China War, for which decorated with 4th Order of the Golden Kite; subsequently Dir. Naval Academy and Com. of Takeshiki Naval Port, Vice-Adm. '00 and Com.-in-Chief of Combined Fleet '02, which post he exchanged with Adm. Togo on the eve of outbreak of the '04-5 War then Com. Maizuru Adm. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour). Add. Shimbori, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hidehara, —See Shidehara.

Higashizono, *Motoyoshi,* Viscount (cr. '84), Chamberlain to His Majesty and Councillor to the Court; b. in '53 in Kyoto, being of the families of a hereditary courtier. Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Hijikata, *Kyucho,* Pres. of the Bank of Japan; b. '70; graduated from the Law Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, '93; then entered the Bank of Japan with which he has been connected ever since. Add. Nishi-Daiku-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

Hijikata, *Yasushi,* D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Dean and Prof. of the Law College of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. in '59; grad. Law at the Univ. in 82, and has since been connected with it as Prof., with a short break occasioned by his study in England from which he returned in '94; Dean in 1911-18. Add. Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Hioki, *Eki,* Mem. House Peers, Min. to Sweden; b. in Ise '63; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88, attaché at New York in '89, Washington in '91, Petrograd in '92, Seoul in '94, Peking in '00, Washington in '03, Germany in '06, decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun and grant of money in '06 for his service in connection with the war; Minister to Chile '08-14; then to China '14-16. Present post '18. Add. Japanese Legation, Sweden.

Hirai, *Masamichi,* M.D, Surg.-Gen., Pres. of Red Cross Hospital; b. in Wakasa in '63; grad. Medicine, Tokyo Univ. '89; attached to Otsu Regiment '90; took part in Japan-China War as Surgeon-Capt. of 5th Div., studied in Germany '97–00, Director of Tokyo Garrison Hos. Vice-Pres. of Red Cross Hos. '06; present post in '09. Add. Red Cross Hos., Tokyo.

Hirai, *Seijiro,* D.E. (Japan), Rly. Eng.; b. '55 at Kanazawa; despatched by Gov. to study civil eng. at Troy, U.S.A., '75–77; Eng. of Tanko Rly., Hok. Gov. on his return '80-'94; entered Gov. Rlys. ultimately rising to the Presidency. Adviser to Chinese Govt. since 1913. Is Mem. House of Peers. Add. Peking, China.

Hiranuma, *Kiichirō,* D.C.L., Procurator-Gen. of the Supreme Court since '12; b. '65 in Tsuyama; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88; then appointed to the Bench, having filled chair of sectional chief '95 in the

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Tokyo Appeal Court, Procurator of the same court, was finally transferred to be head of a Bureau '06-11; Vice-Minister of Justice '11-12. Add. Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Hiranuma, *Yoshiro,* D.C.L. (Japan). Pres. Waseda Univ., b. in '64 in Tsuyama, being brother of above. After grad. from Political Economy, Imp. Univ., '84, he entered journalism and then took up educational work at Sendai High School, Osaka Com. School, etc; finally appointed Prof. at Waseda in '04. Add. Bentencho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Hiraoka, *Ki,* pioneer of rolling-stock makers, in Japan, Vice-Pres. Osaka Loco. Works; b. '55 in Tokyo; went to U.S.A. in '71, and entered a rolling stock shop, N. Y., returning home about '80; appointed overseer of the works at Shimbashi, till about '90, and started the Hiraoka Rolling-Stock Works at Honjo, Tokyo, which was fused with Osaka Loco. Works. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Hiraoka, *Teitaro,* Dir of a Co., b. '63 at Fukuoka; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., Secretary of Home Office and also House of Representatives, Governor of Nam-ken '06-09, Gov. of Karafuto '09-14. Add. Higashi-katamachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Hirata, *Tosuke,* Viscount (Baron '02, Vis. '11), ex-Minister of Interior; b. '49 in Yamagata-ken; studied at Germany while young; official of Imp Tokyo Univ., '77; Sec. of Cabinet at Treasury '78; Sec. of Cabinet '84; Chief Sec. of Privy Council '88; Dir. of Legislation Bureau '89-91; Member of House of Peers '91-97; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, June '01-July '03; was given the chair of the Home Minister by late Premier Katsura '08-11. He is a trusted follower of Marshal Prince Yamagata, and is active propagandist of thrift and diligence and for preaching the importance of co-operation for promoting communal prosperity. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Hirayama, *Narinobu,* Court Councillor, Member of the House of Peers b. '50, in Kagoshima; was once Bureau chief in the Dep't of Finance and of Home Affairs. Nominated member of House of Peers in '93; appointed the Steward to Prince Arisugawa, in '07. Add. Hara-machi, Koi., Tokyo.

Hirayama, *Shin,* Dr. S. (Japan), Prof. at the College of Science of the Imp. Tokyo University; b. in '67 in Tokyo. Grad. Science Col. of the Univ., in '90; further studied at the University Hall and in England and Germany; was appointed Prof. at his alma mater on his returning home in '94. Add. Nagasaka-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hiroi, *Isamu,* Dr. Eng. (Japan), Prof. Engineering, Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '62 in Kochi; grad. Sapporo Agr. College, class '81; proceeded to America Dec. '83, and was employee of the Mississippi River Work Office and some other eng. offices, 84-87; ordered by the Hokkaido Government to study civil eng. at Karlsruhe and Stuttgart, '87-89. Prof. at the alma mater '89 and Eng. to the Hokkaido Government, and had charge of the harbour works of Hakodate and Otaru; present post in 1900. Add. Nakano-cho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Hiromi, *Jisaburo,* marine product dealer; b. in Kaga, '54; promoted the Japan Marine Insurance Co. and appointed its President, and one of the largest ship-owners in Japan; once "highest tax" member of the House of Peers for Osaka. Add. Enokojima, Higashicho, Nishiku, Osaka.

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Hirosawa, *Kinjiro*, Count, Pres. of the Hoei Copper Mine Co. since '18; b. '71 at Yamaguchi; proceeded to England for study '86; a Member of House of Peers on returning home; Private Secretary to the Premier of the time. He is a son of the celebrated *Sangi* Heizo Hirosawa who took active part in the work of Restoration, and was assassinated and for which he was rewarded with the patent of Count in '84. Add. Zaimoku-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hirose, *Chiaki*, Dir. of the Tokyo Rice Exchange, b. '79 in Nagano-ken; was adopted by Mitsumasa Hirose, Ehime-ken; grad. from the Law Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '03; entered the Sumitomo Firm; Dir. of the Kobe Rice Exchange '09, and then Chairman of Dirs. '13; the present post '14. Add. No 125 Onden, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Hirotsu, *Ryuro*, one of the leading novelists (Thomas Hardy of Japan), b. in Kurume '60; first studied Medicine: then clerk of the Osaka Chamber of Com. and next a clerk in Dept. of Agr. and Com. About '87 his first story sent to a Tokyo daily won wide fame, and he resigned Gov. service to devote himself to literature. Has since produced about twenty novels and novelettes, his strength lying in depicting tragic side of woman's character. Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hodzu—. See Hozu—.

Hojo, *Tokiyuki*, Pres. of the Peers' School since '17; b. 1859 in Kaga; grad. from the Science Col. (Mathematics), Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '85; next sent to Hall, Germany, for further studies; Prof. of the 4th High School '88; the 1st High School '91; Yamaguchi High School '95; Principal of the same '96; Principal of the 4th High School '98; Principal of the Hiroshima Higher Normal School '02-13; President of the North-eastern University, Sendai, '13-17. Add. Takatamura, Tokyo.

Hojo, *Ujiyasu*, Viscount, Court Councillor, b. '45, 7th son of Masahira Hotta, then daimyo of Sakura; adopted by the family of Hojo, then daimyo of Sayama. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Tokyo.

Honda, *Kosuke*, Dr. Agr. (Japan), President of the Model Industry Laboratory in Chosen, was b. '64 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from the Agri. Col. in '89; sent to Germany for study '01-04; Prof. Agr. Col. of Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '96. Add. Suigen, Korea.

Honda, *Seii*, Baron (cr. 1900), Mem. of the House of Peers; was b. in '64 in Kaga, is one of the leading families of hereditary councillors to the House of Mayeda; studied English and Mathematics under an Englishman early in Meiji, and devoted himself to banking and industrial affairs in the locality, having been President of the Local Hypothec Bank in Kaga for many years. Took interest in politics and was a member of the Organizing Committee when the late Prince Ito formed the Seiyukai. Add. Teramachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Honda, *Seiroku*, Dr. Dendrology, Prof. at the Agr. Col. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '66 in Saitama-ken; grad. Dendrology, Agr. College '88; further studied in Germany; Prof. since '00. Add. Agr. Col. Komaba, Tokyo.

Hongo, *Fusajiro*, Gen., b. '60 in Tamba; grad. Mil. Cadet School and Sub-Lieut. of Infantry '89; Maj.-Gen. '05; attached to the Berlin Legation during Japan-Russia War and commissioned with exchange of prisoners; Dir. Personnel of War Office in '09; transferred to Div. Chief of Milry.

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Education Board '10, and Vice-Min. of War, '13-14; Commander of 17th and 1st Div.; Commander of Tsintao Garrison '17; full Gen. '18. Add. 1-chome, Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Hori, *Keijiro*, Pres. of Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. '67 in Kanazawa and grad. '93 from Law Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered the same year Russian Oil Co; then present Co in '95 and was promoted the foll. year Chief of Chemulpo branch, etc; Dir. in '08; Vice-Pres. '11; Pres. '15. Add. 39/4, Edobori Kitadori, Nishiku, Osaka.

Hori, *Tohru*, Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, till 1918, was b. '60 in Kaga; edu. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '80; entered the Mitsubishi S.S. Co. in '81. Add. Shimo Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Horikoshi, *Zenjuro*, President of Horikoshi Firm; b. in '63 at Ashikaga; crossed over to America when he was young to help Mr. Mason in carrrying on business in Japanese silk goods; returned home and organized the Horikoshi Shokwai which has now branches at New York, London, Paris, Lyon, etc. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Horiuchi, *Meizaburo*, Director of Japan Artif. Fertilizer Co. and Taiwan Fertilizer Co., etc.; b. '71 at Matsumoto City; grad Tokyo Higher Commercial School '95; official of the Dept. of Agr. & Com; a director of a commercial school; then in Mitsui Bussan, '99-15; Japan Artif. Ferti. Co. since '15. Add. Asahide, Takatamura, Tokyo.

Hoshi, *Hajime*, Pres. of Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co.; b. '74 in Fukushima; studied at Tokyo Commercial School and Columbia Univ., N. Y.; after grad. published monthly *Japan and America* in N.Y.; dispatched by Govt. to Europe to inspect industry. Returned '07 and started present Co.; once elected M.P. Add. Gotenyama, Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Hoshino, *Kingo*, Lieut.-Gen, ex-Com. of 17th Division since '16; b. '63 in Niigata; chief of staff of the 1st Div. in Russo-Japanese War; promoted to Chief Staff of the Govt.-Gen., Kwantung in '07; Inspector of Field Artillery '12; and rewarded with 3rd Class Golden Kite (war honor). Add. Bentencho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Hoshino, *Seki*, Member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Printing Co. and other concerns; b. '54 in Tokyo, started printing business in '74; went to America in '87 to investigate printing business, and was a leading promoter of the Oji Paper Mill; Mem. of House of Rep. in '12. Add. Hamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Hosokawa, *Junjiro*, Baron (cr. '00), D. Litt. (Japan). Privy Councillor since '93; b. '34 in Kochi-ken; Vice-Pres. of the House of Peers. '91-93; once held posts of President of the Peers' Girls School, and Chief of the Secretarial Bureau of the Imp. Household; wrote a number of literary works. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Hozumi, *Chincho*, Baron (cr. '15), privy Councillor, since 1916, Emeritus rrof of Imp. University of Tokyo; b. in Uwajima in '57; studied Law at the Gov. Univ., Tokyo; sent to England and Germany to study his speciality '79-81; appointed Prof. at the alma mater, and a Dean shortly afterwards: member of the House of Peers, '00; resigned the two posts to devote himself to his speciality; was sent to Italy to attend the International Conference held in '02. Add. Minamicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

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Hunter, *Reutaro*, B. Sc. (Glasgow), Prop. of Hunter Firm, Dir. of Osaka Iron Works, etc., b. in '71 at Kobe, of a Scotch father and Japanese mother; studied at Glasgow Univ., and afterward assisted his father in various undertakings. Add. Ajikawa, Osaka.

Ibuka, *Kajinosuke*, M.A. (Princeton), D.D. (Rutgars), President of the Meiji Gakuin, Chairman, National Committee, Y.M.C.A. Union of Japan; b. in Aizu; took part in the civil war of the Restoration; studied at Dr. Brown's School in Yokohama and was converted then at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, U.S.A.; has represented Japan in the Worlds' Y.M.C.A. and other religious conferences held abroad. Mrs. Ibuka is B.A., (Mount Holyyork, Mass.) Add. Meiji Gakuin, Shiba, Tokyo.

Ichijo, *Saneteru*, Prince, Mem. House of Peers, of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a *gosekke* (five privileged houses entitled to furnish candidates to the posts of "Chief" and "Right Minister"); originally a scion of the Kujo family. The present head was b. 1860, is a Captain of the Navy and was attaché to an Embassy 1902-06. Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Tokyo.

Ichiki, *Kitokuro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Privy Councillor, nom. '17; b. '96 at Shizuoka; studied the science of constitution, administrative politics, etc. in Germany '90-93. Chief Councillor of the Home Office; Professor at the Tokyo University '94; nominated member of the House of Peers in 1900; held the Vice-Ministerial post '08-11, Chief of Bureau of Legislation '12-13 in 3rd Katsura Ministry. Minister of Education and next Minister for Interior in 2nd Okuma Ministry. Add. Hayashicho, Koi., Tokyo.

Ichiku, *Masakata*, Director of Police Bureau, Imp. Household, '05; b. '59 in Kagoshima; chancellor at Rome in '82, attaché in '86, transferred to the Hague in '90, Per. Sec. to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '92. Secretary at Berlin in '95, at Rome in '97, at Madrid in '05. Add. Kitamachi, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Ichiku, *Otohiko*, ex-Vice-Minister of Finance, b. '72 in Kagoshima; graduated from the Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '96; appointed Revenue officer of Kumamoto Revenue Adm. Bureau; secretary to Land Adjust. Bureau of Okinawa-ken; Secretary to the Formosan Government, Secretary to the Finance Dept., then Chief of Accountant Bureau of Dep't of Finance; Vice-Minister of Finance '16-'18. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Ichinohe, *Hyoe*, Gen., Pres. of Military Education Board; of Panlungshan fame in the 1st general assault delivered on Port Arthur in '04; b. '55 in Hiroshima; Sub-Lieut. '77; Capt. '83; Major '88; Lieut.-Col. '94; took part in the Japan-China War at the head of a Reg. and was rewarded with 4th order of Golden Kite; Col. '97; Chief Staff of 6th Div. '98; Maj.-Gen. '02: Com. of 4th Army Div. in '07 and of the 1st Div. in Dec. '12. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite, and of Rising Sun (war honour). Promoted to the present rank and post in '16. Add. Kamishibuya, Tokyo.

Igarashi, *Shusuke*, D. Eng., ex-Electrician of the Department of Communications, in charge of telephone service '94-14; b. '58 in Yonezawa; grad. from the former Imp. Engineering Col. in '82; assist.-electrician at the then Public Works Dep't; teacher in the former Tokyo Post and Telegraph School '89; visited America to inspect electric business in

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'89-90; electrician at the the Communication Dep't; resumed duty at the above school soon after; was also examiner of the Patent Bureau as additional post. Add. Roppongi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Iguchi, *Seigo*, Gen., member of Military Council; b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; entered Mil. Academy '75 and Mil. Staff Col. '84; despatched to Germany to study tactics, '87-90; Instructor at Mil. Staff Coll. and Major in '91; Staff Officer of 2nd Army in the Japan-China War; Lieut.-Col. '95; Sec. Chief at War Office '01; Maj.-Gen. '02; took part in the Japan-Russia War as a staff officer, and awarded 2nd class Golden Kite; Lieut.-Gen. '09 and transferred to Pres. of Mil. Staff Coll.; Com. of 15th Army Division in '12; Com. Chosen Garrison in '15; full Gen. '16 and to present post. Add. Tokyo.

Iida, *Giichi*, ex-Mng. Dir. Mitsui Bussan; b. '51 in Yamaguchi, and early entered the service of the establishment, in which he rose to a high position; was involved in the Naval scandal in '14. Add. Shin-ryudo, Azabu, Tokyo.

Iida, *Seiichi*, Dir. of Kabuto Beer Co., Onoda Cement Co., etc.; b. '72 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. '06 Law Coll, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered Communication Dep't and soon after despatched to Germany to inspect postal business; afterwards retired from official service to enter business; once returned M.P. Add. Nishinomiya, Hyogoken.

Iida, *Shinshichi*, dry goods merchant, head of the Iida Firm, one of the largest dry goods stores in Japan; b. '59 in Kyoto; has been granted medals and decorations for his service in the cause of public utility; has branches in Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Tientsin, Lyons, London, etc. Add. Karasumaru, Kyoto.

Iida, *Tatsumi*, Aud. of the N.Y.K. and Dir. Japan Brick Company; b. '42 in Aomori-ken; Junior Secretary of the Department of Finance in '79 which he resigned to be made Dir. of the Bank of Japan for some while; then entered the Imperial Household where he had charge of the Treasury but resigned in '93. Add. Edogawa, Koi., Tokyo.

Iijima, *Kametaro*, 1st Secy. and charge d'affairs of Legation at Chili since '14; b. '65 in Tokyo; graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '94; clerk at the Foreign Office in '93; appointed élève consul at Fusan in '94; transferred to Ninsen in '95, to Vancouver the same year; attaché in Holland in '96, transferred to London, to St. Petersburg '97, Consul at Townsville '99, at Odessa in '01, transferred to Rome in '04, to Odessa in '06 then to Calcutta; Con.-Gen. at New York in '13. Add. Japanese Legation, Chili.

Iimori, *Teizo*, a German scholar who was first educated at the Tokyo Foreign Language School and next at Freiburg '84-86, where he got Ph. D. Has taught German at the Imperial Tokyo Univ., Women's Higher Normal School, Tokyo, etc. He was born in 1850 at Saga. Add. Yumicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Ijichi, *Sutaka*, Vice-Adm., Mem. of Admirals' Council, b. '57 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. in '83. In the war with China, '94-96, he fought as Chief gunner of the *Fuso*, Com'der. of the *Musashi* or as staff officer. Capt. in '01, Commander of the flagship of the Kamimura Squadron in Russo-Japanese War; Com'der of the *Kashima* during and after she was built in England; Rear-Adm. and Chief of the Staff of the

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Maizuru Admiralty '07; Vice-Adm. '11 and transferred to Kure; Com.-in-Chief of Yokosuka Admiralty '14, of Kure '15; present post Dec. '16. Add. Tokyo.

Ijuin, *Goro*, Admiral, Baron (cr. '07), and Mem. Supreme Council of War; b. '52 in Satsuma; took part in the Restoration War while he was still a minor; entered the Naval Academy '81; despatched to England for study, '78-9; Capt. and was on board the *Saikyo Maru* in the Battle of Yellow Sea '94; in charge of duty of Vice-Chief of Naval Staff '98; Rear-Adm. '99; invented the Ijuin fuse '00 and was duly rewarded; represented Japan with the *Asama* and *Takasago* in the Coronation Ceremony of the late King Edward; Vice-Adm. '03 to be appointed Vice-Chief of Naval Staff; transferred to commander of 2nd Standing Squadron Nov. '06; represented Japan in Jamestown Exhibition, U.S.A., April '08 with the *Tsukuba* and *Chitose*. Granted 1st Class Golden Kite for his service in the '04-5 war, Com. 1st Squadron '08, Chief of Naval Staff '09-14, Mem. Supreme Council in '14. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ijuin, *Hikokichi*, Ambassador at Rome since Jan., '16; b. '64 in Kagoshima; grad. Law, Imperial Univ. in '90; attaché in '90, élève consul at Chefoo in '90, sec. at London in '94, transferred to Vienna in '95, consul at Fusan in '96, at Tientsin '01, Consul-General in '02; councillor of Japanese Embassy at London '08. Decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun and grant of money in '02 in connection with Boxer trouble and with 2nd class Rising Sun with grant of money '06 in connection with the Russo-Japanese War. Minister Plc. and Envoy Extr. at Peking '08-13; a Peace-envoy Dec. '18. Add. Rome, Italy.

Ikebukuro, *Hidetaro*, Dir. of the Imp. Mint; b. '72 in Kagoshima; grad. Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., '97; entered the service of Finance Dept., and promoted Sec., Tobacco Monopoly Bureau and then to present post in '13. Add. Mint, Osaka.

Ikeda, *Kensai*, M.D., Baron (cr. '95), Surg.-Col., Court Councillor; b, 41 in Niigata-ken; pursued his medical study in Germany '70-76; appointed Surgeon-Colonel in '76; physician-in-ordinary and councillor at the Court in '02. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Kenzo*, banker, b. '56 in Tajima; Pres. of the "Dai Hyaku Ginko" (One Hundredth Bank) since '83, Chairman of the Tokyo Clearing House, Vice-Pres. of the Japan Traders' Association; reputed as being one of the most wide-awake businessmen. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Kikunae*, chemist, D. Sc., Prof. at the College of Science in the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; b. '64 in Kagoshima; grad. the Science College of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '86; Prof. at the Higher Normal School, but afterward to that of his alma mater; sent to Germany '89; was made again Prof. at the same Univ. on returning home. Has lately secured patent for a dietary powder for increasing taste of food and drinks, called "Aji-no-moto." Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Nakahiro*, Marquis, head of the house of the former daimyo of Tottori with the fief of 320,000 *koku* (founded by one of the sons of Terumasa, vid. foll.); b. in 1877; is 5th son of late Prince Tokugawa Keiki, and adopted into the family. Add. Harajuku, near Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Narimasa*, Marquis, former daimyo of Okayama with the fief of 310,100 *koku*, the house having been founded by one of the sons of Teru-

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masa (1564-1613), one of the generals of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. in 1865. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Ryuichi*, Man. Dir. of the Nisshin Life Insur. Co., Prof. at the Waseda University; b. '72 in Ehime-ken; studied law at the Waseda Univ. and the Meiji Univ.; and further at Berlin and Leipzig; Prof. at the Waseda Univ. combining with it the post at the Nisshin which was started in '05. Add. Nando-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Seihin*, Mg. Dir. Mitsui Bank; b. '68 at Yonezawa; studied at the Keio and the Harvard; was assist. Dir. of Mitsui Bank's Osaka Branch '98-00; toured through Europe and America to inspect banking business, '03. It was at his suggestion that the Bank, formerly Ltd. partnership concern, was converted into one of joint stock system in '09. Add. Shin-Ryudo, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Torajiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Murai Mining Co. since '17, Dir. of Chuo Life Ins. Co., Toa Flour Mfg. Co., Teikoku News Agency, etc.; b. '64 in Okayama-ken; studied Pol. Economy at Keio Univ. and went to America to inspect industry. On return he entered the Murai, then famous tobacco dealers in Kyoto, and when tobacco business became Gov. monopoly he was appointed official of the Bureau and consequently raised to a Dir. but soon left it, to enter the Hoden Oil Co., to leave it again in '17. Add. Kanasugi-Hamacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Ikegami, *Shiro*, Mayor of Osaka; b. '57 in Fukushima-ken. Came to Tokyo and entered Metropolitan Police Board '77, and this paved the avenue to his promotion; Chief Inspector of Osaka '00-13 and Mayor in Sept. 1913. Add. Enokojima, Osaka.

Ikuta, *Sadayuki*, Dir. of National Debt Bureau, Bank of Japan; b. at Tosa in '70; grad. Keio Univ. '90 and entered present bank; studied in America, the bank furnishing the expense. Add. Takajo-machi, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Imamura, *Shigezo*, Pres. of the Imamura Bank, is the 2nd son of the late Seinosuke Imamura; b. in Tokyo in '77, inherited father's estate in Sept. '02 and became the Director of the Bank started by his father. Add. Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Imanishi, *Rinzaburo*, Chairman of Osaka Sampin Exchange, Vice-Ch. of Osaka Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of Hanshin Elec. Railway Co., etc; M.P. for Ehime-ken; b. '53 in Ehime and studied at Mitsubishi Commercial School, to enter subsequently Mitsubishi Firm; then left it to start Osaka Union S.S. Co. (present O.S.K.); Mng.-Dir. of San-yo Railway Co. '92, etc. Add. Hoden-Nibancho, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

Inagaki, *Ippei*, Agr. D., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '63 in Nagano-ken; and adopted into the family, grad. Agr. Coll., Imp Tokyo Univ. '85 and studied in the Hall; Prof. at Higher Normal School; further studied in Germany '00-3; Prof. at Morioka Agr. and Forest. Sch. '03, at alma mater '06. Has written many works on agricultural meteorology, physics, land improvement, nutrition of plants, and so forth. Add. Shimo-Meguro, near Tokyo.

Inokuty, *Ariya*, M.E., D. Eng. (Japan), Mem. of Imperial Academy of Japan, Prof. of mechanical engineering and of applied mechanics at Col. Eng., Imp. Univ. Tokyo since '86; b. in Kanazawa in '56, graduated

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in '82 from the former Eng. College, Tokyo; went on scientific tour in '94 to Europe; wrote (in English) many papers on mechanical science as an essay on the theory of centrifugal pump which has attracted wide attention in Europe and America; invented several mechanical devices of very high practical utility, such as universal coupling for line shafting, valveless pump, printing dynamometer, etc. Add. Nishi-Hara, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Enryo*, Litt. D., authority on pure philosophy; b. '58 in Niigata-ken; grad. Philosophy at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85 and studied abroad; founded Tetsugakkan (present Toyo Univ.) in '87 himself as Pres. and had occupied chair of Ph.; left the Univ. to the care of Dr. Mayeda a few years ago. Has many valuable publications on philosophy, especially about the supernatural. Add. Fujimaye, Hongo, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Jukichi*, ex-Secretary, Foreign Office, but more widely known as one of the best Japanese writers of English; b. '62 in Tokushima; proceeded to England in '73; finished Rugby '81 and then the course of metallurgy at Royal School of Mines, returning home '83; was Prof. of English at Tokyo High School till '73, Japanese editor on the staff of the *Japan Gazette*; Secretary of Legation at Brussels and Washington, remaining at the head office till he resigned in '18. Has compiled Jap.-Eng. and Eng.-Jap. dictionaries. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Inouye, *Junnosuke*, Governor of Japan Bank, since '19; b. in Oita, '69; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '95; entered the Bank of Japan the same year and was promoted to be Dir. Banking Bureau in '05; was the Bank's Agent in London '08-11, Vice-Pres. of Y.S.B. '11-13; President till '19. Mikawadai, Azabu, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Koji*, Chief Mng. of Furukawa Mining Co. and Chief of Ashio Mining Office; b. '63 in Tokyo. Studied at the Keio; entered the Furukawa in '88 and has been ever since in the service. Add. Minamicho, Takanawa, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Kakugoro*, M.P., Dir. of Japan Gas Co. etc.; b. in Hiroshima, '59; stayed in U.S.A. for some years; started a paper at Seoul and was appointed adviser to the Korean Government in '94. He gallantly cut his way when in that year the Japanese Legation was assaulted by a Korean mob. From '90 to '15 he had represented Hiroshima-ken in the House of Representatives, where his sarcastic eloquence attracted wide attention; Pres. of the Kyoto Electric Railway Co., Director of Japan Steel Foundry, etc. Add. Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Katsunosuke*, 2nd Marquis (suc. '15), pres. of Peerage Bureau, b. in Choshu, '60; an adopted son and heir of the late Marquis Inouye (d. '15) who was his uncle; was in the service of the Nippon Ginko before he got appointment at Foreign Office in '85, to be sent to Berlin the following year as secretary of Legation there; was back to the Foreign Office as secretary and councillor, '92; and next Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Germany 1898-07; Envoy to Chile in '10; Ambassador to St. James' Court '13-16. Add. Uchidayama, Azabu, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Keijiro*, Director of the Electric Dep't of Tokyo Municipality; b. in Higo Province in '61; took part in the Saigo Affair (civil war of '77) and was once imprisoned for political offence; subsequently took to business under patronage of the late Mr. Hoshi. Add. Tokyo City Office.

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Inouye, *Kinosuke,* Geologist of Dep't of Agr. and Com.; was b. in Yamaguchi-ken in '73; grad. the Col. of Science, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '93. Add. Shikokucho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Kyoshiro,* 2nd Viscount, D. Eng., Member of House of Peers, Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Kumamoto, adopted son of late Viscount Ki; grad. Mining in '97 at Tokyo Imp. Univ., studied abroad '98-04; Prof. Osaka Higher Tech. School and Kyoto Imp. Univ.; then transferred to Tokyo. Add. Shimo Osaki, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Michiyasu,* M. D., oculist, Proprietor and Head of Inouye Hospital; b. '67 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Medical Col. of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '90; Prof. at the 3rd Higher School in Kyoto '95; his own Hospital '04. Is also noted as an *uta* poet and attached to the National Verse Office of Court. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Tatsuji,* M.D., oculist, was b. 1881 in Tokyo, and studied his speciality at the Imperial Tokyo Univ., Leipzig and Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London. He has published a number of monographs on eye-diseases and maintains his own hospital. Add. Higashi-Kobai-cho, Surugadai, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Ryokei,* Fleet Admiral, Visc. (Baron in '87 and Visc. in '07); b. '45 in Satsuma; studied at Annapolis '77-81; and rendered distinguished services in Korean affairs in '74, civil war of '78 and in Sino-Japanese war of '94-5; promoted to Admiral in '08, Fleet Adm. in '11. Holds 2nd Class Golden Kite. Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Tatsukuro,* D.C.L. (Japan); b. '68 in Shidzuoka-ken; grad. from Law College of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, in '87. ahd studied Practical Economics in the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, in '87, and in the post-graduate Course of the University. Taught Economics for several years in his alma mater, and also in Peer's School as well as some other schools. Entered the Bank of Japan '97; Agent at New York '09-11. Add. Sekiguchi Suido-cho, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Tetsujiro,* D. Litt. (Japan); b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; pursued philosophical study in Germany and France, '84-90; Professor in College of Literature, Imperial Tokyo Univ. since '90, of which he was once Dean. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the "Life of Buddha," the Oriental Philosophy, etc. Add. Omote-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Tomoichi,* D.C.L. (Japan), Gov. of Tokyo; b. in Kaga, '71; grad. Law Col., Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '93, and then entered Home Office as secretary and Councillor; was next Director of Shrine Bur., and transferred to the present post in '15. Add. Hisakata-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Toyotaro,* oculist, Dir. of Tokyo Oculist Hospital; b. '61 in Matsuye, finished the local medical school in '85, also studied at Tokyo and then in Germany '91-95. Established his hospital at the present address. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Inukai, *Ki,* M.P., Leader of the Nationalist Party, and an M.P. of unbroken record; born at Okayama '55; early began political career; was editor of the "Hochi Shimbun" till the opening of National Diet, '90 and has distinguished himself by his incisive eloquence and great power of political manœuvre. On the occasion of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet in '98, he occupied the chair of Ministry of Education for a short while.

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In the internal trouble of the Party in '09, he at the head of the non-coalition section, came out triumphant. He is rather frail in health. Add. Babashita, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Inuzuka, *Katsutaro*, Vice-Minister of Agr. & Com. and ex-Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall and M.P; b. in Tokyo in '68; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. '89, Per. Sec. to Home Minister '90, Sec. of Nagasaki-ken '91, of Communication Dept. '92, dispatched to Europe and America to inspect railway affairs '95, Dir. of R'ly Bureau '99, Gov. of Aomori '04, Dir. of Public Works Bureau (Home Office) a few months after, sent to Europe and America June '10, removed to Governor of Nagasaki '10 and to Osaka '11-12; Vice-Min. of Communications '13-14; Present Post '18. Add. Iida machi-Gochome, Tokyo.

Iomi, *Shin*, Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Hempen Fabric Co. since '18; b. '77 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Hogaku-in '98, and entering the Tokyo Fire Ins. Co. became Dir. of the Business Dept; has been connected with various cos. owned or operated by the Yasuda family, and is a younger brother of Zenzaburo Yasuda, the adopted son of Zenjiro Yasuda, and the present head of the family. Add. No. 11 Wakamiyacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Iriye, *Tamemori*, Viscount, Mem. of House of Peers, Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, amateur painter of "Tosa" style picture; b. '68 in Kyoto; appointed present post, '14. Add. Sankocho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Isaka, *Ko*, Mng.-Dir. of the Yokohama Fire, Marine and Transportation Ins. Co., b. at Mito '69; studied English Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ; entered the Toyo S.S. Co. '96; transferred to its San Francisco Branch '98; returned home as Manager of its Y'hama Branch '02; Dir. of the Head Office '09; left it to assume the present post '15; is connected with several other cos. His elder brothers *Chokkan Isaka* and *Taira Maijima* are each Pres. of the Akita Timber Co., and Dir. of the Ibaraki Electric Co. Add. No 12 O-gacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Ishiguro, *Isoji*, D. Eng. (Japan), Mem. House of Peers and Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall; b. '55 at Kanazawa; studied engineering in England, '79-83; was appointed Naval Engineer in '85 to supervise the the construction of a dockyard; also took part in laying the waterworks of Tokyo; had charge of the Shipbuilding Section of the Navy. Add. Daimachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Ishiguro, *Tadanori*, Baron (cr. '95), Pres. of the Red Cross (since '17), Surgeon-General (ret.); b. '45 in Echigo; Chief Surgeon of the Osaka Military Hospital on the occasion of the Civil War of Kagoshima in '77; promoted to Surgeon-Col. next year and to Surgeon-Gen. in '90; retired in '96. Since that time has devoted himself to Red Cross work, of which he is a chief promoter and represented it in the international conference held in Germany in 1890. Nom. member House of Peers in '02; decorated with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun in connection with Russo-Japanese War. He widely enjoys the reputation of being an "all round man." Add. Agebacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ishii, *Kengo*, Dir. of the 1st Bank, b. 1874, Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '95, and entering the Bank, was successively promoted to the present post. Add. No. 5 Takajomachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

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Ishii, *Kikujiro*, Visc. (cr. '16; Baron '12), Ambassador to U.S.A., mem. of House of Peers (nom. '16); b. '66 at Chiba; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; attaché to the French Legation '91; 3rd Sec. of the Legation '93; Consul at Ninsen '96; 2nd Sec. of the Chinese Legation '97, to be promoted to the 1st Sec. the following year and was one of those who sustained the siege in the Boxer trouble; Sec. at the Head Office and Chief of Telegraph Section 1900; Director of Commerce Bureau in '04; was despatched to San Francisco and Vancouver in '07 in connection with the anti-Japanese riot there. Vice-Min. For. Affairs, '08; Amb. to Paris; Min. of Foreign Affairs, '15-16, Special Envoy to U.S.A. in '17., present post in '18.

Ishikawa, *Chiyomatsu*, D. Sci., zoologist, Prof. at the Agr. Col, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo since '90; b. '60 in Shidzuoka; graduated from the Science Col. of the University '82; further studied in Germany; made a tour through Europe in '09 on official mission, was appointed Member of Imperial Academy in April, '11. Add. Obancho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, *Shokin*, Chief Abbot of the Shinsho-ji Temple, headquarters of a Shingon sub-sect, Narita; b. '69 in Chiba-ken; entered the service of the temple where his uncommon ability won the confidence of the late chief abbot who nominated him as successor; graduated from a Buddhist college in Tokyo; further studied in India and Europe for several years; installed in the present seat in '93. Several educational and charitable institutions have been founded by him at Narita. Add. Narita, Chiba-ken.

Ishimaru, *Shigeyoshi*, D. Eng., Vice-Pres. of Imp. Rly. Board; b. '64 in Oita-ken; graduated from the Eng. College of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. '90; appointed Assist.-Engineer to the Home Dept. the same year; transferred as Engineer of Akita-ken '91; subsequently Rly. Eng. to the Dept. of Com'tions; was despatched to Europe and America on an official mission '07-08; Engineer-in-chief of the Railway Board till '16, when he retired from it to be reinstated to the present post in '18. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Ishiwara, *Kenzo*, Vice Minister of Imp. Houshold; b. '64 in Okayama; grad. '89 law at Imp. Univ. of Tokyo and entered Justice Office; app. judge in '91 which he left the following year to be councillor to local gov'ts. and Home Office; governors of Yamanashi, Chiba, Kochi, Hokkaido, &c. lastly of Kanagawa, from which he was transferred to present post in '15. Add. Shimo Osaki, near Tokyo.

Ishiwata, *Bin-ichi*, D.C.L. (Japan), Mem. House of Peers; b. '59 at Tokyo; studied law in Germany, '86-90; Judge of Tokyo Local Court; Councillor of Dept. of Justice; Public Pro. of Tokyo Appeal Court; Lecturer of Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Dir. of Civil and Criminal Bureau; promoted to Vice-Min. of Justice in Sept., '03; then to Chief Sec. Cabinet in San., '06-April, '08. Add. Echizembori, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Ishizuka, *Eizo*, Pres. Oriental Development Co. Since '16; b. '65 at Aizu; appointed Legal Adviser in '95 to the Korean Govt. for a time; then held the post of Chief Councillor for the Government-General of Formosa; transferred to post of the Occupied Districts in Manchuria, '05, appointed Chief Councillor of Chosen Gov. in Sept., '07; Dir. of Com. Agr. & Eng. Dept. Korea, in '12. Add. Kikuicho, Ushi., Tokyo.

Isobe, *Shiro*, D.C.L., Crown Mem. of House of Peers (nom. 1914), ex-chairman of the Tokyo Barristers' Association; b. '51 in Toyama-ken,

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studied law in France, '75-77; Judge in '79, Public Procurator of the Court of Cassation '86, then Judge of the same Court '90, and was returned from his native place to the House of Representatives, resigned the official post about that time and has since been practising law. He is noted as amateur singer of "gidayu." Add. Kamezawacho, Honjo, Tokyo.

Isobe, *Yaichiro*, Principal and Prop. of the Kokumin Ei-Gakkai (the National English Language Association) in Tokyo; b. '61 in Oita-ken; studied English at Keio Gijuku for several years; organized the above English School in conjunction with a certain foreigner in '88, which was finally brought under his sole control. Add. Sambancho, Tokyo.

Isobe, *Yasuji*, Mng.-Dir. of Tokyo Gas Works, b. 1868 at Ibaraki-ken; grad. from Keio in 1891; started life in railway service; was elected M. P. from his native place in '08; organized the Chiyoda Gas Co; took the present post with the Chiyoda's absorption by the other. Add. No. 35 Kurumacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Isomura, *Toyotaro*, Dir. of Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co; b. '68 in Oita-ken; grad. from Keio Gijuku in '90; and official in the Dep't of Communications; journalist for a short while before he entered the Bank of Japan in '94; a clerk in the Mitsui Bussan, its sectional chief and later promoted to the London Agent. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Itagaki, *Taisuke*, Count (cr. '87); b. in Tosa '37; is one of the few remaining Generals who took distinguished part in suppressing the civil war of the Restoration; was appointed after return of peace a Cabinet Minister which he resigned in '73. After several years of retired life in native place in 1881 he organized the Liberal Party, and the democratic movement started by him exacted from the Government a soleman promise of inaugurating the parliamentary system ten years thence. It was while on political tour at that time that he was stabbed by a young reactionary. In '83, travelled through Europe and America; Home Minister in the 3rd Ito Ministry; same chair in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry; resigned leadership of the Liberals in favour of late Prince Ito when the latter formed the Seiyukai in '0). Add. Shiba, Tokyo.

Itakura, *Matsutaro*, Public Proc. of the Supreme Court; b. in '68 at Yamanashi-ken; graduated Law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '88; judge of the Kofu Local Court in '90, of Chiba Loc. Court in '94, of Tokyo Appeal Court in '97; next transferred to Hakodate Appeal Court; and to the supreme Court in '03. Add. Osaki, Ebara-gun, Tokyo.

Ito, *Chojiro*, ex-Member of the House of Peers; was b. in Hyogo-ken in '73; one of the wealthy merchants and great land owners in the same perfecture which he represented in the House; director of various banks and Cos. in Kwansai districts. Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ito, *Chuta*, D. Eng., architect and Prof. at Imp. Univ., Tokyo since '05; b. '64 in Yamagata-ken; grad. Architecture at the said University '92; despatched to China, India and Turkey in '02-05 to study his special subject. Add. Nishikatamachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Ito, *Daihachi*, ex-Vice Gov. of S. Manchuria Rly.; b. '58 in Nagano-ken and adopted by the present family; studied Pol. and Eco. in Tokyo, returned M.P. four times since the 1st session; has also occupied several high posts in Govt. Rlys. etc., as, Dir. of Rly. Bur., Promoter and Dir. of Enoshima Rly., Committee on Broad Gauge System. Is a noted collector of Ukiyoye prints. Add. Gobancho, Tokyo.

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Ito, *Eizaburo*, **Prof. of Applied Chemistry at Col. Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ., since '02; b. in Tokyo in '96; graduated from said University with honours '01; secured patent for some dyes he invented. Add. Col. Eng., Tokyo Univ.**

Ito, *Hayazo*, **M.D., Prof, Imp. Univ., Tokyo. b. '65 in Tottori; graduated Medicine, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '00, had charge of his adopted father's hospital at Tottori, then of the Sapporo Hospital '00-99, meanwhile studying in Germany for two years; is also Pres. of the University Hospital, Kyoto. Add. Imp. Univ Kyoto.**

Ito, *Hirokuni*, **(former name *Yukichi*), 2nd Prince, Deputy Master of Ceremonies; b. '70, 4th son of Gorosaburo Inouye, of the former Choshu clan, and was adopted as son and heir by the late Price Ito. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.**

Ito, *Jirozaemon*, **banker and millionaire in Nagoya where his house is one of the oldest; was b. in '48, and though once elected by the fellow highest-tax payers of Aichi-ken as member of the House of Peers he declined; besides running the Ito Bank the house keeps a large drapery store styled Matsuzaka-ya at Nagoya, Tokyo and other places. His son and heir *Morimatsu* b. in '78 joined the business-men's party that visited U.S.A. in 1909. Add. Chayamachi, Nishiku, Nagoya.**

Ito, *Jujiro*, **Ph. D. (Pennsylvania), ex-Prof. of Waseda Univ.; b. '78 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Waseda, class '03; graduate student Univ. of Chicago '05-06; same '06-08. (Harrison scholar. U. Penn., '06-07; Harrison, jun. fellow, same U., '07-08). Has written "Carriage by Sea," and "Study of Commerce," '11; etc., now in Yamashita S.S. Co. Add. Yamashita S.S. Co., Kobe.**

Ito, *Kinsuke*, **editor of the *Nippon*, born '65 in Yamaguchi; grad. Keio Univ. and for several years was on the staff of the *Jiji*; served at the Nippon Ginko from '98 to '06 and had charge of the Secretariat Section; visited Europe and America '05 on official business, but left Bank soon after his return, and with some of his friends he purchased the *Nippon* '06. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.**

Ito, *Miyoji*, **Viscount (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '07), Privy Councillor; b. '57 at Nagasaki; started his career in civil service from the lowest ladder; was the late Prince Ito's Private Secretary '90-95; then Chief Secy. of the Cabinet also under the Prince. He was chiefly instrumental in bringing the Prince and the Liberals into an understanding, for which he was rewarded with admisson into the ministerial circle as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '98. But he had to leave in less than four months owing to the rupture between the Ministry and its political supporters. Was appointed Privy Councillor in '99. On the occasion of the Japan-China War he was sent to Chefoo to exchange the signed Treaty of Peace and was created a Peer for this service. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.**

Ito, *Otojiro*, **Vice-Adm., Director of Naval Tech. Board; b. in Nagoya in '68; grad. from Naval Cadet School in '83; student of the Naval College '90-91, chief navigation officer of the cr. *Hiyei* (now defunct) '94, Lieut.-commander '97; Commander '00, Naval Attaché at the Legation at Berlin '02-04, commanded the *Taichu-maru* in the Russo-Japanese War, Chief of Hydrographical Bureau '08-11, Com. of the Sasebo and then Kure Arsenals '11-17, Vice-Adm. in '15. Add. Naval Office, Tokyo.**

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Ito, *Shunkichi*, Baron (cr. '95), Vice-Admiral (ret.), member of House of Peers (nom. in '99); b. at Maizuru, '40, and entered the Navy in '69; Lieut.-Commander in '71: Rear-Admiral in '82; Vice-Adm. in '88; and Vice-Minister of the Navy from '89 to '90; was created a Peer in connection with the Japan-China War. Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Ito, *Sukeyiro*, Viscount; his house was formerly hereditary Lord of the feudatory of Obi, Hyuga, and he, 12th of the line, is eldest son of Yuki, 11th chief of the family; was born in '8[illegible] and succeeded to the family title in '14; grad. from Law Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ '07 and studied in Europe and America; elected mem. House of Peers '11. Add. Hitotsugi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Ito, *Tokutaro*, D. Sc. (Japan), F.L.S. (London), noted botanist, son of the late Keisuke Ito, a Linnæus of Japan; was b. '68 in Nagoya; studied at the Im. Univ., Tokyo, and in England; has discovered several new species in Japan. Add. Hanamachi, Tokyo.

Ito, *Yonejiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, b. 1861 in Uwajima; grad. from the Osaka Semmon Gakko, and going over to America in '82 to prosecute his studies; grad. from the Michigan Univ. in '93; returned home '94 and entered the N Y K. '96; Agent at Shanghai and London; present post '16. Add 2-chome, Arai-juku, Ebaragun, Tokyo.

Ito, *Yuchu*, Dir. of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha; was b. in Miye-ken '70, eldest son of Yuken Ito; grad. from Law Course, Imp. Univ. Tokyo; was Inspector or Judge of a Marine Court from '97 to '07; attended the World's Congress of Maritime Affairs held at Brussels in '05; left the Government service in 1910 to enter the above Company. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Ito, *Yukei*, Auditor of the Board of Audit, and was b. in 1850 in Nagano-ken, 3rd son of Nobutoshi Nakajima but he was adopted by the present family. Add. Kaga-cho, Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Iwade, *Sohei*, Mng. Dir. of the 20th Bank, Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Dir. of the 1st Mutual Life Ins. Co.; was b. '48 in Chiba-ken. Started a retail business of manure, oil and rice by which he made a fortune. Add. Higashidaiku-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

Iwahara, *Kenzo*, ex-Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan; was born at Daishoji, Kaga, in '63; finished the Mitsubishi Nautical School '83; private secretary to Mr. R.W. Irwin, adviser of the Union Transportation Co., then on a similar service to M. Masuda, of the Bussan; had charge of the Co's London Office '86-90; Manager of the Osaka and Kobe branches '90-95, Manager of the newly established branch office at New York '96 to undertake export of Japanese raw silk, and he had extended business field of the Co. in America before he returned home in '06. Was involved in the Naval Scandal '14. Add. Miyamura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Iwai, *Juta*, Pres. Tokyo Shogyo Bank; b. in '71 at Kyoto; edu. at the Keio and Yale; was once Dir. of Industrial Bank of Japan. Add. Aoyama Kitacho, Tokyo.

Iwakawa, *Tomotaro*, biologist, Prof. at the Tokyo Famale's Higher Normal School; b. '54 in Hirosaki; graduated from the former Tokyo Daigaku; appointed successively Prof. of the Higher Normal School, and Prof. of the Tokyo Female's Higher Normal School. Add. Sarugakucho, Kanda, Tokyo.

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Iwakura, *Tomoaki,* **4th Prince, is a minor, the house having been** founded by the late Prince Tomomi Iwakura who was one of the principal builders of the work of the Restoration and was created Prince. The father of the present head was b. '78 and graduated from the Peers' School in '91, married in '95 Lady Sukuniko, daughter of the Marquis Saigo and was once in the Dept. of Imp. Housheld. He was declared bankrupt in '13. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Iwakura, *Tomotsuna,* Chief Ritualist of the Imperial Household; was b. in '42, an adopted son of the late Prince Tomomi Iwakura, one of the veteran statesmen of the Restoration. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo

Iwamura, *En,* Chief Expert of the Nippon Paint Co.; was b. '74 in Tokyo; graduated from Engineering College of the Tokyo Imperial Univ., '96; entered the Dai Nippon Brewery Co. which sent him to study beer brewing in Germany, Denmark and England; removed to the present post, and has been again abroad. Add. Shinagawa, Ebara, Tokyo.

Iwasa, *Shin,* Baron, physician, and Director of the Kokusei-do Hospital; b. in Tokyo in '65, eldest son of J. Iwasa studied Medicine in Tokyo and Berlin; established the above hospital. Add. Kakigara-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, *Hisaya,* Baron, (cr. '00) Pres. of Mitsubishi Co.; b. '66; eldest son of the great Yataro Iwasaki, the "Sea King" of his time; entered the Keio-gijuku, then the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A., of which he is LL.B., class '83; was installed that year as head of the great house of the Mitsubishi. Billiards and hand-net fishing are his favorite pastime. He has travelled Europe and America a number of times. Add. Yushima Kiridoshi, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, *Koyata,* President of Banking Dept. of Mitsubishi Co.; b. '79; 2nd Baron and succeeded in '09 to the title on the decease of his father Yanosuke, 1st Baron and brother of the "Sea King;" was educated at Tokyo Imp. University and Cambridge. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, *Tatsundo,* Rear-Adm. (ret.); director of the Uraga Dockyard Co.; b. '59 in Fukushima-ken; Second-Lieut. in '82; Rear-Adm. in '08; in succession commanded the *Akitsu, Takasago, Hiei* (defunct); was Chief of the 1st section of Materials in the Navy. Add. Kasumicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Iwatare, *Kunihiko,* electrician and Pres. of the Nippon Electric Co., (joint undertaing between Japanese and foreign capitalists in which the Western Electric Co., U.S.A. are prominent); b. '54 in Fukuoka; grad. from the former Gov. Engineering Coll. '82, and entered the present Co. on its formation about '93. Add. Fujimicho, Azabu, Tokyo

Iwaya, *Suyeo,* author, novelist, and an Andersen of Japan; b. '70 in Tokyo, 3rd son of the late Iwaya Ichiroku, a noted Chinese scholar and caligraphist. Studied in Germany '98-03, filling at the same time chair of Japanese in the Oriental Language School, Berlin. Has written and translated quite a large number of stories for juvenile readers, and is connected with the Hakubunkwan, publishers, and also the Imperial Theatre. Nom de plume "Sazanami." Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Izawa, *Shimpei,* dentist; b. at Shizuoka in '60; studied dentistry in U.S.A. and established a hospital in Kyobashi; has been appointed

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dentist attached to the Bureau of Court Physician. Add. Torizakacho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Izawa, *Ryoritsu*, Managing Director of the Dai Nippon Sugar Refinery Co.; was b. in 1867 at Sapporo in Hokkaido; graduated from the Higher Commercial School, class 189 . He then entered the Sumitomo Bank in which he rose as Vice-Manager; removed to the present post in 1908. Add. Tango-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Izawa, *Takio*, b. '69, in Nagano-ken; graduated from Law College of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Metropolitan Police Inspector '09; Governor of Wakayama '07, of Ehime '08-12, of Niigata, '12-14; Metropolitan Chief Police Commissioner; 14-15. Add. Otsuka, Tokyo.

Jimbo, *Kotora*, geologist, D. Sc., Prof. at the Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo University; b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. the above Col. in '89; Prof. at the 1st Higher School, etc., further studied in Germany; Prof. at the Tokyo University since '9 , and has frequently been commissioned with geological survey in Korea, Saghalien, etc. Add. Higashikatamachi, Komagome, Tokyo.

J ko, *Nobuhiro*, Executive Partner of the Yano and Joko Gomei Kaisha, b. in Ehime-ken '77; engaged in the South Sea trade for several years; started the present Co. with Mr. Yano, partner. Add. No. 3 Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Kabayama, *Aisuke*, Pres. of Anglo-Japanese Hydro-Elec. Co., Dir. of Homi Life Ins., Hakodate Dockyard, Copper Mfg. Cos. and Nippon Steel Foundry; b. '65; is son of Count Kabayama; studied economics in England. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Kabayama, *Sukenori*, Full Admiral (ret), Count (cr. Vis. '84 and Count '95), holder of the 2nd Golden Kite, Privy Councillor; b. '37 in Satsuma; entered the Army while young and on the occasion of the Civil War of '77 was on the Staff of Major-General Tani (then Commander of Kumamoto Army Division) as Lieut.-Col.; transferred to the Navy '84; promoted Vice-Admiral '85; appointed Minister of Navy and Chief of Naval Staff at the time of the Japan-China War and on board the transport *Saikyō-maru* was present in the battle of the Yellow Sea of Sept. 16th, '94. He was the first Governor-General of Formosa; then appointed Minister of Home Affairs Sept. '95-Dec. '97; Minister of Education Nov. '98-Sept. 1900; Privy Councillor in '04, Chairman of the Education Investigation Committee in '13. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kadono, *Ikunoshin*, Dir. of the Chiyoda Mutual Life Assurance Co., and of the Kyōdō Fire Ins. Co., etc.; was b. '66, in Miye-ken; was long connected with the Keio being one of its pioneer graduates; took to business about '01, severing connection with the institution. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kadono, *Jukuro*, Vice-Pres. of Okura Firm, Ltd.; b. '68 in Ise; is brother of I. Kadono; grad. Civil Eng., Imp. Univ., Tokyo; has since been connected with the Firm and was its London Agent '00-07, later Mng.-Dir. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kadono, *Rempachiro*, Chief of Yokohama branch of the Mitsui Bank; was b. in Miye-ken, in '68; entered the service of the bank in its early

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days and was promoted to the present post. Add. Kanasugi-hamacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kadono, *Tominosuke*, Vice-Pres. of Nagoya Chamber of Commerce, Dir. of Meiji Bank, etc.; b. '59 in Akita-ken; graduated from Waseda Univ. and was once on the staff of the *Hochi*; visited America in '10 representing business men in Nagoya. Add. Meiji Ginko, Nagoya.

Kagami, *Kenkichi*, Manager of the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., was b. in Tokyo in '68; graduated from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School early eighties. Add. Otsuka, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Kagami, *Koichiro*, Partner of Oriental Emigration Partnership, Ltd., Aud. of Brazil Colonization Co., Inawashiro Hydro-Electric Co., etc.; b. '60 in Tokyo; studied at Tokyo Higher Commercial School and early entered service of the N.Y.K. Add. Fujimicho, Koji, Tokyo.

Kaijima, *Eishiro*, Pres. of the Kaijima Mining Co., son of the late Tasuke Kaijima, a self-made man who had risen from a miner; b '77 in Fukuoka-ken; owns Inoura, Otsuji, Iwaya and other collieries. Add. Nogata, Fukuoka-ken.

Kaino, *Kozo*, ex-M.P. and Director of South Man. Rly., was b. in '57: took active part in local politics before he was returned to the House where as a member of the *Seiyukai* he enjoyed great influence. Add. Tsunacho, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kajiwara, *Chuji*, Pres. of the Y'hama Specie Bank since '19; b. '67 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law '97; entered the Bank of Japan and was connected with it till he was promoted to the post of Vice-President March '18. He was London Agent of the Bank '12-'17. Add. No. 89 Shimo-Osaki, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kakehi, *Katsuhiko*, D.C.L., Prof. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ; b. '72 in Nagano-ken; grad. Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied at Berlin Univ., Germany, '98-03; on returning home appointed Prof. at alma mater '03. Add. Kitamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kakehi, *Mototada*, Auditor of the Japan Beer Brewery Co; b. in '43 at Takasu; was for many years judge or procurator at the Appeal Court and the Court of Cassation; retired from the bench in '98 and has entered business. Add. Araki-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Kakinuma, *Tanizo*, Aud. of First Mutual Life Insurance Co., Dir. of To-a Flour Mill, etc; b. in Joshu, '54, of a well-to-do fish merchant, is now one of the millionaire yarn merchants in the City. Add. Koamicho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Kakizaki, *Kingo*, Lawyer, Special Mem. of Osaka Chamber of Commerce, b. '63 in Numazu; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; Judge at District Court, Tokyo, then Osaka, '91; Chairman of Osaka Lawyers' Association '09-11. He has since filled many important posts in business world of Kansai Districts. Add. Tosabori, Nishiku, Osaka,

Kaku, *Sajaro*, Chief of Monopoly Bureau, Formosa; b. '74 in Okinawa; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; entered Dep't of Agr. and Comm. and was transferred to Formosa where he has risen to present office. Add. Taipeh, Formosa.

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Kamada, *Eiichi,* Mem. House of Peers, and of the Highest Edu. Council; Pres. of Keio Univ. and Chairman of Dirs. of the Kojunsha; b. '58 in Kii, from which he was returned once to the House of Representatives, March '95; studied at the Keio '74-76; Principal of Kagoshima Zoshikan High School '81-83; taught for the third time at the Keiogijuku, to be given a post at the Home Office '86, which however he soon resigned, and was appointed Director of Oita Middle School, but returning once more to his alma mater '89, by which he was sent abroad to inspect educational affairs in Europe and America, to be appointed its head on returning home; is reputed as one of the best after-dinner speakers in Japan. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kamada, *Katsutaro,* Mem. House of Peers as highest-tax payer; b. in Kagawa in '62; occupied posts of Director or Chairman of various Cos. and assemblies in his locality. Add. Sakadecho, Kagawa-ken.

Kamiki, *Jisaburo,* Director of the Kamiki Partnership, Ltd. established by this family, was b. in '70 in Tokyo. Add. Hashiba, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Kamimura, *Osuke,* Vice-Adm., b '70 in Tokyo; grad Naval Academy; Com. '02, promoted to Rear-Adm., and appointed Staff officer to Yokosuka Admiralty in '12 transferred to Com. of 2nd Squadron, Aug. '14, then 4th Squadron; Com. of Maizuru Naval Arsenal '15-16, Vice-Adm. '16. Add. Maizuru Admiralty.

Kamiya, *Denbei,* well-known wine-brewer, President of Pharmaceutical Co., Dir. of Kyushu Colliery and S.S. Co., Fuji Tanning Co., etc.; b. '55 in Ibaragi; started a provision store and made fortune by selling a cheap sweet wine; possesses a large vineyard near Mito. Add. Hanakawado, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Kamiyama, *Mitsunoshin,* ex-Vice-Min. of Agr. and Commerce; b '70 in Yamaguchi; graduated Law at Imperial Tokyo University, class '95 was Secretary and Judge at the Administrative Litigation Court; Director of Forestry Bureau, Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce, before his transfer to the Gov. of Kumamoto '12-13; held the post April '14.-'18. Add. Enokizaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kanai, *En,* D.C.L. (Japan). Prof Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '65; in Shizuoka-ken, graduated from Col. of Literature of the Tokyo Imp University in '85; the next year he went to England and Germany to study law and economics; Professor at his alma mater '90; dispatched to Europe '11. Add. Tennoji-machi, Yanaka, Tokyo.

Kanda, *Naibu,* 2nd Baron, Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Higher Commercial School and Mem. of House of Peers; b. '77 in Tokyo; adopted son of the late Baron Kohei Kanda, a pioneer Dutch scholar. Proceeded in '71 to U.S.A. for study and returned home about '84 after having grad. Amherst Col., Mass., was appointed Prof. at the Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1st High School, and then at the Higher Com. School, Tokyo. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Kaneko, *Kentaro,* Viscount (Baron '97, Viscount '07), Privy Councillor, hon. LL.D. (Harvard); President of the America's Friends Society; b. '53 at Fukuoka; grad. Harvard University, U.S.A., class '78; private

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Secretary to the late Prince Ito when he was Premier '85-88, and President of the Privy Council '88-90; Chief Secretary of the House of Peers '9 ; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '91-96, and finally Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Apr. June '98 and Minister of Justice Oct. 1900 - May '01. On the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War he was sent to U.S.A. to represent Japan non-officially, and returned home soon after the restoration of peace. Add. Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kaneko, *Nankichi*, partner of the Suzuki Firm (importers and exporters of sugar, camphor, etc. in Kobe), member of Kobe Chamber of Commerce; b. '66 and is a prominent figure in business circles in Kwansai. Add. Kumoidori V., Kobe.

Kanematsu, *Fusajiro*, Head of Kanematsu Firm and Dir. of various Cos., is known as pioneer in Japan-Australia trade, having established his branch office at Sydney in 1888. Was b. in Owari in '44 and entered an export firm while young; next he became clerk of the Mitsui Bank and then removed to Osaka to serve as Dir. of Rice Exchange and Osaka Shosen Kaisha. He established himself at Kobe in 1885 and started export and import business. Add. Kobe.

Kanno, *Katsunosuke*, Vice-Minister of Finance since '18, b. in '67 in Gifu-ken; grad. law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '96; clerk in the Finance Dep't in that year and passed the higher civil service examination the following year; secretary of the Dep't of Agr. and Com., to be transferred soon after to a similar post in Treasury; attached to the Embassy in London in '07 and next transferred to Printing Bureau, and then Dir. of the Finance Bureau. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

Kano, *Hisanobu*, Viscount, Mem. House of Peers; b. '48. Began his career as official of the Edu. Dep't and Dir. of a Normal School; next entered juridical service and held posts of Judge and Public Procurator, lastly Gov. of Kagoshima. Since his retirement from active work, he has been associated with various enterprises intended to promote industry. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Kano, *Jigoro*, President of Tokyo Higher Normal School; b. in Higo, '60; Director and Professor of the Peers' School '85; Director of the Special Education Bureau '98; President of Tokyo Higher Normal School since '01. He is a renowned master of the art of *Jujitsu* and most of the noted young *Jujitsu* experts have studied at the *Jujitsu* Institute founded by him. Add. Tokyo Higher Normal School.

Kano, *Kyokishi*, D. Litt. (Japan), b. '66 in Tokyo, grad. Col. Sc. '84 and next Col. Lit. '89; Prof. of 4th High School, etc., Pres. 1st High School, transferred to the Dean of Col. Literature, Imp. Univ., Kyoto, '07 which he resigned. Add. Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Kan-o, *Mitsuomi*, Baron (cr. '16), Full Gen., (ret. '16), b. '55 in Nagano-ken; entered Non-Com. Officers' School in '74; Sub-Lieut. '79; Lieut.-Col. '95; attaché to Legation at Peking both before and after the China-Japan War, during the war on the staff of late Marshal Prince Oyama; Col. in '97, Maj.-Gen. in '02; in the Russo-Japanese War he led a Division in besieging Port Arthur and in the battle of Mukden;

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Lieut.-Gen. in '08; Com. of 9th Division till '12, then of 18th Div. Commanded the Expedition against Tsingtao in 1914; Com. of Tokyo Garrison '15-16. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Kano, *Tokusaburo*, Dir of Gov't Monopoly Bureau, b. '75 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '95; Revenue officer, 1900; Dir. of Revenue Admi'tion Office, Aomori, Matsuyama; Dir. of Customs Office, Nagasaki, Yokohama; present post in '16. Add. Takehayacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Kano, *Tomonosuke*, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Branch of the Sumitomo Bank, b. '72 in Ibaraki-ken; was for a while Secretary of the House of Representatives and Councillor to the Dep't of Agr. and Com.; entered the Sumitomo Bank '00. Add. Sumitomo Bank, Tokyo.

Kawakogi, *Kogoro*, Gov. of Gifu-ken; b. '67 in Tokyo; became Prob. Judge '88, then Chief of Communication Bureau, Formosa, Chief of Industry Bureau of Agr. and Comm. Dep't and Gov. of Kagawa-ken '10, of Wakayama, 14, of Gifu, '16. Add. Gifu City.

Kanzaki, *Naozo*, Prop. and edit. of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Magazine, now suspended publication, was b. '61 in Saitama and studied for a while at the Imp. Tokyo University. Was a Commissioner of the St. Louis World's Fair and the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition at Shepherd Bush. Add. Oi, near Tokyo.

Kasai, *Shin-ichi*, Gov. of Okayama-ken; b. '64 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '92; appointed Councillor of Yamagata-ken, Chief Police in Iwate-ken, Sec. Kochi-ken, etc; then the present post '13. Add. Okayama.

Kashima, *Fusajiro*, Mayor of Kobe, b. in '68 in Hiroshima-ken and adopted into the family of Machi Kashima in '97; was formerly Deputy Mayor of Kobe. Add. Motomachi, Kobe.

Kasugai, *Joemon*, dry goods merchant, Pres. of Nagoya Bank and of Nagoya Sav. Bank, Dir. of Gifu Silk Weaving Co., Imperial Twisted Thread W. Co., etc; b. '44 in Nagoya; Mem. of Nagoya Municipal Assembly '88; Mem. of the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce '91-96. Add. Tamayacho, Nagoya.

Kataoka, *Naharu*, M.P., ex-Pres. of Nippon Life Ins. Co.; b. '59 in Kochi-ken; grad. at the Toya Gakko; entered civil service as a district administrative official; afterwards entered Nippon Life Ins. Co. He was a delegate to the 5th International Actuaries Conference in '06 and elected its Vice-Pres.; resigned the Presidency of the co. 1918. Has taken to labor problem, and is now a leader of the Kensei-kai. Add. Kawaracho, Kamikyoku, Kyoto.

Kataoka, *Naoteru*, Pres. of Osaka Gas Co., Hankai Elec. Railway; Sakaye Gas Co.; b. '56 in Kochi-ken; grad. from Naval Paymasters' School '78; began his career as naval paymaster in '78; then transferred to civil service in '92; appointed Private Sec. to Home Minister and then Edu. Minister; entered the Bank of Japan and appointed Dir. of its Osaka Branch in '06, etc. Add. Tanimachi, Higashiku, Osaka.

Kataoka, *Shichiro*, Baron, Adm., Mili. Sup. Councillor; b. '53, son of retainer of the Lord of Satsuma; Midshipman '77; held posts of Com-

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mander of various cruisers, chief Staff Officer to a Standing Squadron, etc. Commanded the 3rd Squadron in the 1904-5 war; Chief of Naval Construction Board in '06; Commander of Maizuru Adm. '10; present post '11; holder of 1st Golden Kite. Add. Onden, near Tokyo.

Katayama, *Horin*, Act.-Chief Court Physician; b. '53 in Nagano-ken; grad. Medicine, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '81; Assist.-Prof. of the University '83; appointed Court Physician, '88. Add Yagembori, Tokyo.

Katayama, *Kuniyoshi*, D.M., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; studied medical jurisprudence in Austria and Germany '84-88, and has been Prof. at the Col. of Med. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. since that time. He is at present vice-chairman of the Dojin-kai, medical association for befriending China and Korea. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Katayama, *Masao*, Dr. Science, Prof. at the Tohoku University since '11; b. in Okayama-ken; grad. from the Col. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1900 and further studied in the Univ. Hall; appointed Prof. of the Tokyo Higher Technical School; despatched to America and Germany, 1905. Add. Sendai.

Kato, *Masayoshi*, Member of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. in '54; was for some while a clerk at Local Offices; entered '85 the newly formed (by amalgamation of the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu) Nippon Yusen Kaisha with the late Mr. Morioka, its first President; was elected its Director '89, and Managing Director '93, then the Vice-President which he resigned in Nov., '15. Was Pres. of the Nisshin S.S. Co. organized by Japanese capitalists, and travelled abroad '06-07. Now Pres. of Fuso Marine Ins. Co. Add. Motozonocho, Koj., Tokyo.

Kato, *Teiichi*, Baron (cr. '16), Vice-Admiral, Com. of Kure Adm'ty; b. '61 in Tokyo-fu; naval 2nd Sub-Lieut. in '86; Captain '02 and Rear-Adm. '07; was at one time Chief of Yokosuka Naval Arsenal; Com. of 2nd Squadron '13; Com.-in-Chief of 2nd Fleet that blockaded Tsingtao in the war of 1914 for which he was awarded 2nd class Golden Kite; Chief of Naval Education Board in Feb. '15; present post Dec. '16. Add. Admiralty, Kure.

Kato, *Takaakira*, Visc. (cr. '16: Baron, '11), Mem. House of Peers, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs; b. '59 at Nagoya; grad. Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '81. After a year or two in the Mitsubishi, he entered the Foreign Office '86 and appointed Personal Secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Count Okuma) '88; on the resignation of his chief, he was transferred to the Finance Office to be promoted in time to the Director of the Banking Bureau, that of the Taxation Bureau, etc. Soon he returned to the Foreign Office and from '94 to '99 he represented Japan in England; Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1900-01; sat twice in the Lower House, once for Kochi-ken elected Aug. '02, unsolicited and next in March '03 from Yokohama. Entered the Saionji Cabinet as For. Minister but to resign, being opposed to the Railway Nationalization. Ambassador at London and then For. Min. Dec. '12-Feb. '13. Was decorated with G.C.M.G. by the late King Edward. He leads the Kenseikai formed by late Prince Katsura; again entered Okuma Cabinet in '14-15; nominated mem. House of Peers in '15. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

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Kato, *Teruma-o*, 2nd Baron, D.M., Court Physician, being the eldest son of Baron H Kato; b. '63; studied medicine at Tokyo Imp. Univ., and further at Berlin and Vienna, his specialty being children's diseases. Add. Shimonibancho, Tokyo.

Kato, *Tomosaburo*, Adm., Minister of the Navy; b. '59 in Hiroshima; midshipman '83; Captain '99; Prof. at the Naval Academy; Construction-Supervisor and Sectional Chief in the Navy Dep't before he was appointed '02 to the Chief of Staff of a Standing Squadron; Chief of Staff of the Kamimura Squadron in the 1904-5 war; transferred to a Bureau Chief, appointed Vice-Minister in '06; Vice-Adm. in '08; Com'der of Kure Admiralty '09-14; appointed Com.-in-Chief of 1st Fleet on the declaration of war against Germany in '14. Add. Navy Office.

Kato, *Tsunetaro*, Mem. of House of Peers, ex-Minister at Brussels; b. '59 at Matsuyama; was attache at Paris, '86; Secretary, For. Office '91 and was again transferred as Secretary to the Legation at Paris, '92-97. Recalled home to be appointed Chief of Personal Affairs; promoted to be Minister Resident 3 years later, and to full Minister-Plenipotentiary accredited to Belgium '02. Resigned the post in '07 and became editor of the *Osaka Shimpo*. Add. Osaka Shimpo Office, Osaka.

Katsura, *Jiro*, Dir. of various Cos; b. '56 in Yamaguchi, brother of the late Prince Katsura; studied wine brewing in Germany and France and started brewing business at Sapporo and in Yamanashi, but it has failed; has subsequently turned into a business-man. Add. Sakuragawa, Nishikubo, Tokyo.

Kawada, *Ryokichi*, 2nd Baron, b. '59, eldest son of the late Baron Kawada, Gov. of the Nippon Ginko and founder of the house; he succeeded to the title on the death of his father in '96. The present Baron having a great interest in mechanical science chose shipbuilding as his profession. Add. Shin-Ogawacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kawada, *Takashi*, Pres. of Keio Electric R'ly Co., &c. b. '70, eldest son of Takeshi Kawada (learned scholar of Chinese classics); and studied at Michigan in '96. Add. Wakamiya-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kawaguchi, *Toraji*, Dir. and Prof. of Kumamoto Higher Technical School; b. '71 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. Civil. Eng., Tokyo Imp. Univ. '95; sent to U.S.A. and France for study '05; Civil Engineer of the Kumamoto-ken '96; Prof. of the 5th High School '00. Add. Kumamoto Higher Tech. School.

Kawai, *Misao*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 1st Division, '17; b. 64, Sub-Lieut. of Infantry '86; grad. from the Staff College '97; Maj.-Gen. 1900; Dir. Personnel Bureau, War Office, in '12; Lieut.-Gen. '15 and Dir. of Mil. Staff College '15–17. Add. Naitomachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Kawai, *Shintaro*, Dr. Dendrology, Prof. at Agr. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo University; b. '65 in Aichi-ken; grad. Agr. Col. in '92; Assit.-Prof. at the College '94; was honored with the doctorate in '99; sent to Germany and Austria to prosecute his study for about three years, returning home '03 and made full Prof. at the same College. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Kawakami, *Toshihiko*, Dir.. of the South Manchuria Rly. since 1914; b. '61 in Tokyo; gra'ted Russian language course of the Tokyo Foreign

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Language School in '84; clerk at Fusan, Vladivostok, San Francisco and Petrograd in '86-92; Interpreter at last place in '96; Commercial Agent at Vladivostok in '00, Legation Sec. in '04; attached to Commanding Headquarters in Liaotung in '04; Commercial Agent in Vladivostok in '06; Consul-Gen. at Harbin '07-14, was injured by stray shot when late Prince Ito was assassinated in '09. Add. South Manchuria Ry., Dairen.

Kawamura, *Jozaburo*, ex-Vice-Minister of Justice, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall and mem. House of Peers; b. '59 in Shigaken; grad. the then existing Law Institute of Justice Dep't '84; sent abroad for further study '86-90; appointed Councillor of Justice; Judge at some District Courts and at Tokyo App. Court, a Public Pro. at Supreme Court. Dir. of the Civ. and Cri. Bureau, appointed Vice-Min. of Justice in Jan. '06 and held the post till '11. Add. Minami-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kawamura, *Kageaki*, Visc. (cr. '07), Marshal, holder of 1st class Golden Kite; b. '59 in Satsuma; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War; and afterward appointed com. of First Division; he led the Himeji Division in Russo-Japanese War, and then commanded an Army which formed the extreme right in the Battle of Mukden. Appointed Mem. Supreme Military Council Dec. '05; nominated Marshal in Jan. 1915. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kawamura, *Kingoro*, ex-Vice-Min. of Imp. Household; b. in '63 in Okayama-ken; grad. with honors from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '87; secretary at local and central offices and Privy Council till about '08, Chief Sec. in '08 and Vice-Min. in '10-15. Add. Aoyama, Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Kawamura, *Zen-eki*, Chief Proc. of Tokyo Court of Appeal; b. '58 in Ishikawa; grad. law at the now defunct Gov. Law School '84; appointed Proc. '86; Judge '90; Dir. of the Fukui Local Court; Sectional Chief of the Osaka Court of Appeal; Judge of the Court of Cassation; Dir. of the Osaka Local Court; sent to Europe '99; Dir. of Hakodate Court of Appeal '06; Proc. of the Court of Cassation; present post '07. Add. Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Kawanishi, *Seibei*, Pres. of Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of Japan Woolen Cloth, Hyogo Elec. Tramway, San-yo Leather Cos., Dir. of Un-yu, Kobe Elec. Light, Nippon Shogyo Bank, etc.; b. '65 in Osaka, Add. Kawasaki, Kobe.

Kawasaki, *Hachiro-emon*, Pres. of Kawasaki Bank, and other concerns; b. '66 in Tokyo; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School and further studied in America. Assumed his father's name Hachiro-emon in '13. Add. Torii-zaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, *Hajime*, President of the Nippon Fire Ins. Co. since '13, and of the Nikka Life Ins. Co., and Dir. of the Kawasaki Sav. Bank; b '84 in Tokyo; entered the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '03, and next the Penn. Univ. for Economics, class '09. Add. Daimachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, *Hiromi*, Baron (suc. '06), Prop. of Kawasaki Works, Kobe, b. '73 in Kagoshima; studied at 1st High School and entered Foreign Office '81; attached to Legations at London, Peking; attended the Coro-

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nation of the Czar '96; retired from Gov. service and entered Bank of Japan '97; Bank of Formosa '99; etc. Add. Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kawashima, *Chunosuke*, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank; b. '55 in Tokyo; studied French and naval architecture at the Gov. Dockyard, Yokosuka; was engaged as interp. and clerk '71 by a Dutch firm, Yokohama; appointed agent at Lyons by the Yokohama Specie Bank '79–93; removed to the Head Office '94; Agent at Bombay till '95; Agent in Tokyo; '02–06; then recalled to the Head Office. Add. Fukuyama-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Kawashima, *Reijiro*, Vice-Adm., mem. of Admirals' Council; b. '64 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut. 2nd class '88; Captain in '01 and Rear-Adm. in '07. Com. of 3rd Squadron, '11; sent to China as Com. of our detachment during the Chinese revolution '11 and then to the post of Hydrographic Dept. in '12; decorated with 3rd class of Golden Kite for his service in Russo-Japanese War. Com. of Port Arthur Naval Station; then present post '15. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kawazu, *Susumu*, D. C. L. (Japan) Prof. of Economics at the College of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. in Tokyo, eldest son of Sukeyuki Kawazu who was a distinguished Gov. official in his days. After graduating from Imp. Tokyo Univ., he studied in Germany '01–04. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Kayetsu, *Takako*, lady educationist, Superintendent of Nippon Girls' Commercial School; b. '69 in Kumamoto-ken; studied at a private girls' school and has ever since been engaged in education, formerly in her native clan; established present school '03 in Tokyo. Add. Dote Sambancho, Koji., Tokyo.

Kazan-in, *Chikaiye*, Marquis, of a former courtier family which was founded in the 12th century. The present head b. in '78, 7th son of Vis. Horikawa and adopted into the family. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

Keto *Katsumoto*, D.C.L., lawyer in Osaka, b. '74 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; appointed Ass. Prof at Kyoto 1900; Univ. '05, Dean '14; left it in spring of '16 to practise law in Osaka. Add. Mikage, near Kyoto.

Kiga, *Kanju*, D.C.L. (Japan), Ph. D. (Leipzig), M. P., prof. of Economics at Keio Univ., was b. '73 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from the Lit. Course in Keio Univ., '95; further studied in Germany, '98–'02 Prof. at his alma mater since '95, and has written a number of works on economics. Add. Shimoshibuya, near Tokyo.

Kikoshi, *Yasutsuna*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut-Gen. (ret.), ex-Min. of War (Dec. '12 - Jun. '13); 2nd Order of Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor); b. '54 at Kanazawa; entered the Military Academy '75; Ensign '77; sent abroad for study in Germany '82; Major-Gen. '98 and Com. of 23rd Brigade '01. Took part in the Japan-China War, which procured him 4th Order Golden Kite, and also in the expedition occasioned by the Boxer trouble; fought under Gen. Oku at the head of his brigade in Russo-Japanese War and succeeded his Chief on the latter's removal to a higher post. Attended Jamestown Mil. and Nav. Exhibition. Add. Kagacho, Uhigome, Tokyo.

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Kikuchi, *Choshiro*, Pres. of Tokai Bank, and Nippon Linen Co., was b. '53; prop. of a big dry-goods store, Tokyo; once sat in the House of Peers as highest tax-payer representative for Tokyo Prefecture. Add. Takecho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, *Takenori*, M.P., b. in Aomori '67; edu. at Keio Gijuku, was journalist connected with the *Jiji* '90-95; General Affairs Chief of the Kyushu R'ly '95-02; M.P. for Moji '03, and then for Aomori, at present for Hirosaki City. Add. Minami Odawara-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, *Tsunesaburo*, Surg.-Gen. (ret.) M.D., Dir. of Kwaisei Hospital at Nishinomiya, near Osaka; b. '55 in Sagaken; grad. at Medicine, Imp. Univ. Tokyo, '81, and entered Army as surgeon, and attained the highest post of Surg.-Gen. in '07. Took part in the Japan-China and Russia-Japan Wars as Chief Surg. Add. Nishinomiya, Hyogo-ken.

Kikutei, *Kocho*, Marquis, head of the former house of a courtier; b. '89 in Hokkaido and studied at Peers' School. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Kimbara, *Meizen*, a millionaire and public benefactor; b. in Enshu '32; has undertaken several works of public utility, for which he has repeatedly been rewarded by the Government. Early in '08 he retired to his native village and became its headman; owns a bank, stationery and toilet oil shops. Add. Wada, Hamana-gun, Shizuoka.

Kimotsuki, *Kenko*, Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Adm. (ret), Mem. of House of Peers, Mng. Imp. Lifeboat Society; b. '53 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. '72; held posts of Hydrographical Section, Pres. of Naval College, etc.; was Mayor of Osaka '12-13. Created Baron for the service in Russo-Japanese War. Add. Shimo Nibancho, Tokyo.

Kimura, *Kusuyata*, Mng. of General Affairs Dep't, Mitsubishi Firm, was b. in '65 in Kochi, and after graduating from the Higher Commercial School in '82 he entered the Mitsubishi where he was steadily promoted till he was appointed Chief of its Kobe Branch in 1900 and then to Chief of General Affairs and in 1915 its Director. Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kimura, *Rimon*, b. '31, is one of the millionaires of Yokohama, who, by foresight and shrewdness, rose from obscurity to the present opulence by selling raw silk to foreigners early in Meiji era; is connected with the Yokohama Electric Light Co., the Specie Bank and other important establishments; once sat in the House of Peers as high-tax paying member for Kanagawa-ken. Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

Kimura, *Sakaye*, D. Sc. (Japan), M.R.A.S. (Eng.), Dir. of the Gov. Geodetic Observatory at Mizusawa, since '00; b. '68 in Kanagawa; grad. Astronomy, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '92; attended the World's Geodetic Conference '98, also next conference held in '01, when he read an essay pointing out error in the formula relating to the axis, and his discovery has been acknowledged as Kimura term by the world's astronomers; received first prize by the Imperial Academy, Japan, in '11. Add. Mizusawa, Iwateken.

Kimura, *Seishiro*, Vice.-Gov. of the Bank of Japan since '19; b. '61 in Okayama Prefecture. After graduating from Keio in '82; he entered journalism as editor of the "Chugai Shogyo," next he entered the present bank in '03, where he began to distinguish himself and was appointed its director soon afterwards. Add. Minami Sakuma-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

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Kimura, *Shunkichi*, ex-Naval Eng. and wireless expert, b. '66; grad. course of physics at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '89; instructor at Tokyo and Sendai High Schools '93 96, studied at Harvard and Yale specially in the line of quaternions and its physical applications; founder with Prof. J. Molenbraek in Holland, of the International Association for promo ing the study of quaternions and allied subjects. Prof. at the Naval Academy '00-13 and member of the Wireless Telegraph Committee; dispatched to America and Europe '01 to investigate the wireless telegraph service. He elaborated a new process of wireless telegraphy and completed it early '06, his system having been used exclusively during the Russo-Japanese War by the Imperial Navy. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Kimura, *Yuji*, Dir. of Chosen Bank, b. 1873 in Miye-ken; grad. from the Law Coll. Imp Tokyo Univ. in '99, and was connected with the 1st Bank, in which he became Sub-manager of its Seoul Branch; was appointed to the present post when the Chosen (Korean) Bank was established in 1909. *Jujitsu*, chess and billiards are his hobby. Add. Seoul.

Kinkozan, *Sobei*, celebrated potter of Awada, Kyoto, and 7th of the line; b., 2nd son of Kinkozan VI. by whom the export of Awada ware was started. The business at one time suffered decline, but by indefatigable effort and untiring perseverance the present head has restored and further carried the business to great prosperity, his exhibits having won high-grade medals at various exhibitions both at home and abroad. Add. Awada, Kyoto.

Kinoshita, *Kenjiro*, M.P. for Oita-ken, b. '69 in Oita-ken; grad. Chuo Univ. '92; first elected M.P. in '03; Parliamentary-Secy. in Okuma Cabinet but has since gone over to a rival party. Add. Tansumachi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kinoshita, *Yoshio*, Dir. of Imp. Govt. Rlys.; b. '74 in Tamba; grad. Civil Engineering Course in Tokyo Imp. Univ., '98; entered Traffic Dept., Imp. Govt. Rlys.; studied practical and theoretical side of railway traffic in Europe and America '05-07. Add. Imp. Govt. Rly., Tokyo.

Kirishima, *Soichi*, Mng. of Real Estate Dept., Mitsubishi Firm, was b. '64 in Kochi, and grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90 and then entered the Firm. Toured abroad in '13. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Kishi, *Keijiro*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Dir. of the Shibaura Works; b. 1868 in Wakayama-ken; grad. from the Eng. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95, and entered the present Co. as an engineer, rapidly rising to the present post. Add. Kirigaya, Osaki, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kishi, *Seiichi*, D.C.L. (Japan), barrister, Dir. of the Osaka Gas Co., legal adviser to several Gov. and private institutions; b. '67 at Matsuye; grad. Law at Imp. University of Tokyo in '87 and began practice in Tokyo and soon grew to be one of the foremost lawyers. Add. Isarago, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kishigami, *Kenkichi*, zoologist, D. Sc.; Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and expert to the Fishery Bureau, Dept. of Agr. and Com.; b. '67 in Aichi-ken; grad. Science Col. of Imp. University of Tokyo in '94; appointed technical expert of the said Dep't '95; sent to Europe and America in '97. Add. Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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Kitagawa, *Reisuke*, Mng.-Dir. of Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co., Dir. of the Tamagawa Electric Rly. Co; b. '61 in Fukui-ken; grad. from Keio Univ. in '81 and was once editor of the *Jiji*. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kitano, *Tsunetomi*, Japanese painter of human figures, especially of women; was b. in 1889 in Kanazawa; studied under Tsuji Kwako, a painter of Kyoto, and was awarded a 3rd prize in 1913 in the Government Annual Art Exhibition. He has subsequently associated himself with the Bijutu-in group of artists. Add. Kyoto.

Kitamura, *Shigemasa*, Prop. of the *Seiyoken* Hotel (at Ueno Park and Tsukiji); b. '72; grad. from the Meiji Gakuin in '93 and further studied at a private law school. The *Seiyoken* at Tsukiji, the first foreign restaurant in Tokyo, was established in '71 by his grandfather with the support of the late Prince Sanjo and some others. The Ueno *Seiyoken* was established in '73. Add. Unemecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Kitazato, *Kesao*, Mng.-Dir. of the Teikoku Life Ins. Co., b. 1868 at Kumamoto; younger brother of the undermentioned; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law; entered the Co. in 1894 and has since been connected with it. He visited Europe and America in '01 to observe insurance business there. Add. Nakanocho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kitazato, *Shibasaburo*, M.D., President of Kitazato Pathological Laboratory and the Saisei-kai Hospital in Tokyo; b. '59 at Kumamoto; studied in Germany under Prof. Koch '85-91; discovered the germs of tetanus, diphtheria, pest (in conjunction with Dr. Aoyama), etc., and is regarded as one of the foremost bacteriologists of the world; had charge of the Gov. Blood-serum Laboratory; was granted the Red Eagle by the Kaiser in '09 in appreciation of his distinguished scientific achievement; retired from Gov't service to open his own in '14. Is also Dean of Coll. Med. of Keio. Add. Nakanocho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kiyosu, *Iyenori*, Court Councillor and Mem. of the House of Peers, Dir. of the Japan Red Cross Society; born '62 in Kyoto and is 12th son of the late Prince Kuniiye Fushimi. In '88 he was ordered to create the Kiyosu family and was appointed Lord Abbot of Rokkoji in Kyoto '73, but afterward he turned a layman; Mem. of the House of Peers '90; Governor of Yamanashi '97, that of Ibaraki '98, and afterwards of Niigata-ken. Add. Shimo-Roku-bancho, Koji., Tokyo.

Kiyoura, *Keigo*, Visc., Privy Councillor; b. '50 at Kumamoto; was at one time a schoolmaster; then a humble clerk in the central Gov. where his promotion was quite rapid, chiefly in the Justice and Home Offices. In the former he rose to the highest post and twice held the Chair of Ministry '98 00 and '01 03; was transferred to that of Agr. and Com. in July '03 which he resigned '06. He is one of the trusted lieutenants of Marshal Prince Yamagata; created Baron in '02 in connection with the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and Vice-President of Privy Council in 1917. Add. Iriami, Omori, near Tokyo.

Koba, *Sadanaga*, D. C. L. (Japan), Crown Member of the House of Peers; b. in '59; studied in Germany and Austria '82-85; Private Secretary to the Minister of Education, &c., till '95; afterwards the Director of the Ordinary Education Bureau and Chief Councillor of Education; was made Vice-Minister of Education '03, which he resigned '05. Add. Harajuku, Aoyama, Tokyo.

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Kobashi, *Ichita*, Vice-Min. of Home Office since '18 and formerly Dir. of Eng. Bureau; b. '70 in Kumamoto; grad. law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; Councillor of Yamaguchi-ken, then of Nagasaki-ken; entered Home Dep't as Secy., then became Councillor, sent abroad, promoted to present post '18. Add. Kami-Osaki, Ebaragun, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Beika*,—See under "de Becker."

Kobayashi, *Genzo*, M.P., ex-Dir. of the Imperial Railways; b. in 1867 in Yonezawa, and adopted in 1894 by Y. Kobayashi of the same place; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo University in '96, appointed a Secretary of the Imperial Railways the following year and continued in the service till '12. He was one of those civilians who were on board the transport *Hitachi Maru* and taken prisoner by the *Rosia* in the Russia-Japan War. Add. Reinanzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Koai*, Dir. of Manchuria-Chosen Salt Mfg. Co.; b. in '45 in Tokyo, and served for a long while at the Treasury in which he rose to the position of a Bureau Director, which he resigned '91. He has been on the Board of Directors of various companies. Add. Yaycicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Tomijiro*, manufacturer of the "Lion" tooth powder and other toilets; b. '74 in Niigata-ken; assumed father's name and succeeded to his business; is also a zealous Christian, working in the cause of Temperance Society. Add. Sotodemachi, Honjo, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Ushisaburo*, D.C.L. (Japan), an economist and financier, Dir. of the Japan Steel Foundry, etc; Financial attaché to Japanese Legation, Peking '17; b. 1865 in Gumma; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; Secretary at the Legislative Bureau '96-07; Chief of the Financial Bureau, Formosa '07-10, has written a number of works on finance and economy. M.P. '12-15. Add. Peking.

Koda, *Nariyuki*, D. Litt. (Japan), one of master novelists, nom de plume "Roban," a George Meredith of Japan; b. '67 of an artist family. Among his famous works are "Gojunoto," "Futsuka Monogatari," etc. His elder brother, Lieut. Gunji (ret.) undertook the colonization of northerly islands of Kuriles in '94, and was taken prisoner at Kamchatka during the Russo-Japanese war, but released in '05; his younger brother, Narimoto, is a grad. of the Lit. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. Two sisters Miss Nobu, and Mrs. Ando (her younger sister) were b. at Tokyo, the elder in '70 and the younger '75; both showed a great talent for music from childhood; sent abroad by the Gov. to study music, '87-95; then both were app. Prof. of the Gov. Tokyo Music Academy, but have resigned since. "Roban" was Lecturer at Col. Lit., Imp. Kyoto Univ., '09-10. Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

Kodama, *Hideo*, 2nd Count, President of the Bureau of Decoration, Mem. House of Peers since '18; b. '76 in Tokyo; eldest son of late celebrated General Kodama, Chief of Gen. Staff in the Russo-Japanese War; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo University in 1900 and entered the service of Korean Govt.-Gen., in which he rose to Chief of Gen. Affairs '12; transferred to Home Govt. as Chief Secretary of Cabinet '15; present post '18. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kodera, *Kenkichi*, Kobe millionaire, M. P.; b. '77 in Kobe; edu. at Kobe Com. School, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, and further in Germany,

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etc.; went through one-year volunteer service and was sent to the front in the 1904–05 war. Has founded and maintains at his expense a middle school at Sanda, Hyogo-ken. Add. Aoyama, Minamicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kodera, *Shinsaku*, b. '55 at Himeji; grad. Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '80; studied in England and Germany '81–86, Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Normal School till '91, then removed to the Foreign Office; was at the Legation, London '94–95, next Petrograd, Peking, etc. Add. Sugamo-Myogizaka, Tokyo.

Koezuka, *Ryu*, ex-Vice-President of the House of Representatives; b. '51 in Hyogo-ken, studied under late Kei-u Nakamura and early took to journalism and political life in Tokyo, Dir. of Mining Bureau when the Kenseito Cabinet was formed in '98, then Governor of Tokyo which he resigned with fall of the Cabinet. Add. Hitotsugi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Koga, *Renzo*, D.C.L., Crown Member of the House of Peers and Pres. of the Colonization Board; b. '58 in Saga; joined Eto's rebellion raised '74; was captured but acquitted with reprimand. After fighting against adversity in Tokyo '74–80 he succeeded in entering the now defunct Law Col., Justice Dep't and graduated from it in '84. He was Public Procurator at various courts, ultimately sat on the bench of Supreme Court '98 and was transferred to Dir. Police Bureau of Home Office in '06, to resign it '08 with the fall of the Seiyukai Cabinet, and again to the same post in '11; present post, '18. Add. Yamabushicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Koga, *Shun-ichi*, Pres. of the Dai-Nippon Colliery Co., Matsushima Colliery Co. and Oshima Colliery Co., Dir. of the Koga Bank, Kyushu S.S. Co., Kyushu Electric Light and Rly Co. etc.; b. in '82 in Saga-ken; adopted son of Mr. Zembei Koga, a millionaire of Kyushu; studied at the Tokyo Higher Commercial School but left it half-way on his father's death. Add. No. 60 Shimo-Nibancho, Koji., Tokyo.

Koganei, *Seiryo*, M.D. and Prof., Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., his speciality being diseases of the brains; born in '58 at Nagaoka; entered the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '70; studied at Berlin '81–85 and has been connected with the University ever since. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Koike, *Chozo*, Dir. of Kuhara Mining Co., b. '73 at Fukushima; passed the diplomatic and consular service examination in '96; attaché at Seoul in the same year, transferred to London in '97; personal Sec. to Foreign Minister in '00; Legation Sec. at Peking in '01, transferred to London in '02, Consul-General at New York, at San Francisco, at Mukden '08 and Councillor to Japanese Embassy at London 1911–13; Dir. of Political Bureau, Foreign Office, 1913–16. In '16 retired from official service and entered business. Add. Ushigome, Tokyo.

Koike, *Kunizo*, pres. of the Koike Bank (est. '16), Karafuto Mech. Pulp Co., Member of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. in Yamanashi-ken in 1866. Began his career under the late Mr. Wakao, millionaire silk merchant of Yamanashi; next served as an assistant in a stockbroker's shop; in '98 opened his own shop which was carried to great success. He was one of the Japanese business men, who, invited by the United States Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, undertook a tour in the States in 1909. Add. Office, 2, Kabutocho Tokyo; residence, Nakanocho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

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Komatsu, *Kenjiro*, ex-Vice-Minister of Communications, and Crown Mem. of the House of Peers; b. '63 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88, and had long been connected with the Department having been promoted to the above post in 1911, but resigned in Dec. '12. Was despatched abroad in '97 on official business; was severely wounded by a burglar in Sept. '11 in his official residence. Add. Tsukudo Hachiman, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Komatsu, *Midori*, Chief Editor, and prop. of the magazine "*Chugai Shiron*"; b. '65 in Tokyo; grad. at Michigan Univ., '90; translator and Secretary of the Foreign Office till '07; transferred to Korean Government where he was Dir. Foreign Affairs Bureau, '11-17. Add. Shiba, park, Tokyo.

Komatsu, *Teruhisa*, Lieut. (Navy), 1st Marquis, the House being newly created in '10 to succeed the House of the late Prince Komatsu who died without an heir; was b. '88, fourth son of the late Prince Kita-Shirakawa; grad. at Naval Academy '09. Add. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Komatsubara, *Eitaro*, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall, and Privy Councillor; Pres. of the Koten Kenkyujo since '18, b. in Okayama '52; took active part in democratic movement in the 80th and was even imprisoned for some years; appointed a Secretary of Foreign Affairs '81; next Secretary of the Legation at Berlin; Vice-Minister of Justice, and next of Home Affairs Nov. '98 - Sept. 1900; a journalist in Osaka '03. Minister of Education from '08 till '11. Add. Oimachi, Ebara-gun, Tokyo.

Komoto, *Jujiro*, D.M., Prof. at the Medical Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '59 in Tajima; studied in Germany and Austria '85-89; is one of the most distinguished ophthalmologists of the day. Add. Kudan-zaka, Tokyo.

Komura, *Kin-ichi*, Marquis (2nd), Secretary of the Foreign Office; b. in '82, eldest son of the late Marquis Jutaro Komura, one of the greatest diplomatists in recent Japan; grad. with honors from the Coll. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, 1907; passed the Diplomatic Service Exam. the same year; attaché at London '08-10; transferred to the head office '11. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

Kondo, *Hisayoshi*, Per. Secretary to the Imperial Household Minister and Court Councillor; b. '52 in Yamaguchi-ken; entered the Household Department in '79, where he has remained ever since. Add. Nakacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Kondo, *Jihan*, M.D., Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. in '64 in Shinano; grad. from the Coll. of Medicine in 1891; further studied surgery at Strasburg and Heidelberg '95-98. Add. Marayama Shimmachi, Hongo.

Kondo, *Keiji*, Dir. of the Yokohama Electric Rly. Co., b. '74 in Awaji; studied in the Doshisha, Kyoto; entered the Foreign Office and next the Formosan Govt.-Gen.; clerk at Samuel, Samuels & Co., Yokohama '97, and remained there over ten years; present post '16 in addition to the Directorship of the Katan Iron Foundry and of the Tokyo Electric Apparatuses Mfg. Co. Add. No. 53 Takanawa-Minamicho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kondo, *Motoki*, D. Eng., Inspector General of Naval Construction, Pres. of the Kogyoku-sha, Director of the Modelling Section, Navy; b. '64 in Tokyo; is Director of the Kogyokusha, private school founded by his

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father who did much in the cause of naval education. Received Hon. Prize from Imperial Academy of Japan '13. Add. Hiratsuka-mura, Tokyo-Fu.

Kondo, *Rempei*, Baron (cr. '11), President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.), b. '50, and is long connected with shipping business, having served under the late Iwasaki whose relative by marriage he subsequently became; was appointed Director on the creation of the present Co.; elected Vice-President at the time of the Japan-China War and finally its President; bears the 2nd Order of the Rising Sun in recognition of his service in transport business during the Russo-Japanese War; M.P. in the 1st session of the Diet, but has lately kept aloof from politics; accompanied the Peace Envoy Dec. 1918 as an unofficial member. Add. Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kono, *Hironaka*, M.P. of unbroken record and leader of the Kenseikai, ex-Min. of Agr. and Commerce, b. at Fukushima '44; entered early political career, joined the democratic movement started by Count Itagaki, and is one of the pioneer Liberals who fought in the cause of freedom and suffered much from collisions with the authorities. Was the leader of the Fukushima trouble and thrown in prison for several years; seceded '98 from the Liberal Party to join its rivals, the Progressives, was arrested on the charge of sedition in connection with the Anti-Peace violence of Sept. 1905, but was acquitted. Was a leader of the Kokuminto but left in Jan., 1913 and joined late Prince Katsura's party; appointed Minister for Agr. and Com. of the 2nd Okuma Ministry in Dec., '14. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

Konoike, *Zen-emon*, Baron (cr. '11), is one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan, dating 3 centuries back; runs the Konoike Bank, and is at the same time the largest shareholder of the Nippon Life Insurance Co., and the Osaka Savings Bank. Add. Konoike, Osaka.

Konoye, *Fumimaro*, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and a *gosseke* (see Ichijo); was founded by Motozane (1143-66 A.D.). The present head grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '17. Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Kosaki, *Kodo*, famous pioneer Christian and pastor of Reinanzaka Church, Tokyo, Chairman of the Kumi-ai Churches of Japan, of Sunday School Society of Japan, and of Christian Church Union of Japan; b. '56 in Kumamoto-ken; studied at Kumamoto English School and Doshisha, Kyoto. Pres. of Doshisha Univ. in '90-97; three times represented Japan at International Congress of Religion abroad. Add. Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Koshiyama, *Tachisaburo*, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Electric Light Co., b. 1864 in Miye-ken; grad. from the Provincial Normal School '81, and served as a school master for two years; in 83 entered the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun then run by Viscount Miyoji Ito; giving up journalism he entered the Tokyo Electric Light Co. as Chief Accountant; Dir. of the same in '13; the present post in '15. M.P. in '17. Add. No. 43 Takanawa-Kitamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Koyama, *Junji*, Pres. of Kaigai Kogyo (Emigration) Co. b. in '70 at Kumamoto; graduated law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '95; was clerk at the Home Office and next Secretary in the provinces and also in Tokyo, having held posts of Personal Secretary to the Minister of Justice and of Agriculture and Commerce; Dir. of Fishery Bureau in the latter Dept. '06; Governor of Gumma '08-12. Add. Ryudocho, Azabu, Tokyo.

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Koyama, *Kenzo*, Member of Osaka Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of the 34th Bank; b. '58 in Saitama; entered Dep't of Education; appointed Dir. of Tokyo Higher Commercial School; then Dir. of Technical Bureau of Education Dep't and promoted Vice-Minister of Education; on retiring from the Government service became Pres. of the 34th Bank and is one of the most eminent bankers. Add. Otecho, Higashiku, Osaka.

Kozai, *Yoshinao*, D. Agr. (Japan), Ph. D. (Leipzig) Dean and Prof. of Coll. Agriculture, Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b., '95 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from Agr. Col. '85; Prof. at the alma mater '89 95; studied at Leipzig '95-99, and resumed the duty at Komaba; Agriculturist to th. Gov. Experimental Farm at Nishigahara, Tokyo '03 and then its chief '06; Dean in '11. Add. Nishigahara, Tokyo.

Kubota, *Seishu*, Mayor of Yokohama since '18, b. '71 in Hokkaido; grad. Law, Imp. University of Tokyo in '95 and then entered the legal service as Public Procurator till '06 when he was appointed Governor of Yamagata, Dir. of South Manchuria R'ly '06; started for Europe in '08 on an inspection tour of railway affairs, and returned home in '10; Governor of Miye in '11, Dir. of Eng. Bureau, and then of Public Works Bureau of the Home Dept., Dec. '12 Apr. '14; Gov. of Tokyo '14-15; Vice-Min. of Home Affairs '16-18. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Kubota, *Seitaro*, Judge, Adm. Litigation Court, b. '64 in Okayama; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '91.; Sec. at local and the Home Office till '94; was sent abroad to investigate sanitary matters relating to factories '98 99 and was transferred to be Secretary of Agr. and Com. to draw up draft of factory law, retaining as additional post Secretary of the Home Office; Dir. Sanitary Affairs Bureau '03-10. Add. Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Kubota, *Shiro*, President of the Fuji Paper-Mill Co., b. 1872 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in 1896; entered Mitsui Firm the same year and remained in the service for ten years travelling abroad several times during this period; entered the Fuji Paper-Mill '14 as Mng.-Dir. and was finally elected President succeeding Mr. Rokuro Hara. Add. No. 4 Tangocho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kubota, *Yuzuru*, Baron (cr. '07), Privy Councillor since '17; b. '47 in Hyogo-ken, entered the civil service in connection with Education in which he became Vice-Minister '94 and finally its chief, had to resign the Ministry Nov. '05 in connection with the University Prof's demonstration affair. Member of House of Peers, '94-17. Add. Kanatomicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Kuga, *Michihisa*, Marquis, formerly courtier, the house being founded by Prince Tomohira, son of the Emperor Murakami; b. at Kyoto, '41; appointed commander of the Imp. Army at the time of the Restoration, Sec. of the Imperial Household and the Cabinet, then Governor of Tokyo '86-97. Appointed Director of Board of Decorations and President of Peers Bureau, '09-17. Add. Shin-Ogawamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kuhara, *Fusanosuke*, Pres. of the Kuhara Minig Co. at Osaka, the lessee of the Hitachi Copper Mine, etc.; b. 1869 at Osaka, grad. from Keiogijuku '89; a clerk at the Kosaka Copper Mine which was resuscitated by him from the threatened danger of decay. He was made the supervisor of the mine, but resigned the post '98. Bought Hitachi Mine '05,

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and has made it one of the best copper mines in Japan. Add. Nakanoshima, Osaka.

Kujo, *Michizane*, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a *gosseke* (see Ichijo founded by Kanezane (1148-1207). The present head, was b. '76 and is Chief Ritualist on duty at Court, being a brother of the Empress. Add. Fukuyoshicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kuki, *Takakazu*, Baron (cr. '05), Privy Councillor, b. '52 in Settsu; was for several years a high official in the Dep't of Education; Minister at Washington between '84 and '88, Director of the Imperial Nara Museum in '90, Exhibition Commissioner, etc., is a great virtuoso of Japanese painting. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Kumamoto, *Kenjiro*, English scholar and educationist, Prof. at the Peers' School since 1898 and Commissioner of Teachers' License Examination (Eng.) for Middle & Normal Schools; b. '67 in Osaka; studied Law at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo '87-89; English teacher at Himeji Mid. School in '89, then at Osaka Mid. School and next Prof. at 3rd (Kyoto) High School; at Tokyo Higher Normal School '94-98. Ordered to Europe and America on tour of inspection '19. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Kume, *Keiichiro*, historian of the Western painting, b. '66 in Saga, son of the celebrated historian Kume Kunitake; studied in Paris '86-93; appointed Professor of the Tokyo Fine Arts School '06; is noted for landscape painting. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Kume, *Kunitake*, D. Litt. (Japan), historian, Prof. Waseda Univ., b. '44 in Saga; was on suite of the late Prince Iwakura's mission to America and Europe in '72; was next in the compilation Bureau, Cabinet, and afterward Prof of the 1st High School, but his article about the origin of the Japanese race obliged him to resign; has been connected with Waseda ever since. Add. Meguro, Tokyo.

Kume, *Ryosaku*, Pres. of the Tokyo Gas Works since '07, b. '67 in Saitama; studied at the Keiogijuku and the Hogaku-in (Chuo Univ.) in Tokyo; was for years Managing Director of the Nippon Railway Co. before its nationalization. Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Kunizawa, *Shimbei*, D. Eng., Chairman of Dirs. of the South Manchuria R'ly Co. '13-'19; b. '64 in Kochi-ken; grad. in '89 from Eng. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; engineer of the nationalized Kyushu R'ly Co. '89; served at the Railway Department '92-05; was connected with the field railroads in Manchuria before the South M. R'ly Co. was created. Vice-pres. of the same since '06 but once left it to be instated in the chairman one year later. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Kurachi, *Seifu*, Mng.-Dir. of Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., b. 1867 at Kanazawa; studied at the now defunct English Coll., Osaka and Keio; but left them half-way and stayed in America 1890-94 working his way under difficulties; entered the Meiji Fire Ins. Co. as Manager of its Kyoto Branch '95; was next connected with Murai Shokai, tobacco dealers in Kyoto; was an agent of the British & American Tobacco Co. in Korea; Manager of the Present Co. '09 and the present post '11. He made a tour in Europe in '10. Add. No 1 Mita-Amicho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kurachi, *Tetsukichi*, Mem. House of Peers, Vice-Pres. of Japan-China Industrial Co.; b. '71 in Kanazawa; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '94; passed higher civil service examination in '96; Councillor of Foreign

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Office in '87; 3rd class Sec. at Berlin in '99, Councillor at head office '01; attached to the Japanese Envoy to the Peace Conference at the Hague in '07; Vice-Min. of Foreign Dep't, '11-12. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Kuratomi, *Yuzaburo*, D.C.L. Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall, Crown Mem. of House of Peers and ex-Dir. of the Legislative Bureau '13-14; b. '53 in Fukuoka Prefecture; grad. from Law Coll., Justice Dept. '79; Judge '82; long held post of Councillor of the Judicial Dept.; Dir. Civil and Cr'l Bureau '98; Vice-Minister '99; Procurator of the Supreme Court, and Chief Procurator of Osaka and Tokyo Appeal Courts, Bureau Director and Vice-Minister of Justice; Vice-Min. of Justice of the Korean Govt.-Gen. '07-13. Add. Tangocho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kure, *Bunso*, ex-Chief Statist of Dept. of Arg. and Com., b. '51 in Tokyo; clerk in the Cabinet '75 and has since been devoted to statistic work. Was sent abroad to U.S.A. and Europe '00 to investigate statistic affairs. Is teaching his special science at various institutions. Add. Motozonocho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kure, *Hideo*, M.D., Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo University, b. '65 in Tokyo; grad. Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; sent to Germany for study, '97-00; is a specialist on insanity. Add. Yushima Shinhanacho, Tokyo.

Kurino, *Shin-ichiro*, Viscount, ex-Amb. to France, b. at Fukuoka '52; Commissioner of the Foreign Office '81; Junior Secretary '84; Vice-Chief of the Investigation Bureau '86; transferred to the Communication Dep't to act as Personal Secretary to its Minister, promoted to be Director of the Foreign Correspondence Bureau in the Dep't three years after; returned to the Foreign Office '91 as Director of the Investigation Bureau and then that of the Political Bureau. Next commenced his diplomatic career first as Minister at Washington '94, at Rome '96, at Paris '97, and Petrograd '01, in the stormy time preceding the diplomatic rupture; appointed Ambassador to France '06. Add. Hinokicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kuroda, *Kiyoteru*, 2nd Viscount, Prof. at the Gov. Art Academy since '02, b. '66, son of the late Kiyotsuna Kuroda, Privy Councillor who died in 1917, studied painting at Paris under Colin '84-93; Painter-in-Ordinary to the Court and Member of the Hanging Committee and is one of the master painters of Western school. Add. Hirakawacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kuroda, *Nagashige*, Marquis (cr. '08), formely *Daimyo* of Fukuoka, Vice-President of the House of Peers; b. '67 at Fukuoka; studied at Cambridge Univ. '84-89; a Master of Ceremonies '89-90; is President of the Oriental Association. Add. Fukuyoshicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kuroiwa, *Shuroku*, Edi. and Prop. of the *Yorozu Choho*, b. '62 in Tosa; was long connected with various papers chiefly as translator of foreign novels; started the present daily in '92 and has made it one of the best circulated journals in Japan; stayed in Paris during the Peace conference. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kuroki, *Iten*, Gen. (ret.), Count (Baron '95, elevated '07), 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Order of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honor); b. '44 in Satsuma; commanded the Kumamoto Army Division in the Japan-China War, and achieved a distinguished service at We-hai-wei

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under Marshal Oyama Feb., '95; promoted General in Nov. '08; commander of the First Army in Russo-Japanese War and won the first great victory at the Battle of the Yalu, succeeded by the brilliant series of successful campaigns; appointed Mem. of the Supreme Military Council Dec. '95. Attended Jamestown Exhibition, U.S.A. as representative of Japan. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kurose, *Yoshikado*, Baron ('07), Mem. House of Peers, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '46 in Okayama; Ensign '71; was Commander of Artillery Corps of the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded 4th Order of Golden Kite; Lieut.-Gen. '01 and put on retired list the following year. He was commissioned Commander of Formosan Garrison in Russo-Japanese War. Add. Nandocho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kurusu, *Sobei*, Mem. of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, Dir. of Nisshin Life Ins. Co., Nippon Safe Oil Co., etc.; b. in '55 in Saitama-ken, and has risen to present position by starting export of raw silk at Yokohama when he was still young. Add. Honcho, Yokohama.

Kusaka, *Yoshio*, ex-M.P., Pres. of Nippon Live-Stock Co., Dir. of 1st Bank, Tokyo Savings Bank, Tobo Fire Ins. Co., Toyo Life Ins. Co., etc.; b. '51 in Fukushima-ken; went over to U.S.A. for study in '71; on returning home appointed Secy. of Home Office, transferred to Agr. and Com. Office, then Chief of Statistic Bureau, Transportation Bureau; Governor of Nagasaki, Fukushima; once Minister-Resident; finally entered into business, made a tour through Europe in '76 on the suite of the late Marq. Inouye. Add. Suzaki, Mukojima, Tokyo.

Kusakabe, *Benjiro*, engineer, D. Eng. (Japan), Chief Engineer of the Tokyo City Office; b. '61 in Shiga-ken; grad. Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86; was long at the Home Office as its Chief Engineer and once been to Europe; received his doctorate in '01. Add. 53/3 Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Kushida, *Manzo*, Chief of Banking Dep't of Mitsubishi Firm, b. '67 in Tokyo; studied in U.S.A. '85-94 and graduated at Pennsylvania Univ.; entered the Mitsubishi on returning home; present post '14; Add. Nishikubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kusunose, *Sachihiko*, Lieut.-Gen., ex-War Minister, b. '58 in Tosa; Sub-Lieut. of Artil. '79; was sent to Europe in suite of late Generals Noi and Kawakami in '86; Major-General '01, and Lieut.-General in '07; filled in the meanwhile the posts of adjutant to the General Staff, Chief Staff Officer of the 12th Division, Com. of the Tsushima Garrison, Head of the Osaka Arsenal, Head of the Saghalien Government, and Com. of the Yura Fort; Min. of War '31-14. Add. Sanya, Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

Kuwada, *Kumazo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. of Imp. University Tokyo, ex-Mem. of the House of Peers as highest-tax-payer in Tottori-ken '10-'17; b. '68 in Tottori-ken; grad. Law Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '93; Manager of the Kōgo Club; further studied in Europe '96-98, especially Social Politics, and organized the Social-Political Association on his return home. Works: "On Industrial Economy," "The General Trend of Social Problems in Europe," and "Factory Law and Labor Insurance." Parl.-Secy. to the Education Dept. July to Aug., '15. Add. Sendagi, Hayashicho, Tokyo.

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Machida, *Chuji,* M.P. (Kenseikai) & ex-Parliamentary Secy. of Agr. and Com. Dept., Dir. of 110th Bank and Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., etc.; b. '63 in Akita-ken; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and further studied in Europe and America; started the "Oriental Economist"; once connected with the Bank of Japan; entered into business ever since. The Par. Secy. '15-17. Add. Minami-Enokicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Machida, *Tovochiyo,* Pres. of the Uraga Dockyard Co., b. '67 at Kagoshima; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '90; taught at the Hakodate Commercial School till '92; entered the Sakuragumi Leather Factory as its Vice-Pres.; a Director when the concern was reorganized as Nippon Hikaku Kaisha, Ltd.; the above post in addition '12. Add. No 11 Shin-Ryudo-machi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Mae—. See Maye—.

Maki, *Bokushin,* Pres. of Toyo Marine Ins. Co. and Chiyoda Rubber Co.; b. '54 in Shimabara, and held various offices in provincial and Central Offices from '75 to '87; President of Sobu R'ly. '88; was in Formosa as Governor and in other capacities '85 86; transferred to be Dir. Police Bureau, Home Office, then to that of Fishery Bureau '98, and finally to the Forestry Bureau '06 which he soon left. Once sat in Parliament. Add. Kurumacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Makino, *Nobuaki,* Baron (cr. '07), Crown Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '75); second son of the late Okubo, b. '51; Secretary of the Foreign Office '89; Private Secretary to the then Premier Count Ito (late Prince) '88; a local Governor '91-92; Vice-Minister of Education '93; Minister at Rome '97; tranferred to a similar post at Vienna which he resigned in Mar. '06 to be made Min. of Education, Privy Councillor in '09; Minister Agr. and Com. '11-12, and of Foreign Affairs '13-14. Represented Japan as a Peace-Envoy '18. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Makino, *Tomitaro,* a botanist and lecturer at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '63 in Kochi; started the Botanical Magazine in '86 in Tokyo, being the first journal devoted to the science in Japan; started publication of the "Flora Japonica" in '89; has written various other works on his specialty. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Makoshi, *Kyohei,* Pres. of Japan Brewery Co., Dir. of other Cos.; b. '43 at Okayama; reached Tokyo '70 to find work with almost empty purse; started a lodging house; became acquainted with Mr. Takashi Masuda and was appointed clerk of the then existing Senshu Gumi, exp. and imp. firm at Yokohama, subsequently transferred to the Mitsui Bussan, forerunner of present Mitsui Bussan, which he left '88 to start the Yebisu Brewery at Meguro. Twice sat in the House of Representatives, but has since abandoned politics. Add. Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Mano, *Bunji,* Pres. Imp. Kyushu Univ. since '13, Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. '61 in Shizuoka; grad. course of Mech. Eng. at the former Eng. College '81; studied his specialty at Glasgow University, Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London, studied practical side of the science at Armstrong Works and returned home '90. Was appointed Prof. at the Imp. Univ.; sent to Paris on the occasion of World's Fair; Dir. of Technical Education Bureau '01-13, retaining the chair in the University. Add. Fukuoka.

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Maruta, *Hideomi,* Dir. of the Nagasaki Dockyard, Mitsubishi, b. '59 in Nara-ken; grad. from Naval Academy '72; further studied in England; from '80 to '06 he was Naval Eng., Prof. at Naval Eng. Coll. at Naval Academy, Chief of Yokosuka Shipyard; resigned and became connected with the present yard. Add. Nishi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

Masaki, *Naohiko,* Dir. Gov. Fine Art Academy, Tokyo, since '01; b. 62 in Kyoto: grad. Law. Imp. Univ., '82; Personal Sec. to Min. of Edu. '97. Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Masuda, *Eisaku,* dealer in art articles, Dir. of the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Ltd.; was b. '65 in Tokyo and is brother of Baron Takashi Masuda. Add. Meguro near Tokyo.

Masuda, *Giichi,* ex-M. P. (Kokumintō), prop. of various popular magazines, Dir. of several Cos., was b. at Takata in '69; grad. from Waseda Semmon Gakko in 1893; was on the staff of several newspapers. Tour around the world in 1914. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Masuda, *Masuzo,* Vice-Pres. Yokohama Cham. Com., representative of the well-known trading firm Masudaya, exporters and importers of sugar, flour, general goods, etc; is one of the highest tax-payers in Kanagawa; b. 1863. Add. Honcho, Yokohama.

Masuda, *Takashi,* Baron (cr. Nov. '18), Adviser to the Mitsui Family, b. '48 in Sado of a petty samurai family; appointed cavalry officer and at the same time interpreter at Shogunate; after the Restoration entered the Senshu Kaisha, an export and import firm in Yokohama, afterward transferred to the Mitsui and has remained in it to this day, drawing the highest salary of any in Japan. He is a noted connoisseur of arts, his collection of Buddhist pictures and images being reputed to be the finest in the country. Add. Goten-yama, Tokyo.

Masuda, *Taro,* Man.-Dir. of Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., Dir. Nippon Artificial Fertilizer, Manju Life Ins., Imperial Theatre, Chiyoda Fire Insur. Co., etc.; b. in Tokyo '75, eldest son of Takashi Masuda; educated in England and is also a popular amateur playwright. Add. Hama-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Masujima, *Rokuichiro,* D.C.L. (Japan), lawyer, b. '57 at Hikone; one of the pioneer graduates of Law, Imp. Uni., Tokyo, in '77, and a graduate of the Middle Temple '83. Was for somewhile Lecturer at the Imp. Univ., but soon resigned to open with several friends the English Law School (now Central Univ.). He has undertaken various important cases and also played distinguished part in business of international description as intermediary and adviser. He is a consulting lawyer to many Japanese and foreign establishments. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Matano, *Taku,* Court Councillor, ex-Dir. of the Imp. Museum, b. '46 in Sano fief which sent him to Yedo for prosecution of study; entered civil service, '71 and was Dir. of then existing Record Bureau, Cabinet, to be transferred '89 to the Museum. Add. Nakano-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Matsuda, *Genji,* M.P. lawyer of Tokyo Bar; was b. '78 in Oita, and studied under difficulty at Chuo Law School which he graduated in 1896; passed same year the Higher Civil Service and Juridical Service examinations; sat on the Bench two years and then started practice in Tokyo. Is a whip of the Seiyukai. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

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Matsuda, *Michiko*, B.A., lady Director of the Doshisha University, Kyoto, since Feb. '19; b. in Tango, '68; studied at the Kyoto Prefectural Girls' High School and then at the Doshisha Girls' College; taught English at a certain mission school, Y'hama; went over to U.S. to further her studies at the Bryn Mawr Coll., Pennsylvania; returned home '99 to teach at Kobe Jogaku-in; Head of the Dept. of English Literature, Doshisha Girls' College, and then the present post. Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

Matsudaira, *Yasutaka*, Marq., head of the old *Daimyo* of Fukui, Pres. Japan Agr. Society; b. '67; proceeded to Germany '84 to study and afterwards entered Cirencestor Agr. Col., England; established a model exp. farm at his hereditary estate in Fukui and was rewarded with silver medal at the 5th Domestic Exhibition in Osaka; elected Pres. Japan Agr. Society '04; Mem. House of Peers by right of birth. Add. Sekiguchi, Tokyo.

Matsudaira, *Yorinaga*, Count, Mem. House of Peers, was b. n '74; grad. from the Waseda Univ. '93; succeeded to the title '03, the House being formerly the *Daimyo* of Takamatsu. Add. Motomachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Matsui, *Keishiro*, Ambassador at Paris, b. '68 at Osaka; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; dip. attach '90 at the Seoul Legation and Sec. '93 at the same place; 2nd Sec. of Legation at Washington '94; 1st Sec. at London '97; transferred to a similar post at Peking '02; again appointed Sec. at London, to be transferred to post of Councillor, Embassy in Paris early Oct. '06; transferred to Washington in '08 and then Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs, '13; a Peace Envoy Dec. '18. Add. Paris.

Matsukata, *Goro*, Pres. of the Tokyo Gas & Electro Industrial Co., b. 1871; 5th son of Marquis Matsukata; grad. from the Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. '96; entered the N.Y.K. the same year; purser for some years of ocean liners; entered Kawasaki Shipbuilding Co. in '01 and was Manager of its Ujina Branch during the '04-'05 War; Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Steel Foundry in '10; the present post '17. Add. No 12 Sakura-gawa, Nishikubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

Matsukata, *Iwao*, Pres. 15th Bank and Vice-Pres. of Tokyo Bankers' Association, etc; b. '62 at Kagoshima; eldest son and heir of Marquis Mastukata; was once a dip. attaché but soon left Gov. service to devote himself to business. Add Minamisakumacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Matsukata, *Kojiro*, ex-Chairman Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of Kawasaki Dockyards Co., Kobe Gas., etc.; b. '65 at Kagoshima, 3rd son of Marquis Matsukata, grad. Peers' School and further studied in U.S.A.; visited U.S.A. & Europe in 1918 on business and brought home a large number of Western master piece pictures; elected M.P. in '12. Add. Yamamoto-dori, Kobe.

Matsukata, *Masayoshi*, Marquis (Count '84 and Marquis '07), hon. LL. D. (Oxford), Lord Keeper of Seals, "an elder statesman"; b. '40 at Kagoshima; was connected with the Treasury soon after the advent of Meiji; in '81 the Minister of Finance continuing as such for more than ten years; in '91 he formed a Cabinet; had to assume the portfolio of finance on the occasion of the Japan-China War. His second Ministry '96-97 was memorable in the establishment of gold monometallic standard and also for the conclusion of *entente* with the Progressives, but it came abruptly to an end, followed by the miserable collapse of the Cabinet; was Finance Minister in the Yamagata Ministry that followed his; a Privy Councillor in

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July '03. In '02 he travelled through Europe and American; President of the Japan Red Cross Society in '03, but resigned the post from bad health in '12, present post in '17. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Matsukata, *Shosaku*, Dir. of Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Co., b. '63 at Kagoshima, 2nd son of Marquis Matsukata; started career as clerk in Foreign Office, was ordered to prosecute study at official expense at Brussels Univ. which he finished '88. Appointed attaché, '93; 3rd Sec. Legation in Holland and Paris '95; Per. Sec. to Foreign Min. '97 combining that to Min. Agr. and Com.; 2nd Sec. at London '98; promoted to be 1st Sec. the same year at the same post of duty; Sec. at head office '02; Minister to Siam '05–07. Add. Takeyacho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Matsukawa, *Toshitsune*, General and Commander of Chosen Garrison, b. '95 in Miyagi-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '82; Maj.-General in '95 meanwhile serving as Military Attaché to our Legation at Berlin; Chief of the 1st Section of the General Staff Office, etc.; took active part in the Sino-Japanese War as a staff-officer of the 2nd Army; also staff-officer to Marshal Oyama during Russo-Japanese War; Sectional Chief of the General Staff in '07; Lieut.-Gen. '08; Com. of 10th Div. '11–14 and then Com. of Tokyo Garrison; Full Gen. and the present post '17. Add. Seoul.

Matsuki, *Kan-ichiro*, Vice-Pres. Yamashita Firm, ex-Dir. Electric Bureau, Tokyo City Office, was b. '72 in Iyo; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '96; was Secretary of Communication Department '97; Secretary and Director of the Imperial Railways till his transfer to the last post on the municipalization of the Tokyo Street Electric Railways. Add. Shin-saka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, *Bunzaburo*, Dr. Lit. (Japan), Dean and Prof., Col. of Lit., Imp. Kyoto Univ., b. '69 in Kanazawa; grad. from Col. of Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '93 and further studied at Berlin in '99; Lecturer at Waseda, etc., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., then Prof. of Kyoto Univ. '06, Dean '08. Add. Imp. Univ. of Kyoto.

Matsumoto, *Gentaro*, Professor and Chief of the Girls' Peerage School, b. '59 in Fukui Prefecture, graduated from the Col. of Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; taught at several Govt. Schools and finally appointed present post in '07. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Matsumura, *Ninzo*, Dr. Sc. (Japan), Prof., Science Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., Dir. Botanical Garden of the same Univ., b. '56 in Ibaragi; studied in Germany for years, Assist.-Prof. of the Univ. in '83, full Prof. in '90; honoured with the degree of D. Sc. in '90; made an inspection tour through Europe and America '06. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Matsumura, *Itasu*, ex-Min. of Justice, b. '52 in Fukuoka; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '84; entered the judicial service and promoted Pres. of Court of Cassation in '04 with add. chair of Pres. of Administrative Litigation Court; Min. of Justice, Dec. '12-Feb. '13; Chief of Auditor Bureau, Imp. Household, '13–16; again Min. Oct. '16–'18. Add. Ikebukuro, near Tokyo.

Matsunami, *Nin-ichiro*, D.C.L. (Japan). Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '67 in Osaka, graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '93 and then studied in Europe for years; Prof., Naval Cadet Sch. and then present post; attended International Conference regarding maritime law several times; was on the staff of the Peace Envoy '19. Add. Nakacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

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Matsuo, *Hisao*, Mng.-Dir. of the Jomo Muslin-de-laine Mng. Co., Tatebayashi, Gumma-ken. b. 1870 at Tsu, Miye-ken; grad. from Keio in 1893; a journalist for some years, but soon entered Mumi Firm and was connected with it till he became Mng.-Dir. of Osaka Muslin Mfg. Co. in '08; present post '15. Add. No 59, Mita-Toyo-okacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Matsuo, *Yoshio*, Manager of Tokyo Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. in Nagasaki in '61; entered the bank when it was inaugurated; Manager of the Bombay Branch in '05; present post in '07 Add. Takanawa, Siba, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, *Koki*, Pres. of Nippon University and Crown Mem. House of Peers, b. '46 at Tokushima; appointed President of the Tokyo Appeal Court '90; Procurator-General '92. He was twice Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in '94 and '98, and then removed to be President of the Adm. Litigation Court till Jan. '06, when he entered the Cabinet as Min. of Agr. and Com., being one of the staunch followers of Prince Yamagata. Add. Zaimokucho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Matsushima, *Hajime*, Pres. of the Toa Felt Fabric Co.; b. '81 in Tokushima-ken; on graduating from Meiji Daigaku and next Waseda, went into business, and is now connected with several companies. He was returned M.P. from his native province in the General Election '17. Add. No. 13 Minamicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Matsushita, *Kyujiro*, Pres. of the Japan-China Oil Mfg. Co., Yokohama; b. '67 in Aichi-ken; opened a fertilizer store in Tokyo in '86 which was removed to Yokohama; started the present co. '07 and became its Dir.; Present post in '11, his store being amalgamated with the co. Add. 8-chome, Takashimacho, Yokohama.

Matsu-ura, *Atsushi*, Count (suc. '08), Mem. House of Peers, formerly of the House that held the fief of Hirado; studied at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and at Trinity, Cambridge. Add. Mukoyanagiwara, Tokyo.

Matsu-ura, *Chinjiro*, Dir. of the Special Education Bureau, Department of Education, since '12, was b. in '72 at Uwajima; grad. from the Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; Secretary at Tokyo Prefectural Office and at the Department of Education '98-11; sent to Germany '07 to inquire into education matters. Add. Kobinata-Daimachi, Tokyo.

Matsuzaki, *Kuranosuke*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof., at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, b. '62; grad. law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo in '85; further studied in France and Germany; Prof. both of Agr. Col. and Law Col. of the Univ., appointed to the post of the Director of the Higher Com. School which he was compelled to resign '08 owing to the student's agitation. Add. Imperial Tokyo University.

Mayeda, *Masana*, promoter of various business organizations, b. '50 in Kagoshima; sent to France for study '69 and was for somewhile attached to the Legation there, and then acted as Chief Commissioner when Japan participated in the French Exhibition '78. Was Senior Secretary of Treasury and Dep't Agr. and Com.; Vice-Min. of the latter '89; and subsequently transferred to the then existing Senate and with its abolition nominated Mem. House of Peers which he resigned '97 to devote himself to organizing an industrial league. Add. Kioicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo

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Mayeda, *Matahei*, Mng.-Dir. of the Yokohama Fish-Oil Co., b. '77 in Shizuoka-ken; after finishing a middle school he entered business chiefly in fish-oil and fertilizer line; entered the present co. 1900; was sent to England by the Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce '09; on returning home '12 was appointed Manager of the Kobe Branch of the above co. and to the present post in '17. He is connected with several other cos. Add. No. 29 Okanocho, Yokohama.

Mayeda, *Takeshiro*, Director of Tokyo Gum Co., Proprietor of the *Technical Magazine*, Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; was b. in Niigata-ken in '67 and graduated from the Post and Telegraph School '88; has by self-study and indefatigable diligence risen to eminence in electric business; made tours of inspection in Europe and America in '05 and '13. Add. 21 Shimbori, Shiba, Tokyo.

Mayeda, *Toshinari*, Marquis, head of the House of the former *daimyo* of Kaga with the fief of 1,022,700 *koku* (founded in 16th cent.). The present head was b. '85, son of a scion of the family and was adopted by it which had no male issue. Proceeded to Europe and was attached to the British Army in France '15–16; again was on the suite of Prince Higashi Fushimi when His Highness visited King George on behalf of the Emperor in '18. Add. Hongo, Tokyo.

Mayejima, *Hisoka*, Baron (cr. '03), Pres. of Japan Seamen's Association; b. '35 in Echigo, and had charge of postal affairs in the initial stage of the service, and laid the foundation of its present perfection. Resigned the post '81 when Count Okuma left the Government, and has ever since led comparatively retired life. When the 30th anniversary of the postal service was celebrated in '03 he, "Father of Japanese Postal Service" was retrospectively rewarded with grant of patent of Baron. He is one of the enthusiastic language reformists and advocates of Roman spelling system. Add. Sekiguchi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Mayekawa, *Tahei*, Pres. of the Tokyo Bank, Tōyo Muslin Co., Minami Nippon Sugar Co., etc., Mng. of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, etc., is a leading cotton draper in Tokyo; b. in '62 in Yamanashi and was adopted by the family. Add. Tomizawa-cho, Nihombashi., Tokyo.

Megata, *Tanetaro*, Baron (cr. '07), Member of the House of Peers, chairman of the Harvard Club; b. '51 in Tokyo, one of the first Japanese who grad. Harvard, and for about 25 years ending '04 Mr. Megata continued in the service of the Finance Dep't when he was engaged by the Korean Gov., as Financial Adviser, and occupied the post of Bureau Director. It was abolished in consequence of the new Japan-Korea agreement in Oct. '07; was despatched to U.S.A. on Gov. mission. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Mikami, *Sanji*, Historian, D. Litt. (Japan), Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo University since '92, was b. '65; grad. Lit. Col., of the Tokyo Univ. in '89, and subsequently studied in the Post-Grad. Course to be afterwards appointed Lecturer at the same Col., '91; Prof. at the Girls' Higher Normal School '92; sent to Germany to attend a conference, of the International Oriental Society, which was held at Hamburg in '02. Add. Sendagi Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Mimura, *Kumpei*, former chief of the Banking Department of the Mitsubishi Firm, was b. in '55 in Oita, and early entered the service of the

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Firm; is also connected with the Tokyo Warehouse Co., etc., Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Minami, *Hiroshi*, Vice-Minister of Education, b. Toyama-ken; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '96, to be appointed Secretary of the Cabinet where he was steadily promoted till he rose to chief in January, '08, afterward Governor of Fukuoka, Mem. of House of Peers and then the present post in '18. Add. Naitocho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Minami, *Takajiro*, Dr. Ag. (Japan), Prof. at College of Agr. (Sapporo), of Tohoku Univ. since '81; b. '59 in Hizen; grad. from the Sapporo Agr. Coll., class '81; visited U.S.A. as a commissioner of the Columbus Exhibition '89 and again in '13 on party of Japanese business-men invited by American Chambers of Commerce. Add. Agr. Coll., Sapporo.

Minobe, *Shunkichi*, Pres. Bank of Chosen, b. '69 at Takasago, Harima; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '89; Personal Sec'y. and Sectional Chief at the Dep't Agr. and Com. and the Treasury; elected Pres. of Hokkaido Colonization Bank '93–16; present post '16. Add. Bank of Chosen, Seoul.

Minobe, *Tatsukichi*, D.C.L. (Japan), Mem. of Imperial Academy, Prof. Imperial Univ., Tokyo; was b. '73 in Hyogo-ken, brother of S. Minobe above; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '97; studied in Germany, France and England '99-01. Add. Takebayacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Minoura, *Katsundo*, M.P. (Kenseikai) of unbroken record; b. '54 in Bungo: for a long while was manager of the *Hochi*. He began political life under then Count Okuma; three times has entered the Gov. service, first as Dir. of the now abolished Commercial Bureau of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '97 and second as Vice-Min. of Communications in '98; was once elected Vice-Pres. of the House of Representatives; Min. of Communications '15–16. Add. Higashi-goken-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Mishima, *Ki*, D. Litt., tutor of Chinese classics to the Emperor, b. in Bitchu, '30, and held a post in the Justice Dep't as Public Procurator of the Supreme Court. Was also a Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. The institute of Chinese classics founded by him was granted ¥10,000 by Emperor '15. Add. Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Misu, *Sotaro*, Baron (cr. '07), Admiral (ret.), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite; b. '54 at Hikone; during Russ-Japanese War he was Rear-Adm. and Com. of the 2nd Squad. under Adm. Kamimura; Vice-Adm., '06; Mem. of the Admirals Council in '09; Com. of Maizuru Admiralty '11–13; Admiral '12; ret. '14. Add. Omote-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Mita, *Kitsu*, Auditor of the Bank of Japan, was b. '51 in Shizuoka; entered the Naval Academy at Numazu when a boy, but gave it up owing to ill health; proceeded to France in '78; and then to England to prosecute his study; he was made a clerk, attached to the Japanese Legation at London; an official in the Financial Office '81 on his return; has since been connected with the Bank. Add. Edogawacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Mitsui *family*, The. Is one of the oldest millionaire families and the most noted hereditary houses of "business kings" in Japan, managing the big family concerns, the Mitsui Bank, Mitui Bussan Kaisha (Trading Dep't) and Mitsui Mining Co. They are backed with registered nominal capital of ¥ 150 mil. and reserve funds amounting to 50 millions. Baron **Hachiroemon Mitsui**, the head of the family and Pres. of Mitsui Firm,

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was b. in '57 in Kyoto, and studied at New Brunswick, U.S.A., '72-74 and England; succeeded to the estate in '85, he being the youngest brother of his predecessor who had no issue; was created Baron '00, in consideration of valuable services rendered by the family. He has also much contributed to the cause of the rescue of the poor and ex-convicts. The houses are **Hachirojuo**, Baron (Dir. of Mitsui Gomei-Kaisha), **Tokuemon** (Pres. Oji Paper Co.) **Tayasu**, Baron (Pres. Mitsui Bank), **Gen-emon** (Pres. Mitsui Bussan, Mining), **Morinosuke** (Pres. Shibaura Eng. Works), **Yonosuke**, (Pres. of Sakai Celluloid Co.). Add. Imai-cho, Azubu, Tokyo.

Mitsukuri, *Gempachi*, D. Litt., Prof. Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '62, grad. Science at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85, sent to Germany, where owing to weak eyesight, he changed subject of study to history, returning home '93 and has since been connected with the alma mater. Add. Akebonocho, Komagome, Tokyo.

Miura, *Goro*. Privy Councillor since '10, Lieut.-Gen. (retired '88). Visc. (cr. '84), b. 46 in Choshu; fought in the Civil War of '77; promoted Lieut.-General '79; afterward Commander of the Tokyo Army Division, &c. It was while he was at Seoul as Japanese Minister '95 that the memorable tragedy of the assassination of the Queen took place; he was arrested on suspicion of complicity, but the suspicion was cleared on examination and soon set free. Add. Naka-Tomisaka, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Miura, *Kinnosuke*, M.D., Prof., Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, Physician-in-Ordinary to the Court; b. in Tokyo '64; grad. Med. Col. of Univ. '87: prosecuted his study in Germany and America '89-92; was appointed Assis.-Prof. in his alma mater on returning; full Prof. in '95. He accompanied the Peace-Envoys Dec. '18 as an unofficial member. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Miura, *Taisuke*, Dir. of Ome R'ly Co. etc., b. in Choshu '59; brother of the late Viscount Aoki, studied agriculture at Berlin and wine brewing '74-49; commenced farming on the field purchased by his brother at Koganehara, Chiba, which however was not a success; was engaged '87-89 on the reclaimed foreshore at Kojima, Osaka, undertaken by the Fujita family. Add. Shimorokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Miwata, *Masako*, one of the few lady educationists of great renown, Pres. Miwata Girls' High School; b. '44 at Kyoto. After she was bereft of her husband by death in '78 she took to learning with undivided attention, attaining great eminence in Japanese and Chinese, and enabling her to devote hereself to the work of education. By thrift and diligence she amassed enough to build a new school-house and this cherished wish was carried out a number of years ago. Add. Sambancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Miyabe, *Hisashi*, Dir. of Tokyo Woolen Mill, at Oji, b. '44 in Mito; was confined for about five years by his rival faction in the clan, and was released when he was 23. Then after a short career in civil service, he entered business and was connected with the Kawasaki and the One Hundredth Bank, and the Tokyo Rice Exchange; finally he started the present Woolen Factory, '87. Add. Takecho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Miyabe, *Kingo*, D. Sc. (Japan), Dr. Sc. (Harvard), Prof. of the Agr'ture Col. and Dir. of Botanical Garden, Sapporo; b. in Tokyo '60; grad. the College '81, and was soon sent to U.S.A. to study botany under Asa Gray; returned home '87; is one of the foremost specialists in Japan in this line. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

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Miyagawa, *Kyujiro*, Chief of Aud. Sec. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. '62, in Tokyo, Early grad. the Higher Commercial School of Tokyo, and subsequently entered the Yokohama Specie Bank, to be gradually promoted to the present post. Add. Sendagi Hayashicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Miyahara, *Jiro*, Baron (cr. '07), D. Eng. (Japan), Vice-Adm. (ret.), Mem. House of Peers; b. '58 in Shizuoka-ken; Eng.-Lieut. in '83; filled posts of Inspector of Naval Construction, member of the Board for Naval Construction, etc. Was created peer and granted 3rd Class of Golden Kite in connection with Russo-Japanese War; elected to the House in '11. He is inventor of Miyahara Boiler. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Miyajima, *Seijiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Nisshin (Japan-China) Spinning Co; b. in Tochigi-ken in 1879 grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law in '06; served at Sumitomo Mining Dept. for a few years; entered '08 Tokyo Spinning Co. and remaind there till he was installed in the present post '14. Add. No 10 Isarago, Shiba, Tokyo.

Miyakawa, *Momotaro*, Pres. of the Mitsubishi Iron Foundry, b. '69 in Iyo; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '89; entered '93 Mitsubishi Firm and successively held the Managership of the branches at Hankow, China ('06) and Moji ('12) and the Director of the Oriental Section, Tokyo Head Office ('16) and finally promoted to the present post '17. Add. No. 112 Yocho-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Miyake, *Hiidzu*, M.D., Mem. House of Peers, Mem. Imperial Academy, Emeritus Professor of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '48 in Tokyo; educated in France and was appointed Prof. and Dean of Med. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Takehaya-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Miyake, *Yujiro*, D. Litt. (Japan), author and journalist, b. '60 at Kanazawa; grad. philosophy at Imp. Tokyo Univ., '81; visited the South Seas and in '03 made a trip round the world. He is a conspicuous figure in the world of letters and journalism, being a writer of great originality, of powerful style and deep thought, though an awkward stammering speaker; wrote many works chiefly of philosophical and literary interest. The fortnightly magazine, *Nippon oyobi Nippon-jin*, is now his organ. Add. Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Miyaoka, *Tsunejiro*, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Registered Patent Agent, b. '65 in Osaka; grad. from Law College Imp. Univ., Tokyo, qualified for legal profession and entered Diplomatic Service '87; Sec. to Japanese Legation, Washington, '92; Charge d'Affairs to U.S.A. '94; First Secy. at Berlin '94; Charge d'Affairs to Germany and Belgium '97; Minister Resident and Principal Law Officer of the Foreign Office '00; represented Japan before International Arbitral Tribunal of The Hague '04-05; Counsellor of Embassy at Washington with rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary '06-08; represented Japan at International Opium Conference, Shanghai '09; resigned Government service and started general law practice in Oct, '09. Add. 6 Takiyamacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Miyazaki, *Michisaburo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, b. '55 in Ise; grad. Law Col. of Tokyo Univ. '80, and subsequently entered service of the Education Dep't; went over to Germany in '84 for study; Prof. at his alma mater with an additional office of Councillor to the Legislative Bureau on his return home in '88. Has charge of the chair of History of Legislation. Add. Tamachi, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

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Mizukoshi, *Riyo*, Chairman of Dirs. of the Hokkaido Exploitation Co., b. in Aichi-ken '69; studied at the Meiji Law Coll.; entered the Finance Dep't; was promoted to the Dir. of the Superintending Office of Customs, Kumamoto; Dir. of the Bank of Chosen; present post '16. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Mizumachi, *Kesaroku*, Vice-Gov. Bank of Japan till '19, b. '63 in Saga; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '89; Junior Councillor of the Treasury '91; despatched to Europe to investigate financial and economic situation in '98; filled chair of civil code at the alma mater as add. post, but resigned it '01; Dir. Finance Bureau '04 with add. post of Temporary Pension Adjustment Bureau; Vice-Minister in '06; Agent at London '06-11; promoted to the Vice-Governor '12. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Mizuno, *Reniaro*, D.C.L., Crown Member of House of Peers; b. '68 in Akita; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '92; entered Home Office '95 as Councillor and Personal Secretary; sent abroad '96 to investigate copyright affairs and attended as Japanese delegate the World's Conference for the Protection of Right of Industrial Property held at Brussels; returned home '98 and framed the draft of the Copyright Law. Dir. of Public Works Bureau '10-12; Vice-Minister of Home Office '13-14. Again in '16, soon to be promoted to the full minister which post he held till '18. Add. Shirokane-Sarumachi, Tokyo.

Mochizuki, *Kotaro*, M.P., Editor and Prop. of an English News-Agency and of a Financial and Economic Monthly, was b. in '65; edu. in the Keio and also Middle Temple, coming home about '98; meanwhile he followed Prince Yamagata when he attended the coronation ceremony of the Czar '95. Has been three times returned to the House (Kenseikai), visited abroad with his wife in '10. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Mogi, *Sobei*, Pres. of the Mogi Ginko, was b. '67 in Gumma-ken; adopted in '74 by Yasubei Mogi, millionaire in Yokohama. Add. Bentencho, Yokohama.

Mori, *Goro*, Baron (cr. '92), Member of the House of Peers, Aud. of Railway Car. Co. and Nichi-Ei Hydro-Elec. Co. etc., b. in '71 in Tokyo; created a Baron in recognition of his father's service in the grand work of Restoration; educated in England '88-96. Add. Hommura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Mori, *Kaku*, Pres. of the Jusei Flour Mill (Tientsin), Toyo Salt Industrial Co. (Tsingtao), Shanghai Printing Co. and Dir. of the Toyo Colliery Co. etc.; b. '83 in Osaka; entered the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and was despatched to China as an industrial student of the co. and ultimately Manager of its Tientsin Branch; left it and est. the Sino-Japanese Industrial Co; subsequently its Dir.; again left it to open his own office in '18 devoted to facilitating Japan-Chinese loans. Add. 1-chome, Einkucho, Koj., Tokyo.

Mori, *Moto-aki*, Prince, the House of a former *Daimyo* founded by Motonari, (1497-1571 A.D.) which enjoyed fief of 369,000 *koku* in Choshu. The clan, together with the House of Shimazu, was chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa Regency and in consummating the Restoration. The present head was b. in '65. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Mori, *Rintaro*, Dir. of Imp. Museum, Tokyo since '18. M.D., D. Litt. (Japan), Surg.-Gen., (ret.) L.A.U.C. and ex-Dir. of Medical Affairs, War Office; b. in Iwami '60; is probably more widely known as litterateur who writes a highly finished style. He is equally famous in his official career, having been connected with military hygiene after he came back '88 from

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Germany where he had staved about four years to complete his medical studies; principal medical officer of the Tokyo Division '03-07; occupied the Directorship '08-16. He has translated several German works and has also written a number of literary works. '18. Add. Hongo, Tokyo.

Morimura, *Ichizaemon*, Baron (cr. '15) banker and exporter; b. Oct. '39 in Tokyo; worked his way from obscurity to attain his present eminence in business circles, having been engaged in export and import business for two decades and more, maintaining branch stores at New York and other places; runs the Morimura Bank, and was once a director of the Bank of Japan. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Morimura, *Tetsunosuke*, Pres. of Yoshimura Firm, b. in '58 in Shiga-ken; came up to Tokyo to seek employment when he was 29 and worked his way up to the present eminence; inaugurated the present firm in '91. He is connected with the Manchuria Flour Mill and Nippon Machine Mfg. Co. as their president, etc. Add. 2-chome, Shirokane-Daimachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Morishita, *Gannan*, President of the Tokyo Mercantile Agency, was b. at Wakayama in '52, graduated from Keio Gijuku in '74, appointed Director of former Mitsubishi Commercial School founded by the Mitsubishi in '78, appointed junior secretary of the Treasury in '81, left it the following year and joined the staff of the *Jiji*; started the Mercantile Agency in '95, toured in Europe and America '07. Is also Auditor of Imperial Life Ins. Co. Add. Shirokane Sankocho, Tokyo.

Morita, *Mokichi*, Dir. of Sakai Celluloid Co. etc., b. '66 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '90, and held posts at prefectural offices and also Central Government till appointed Director of Sanitary Bureau '02, to be transferred to the Department of Com. and Agr. as Dir. of Ind. and Com. Bur. the following year. Has travelled through Europe and America twice on official business and also visited India in '07. Add. Akasaka Daimachi, Tokyo.

Moritani, *Gohei*, Proprietor of Moritani & Co., and Dir. of the Nippon Pig-Iron Mfg. Co.; b. 1866 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio in '93, and entering the Mitsui Firm the same year, left it to open in '02 the present firm which deals in machines, electric appratuses, steel, etc. Add. Sanjukken-bori, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Moriya, *Konosuke*, Lawyer, ex-M. P. and Dir. of the Keihin Electric Rly. Co., b. in Okayama in '61; after graduating from the Tokyo Law Col. he passed the Barristers' examination in '83 and established his office. Add. Ginza, Tokyo.

Moroi, *Rokuro*, Consul-General at Honolulu, b. '72 in Saitama-ken; grad. Law College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96; passed the diplomatic service examination '99; and dispatched to Shanghai, Suchou, and London; Sec. at Foreign Office '06, at Berlin '12; present post '16. Add. Japanese Consulate-General, Hawaii.

Moroi, *Shiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Toa Flour Mill; b. '69 in Saitama-ken; grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; entered the Keifu Rly. Co., soon to be promoted to its Chief Accountant; left it '05 and became Manager of the present Co. on its establishment '06. His elder brothers Tsunehira and Tokisaburo Moroi are both businessmen of note

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and his younger brother Rokuro Moroi a diplomat. Add. No. 94 Yushima-Shinhanacho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Motoda, *Hajime*, M.P. of unbroken record, lawyer, b. '58 in Oita; was a leader of the National Association which was organized in '92, by the late Marquis Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa as organ of the clan statesmen; was one of those who rallied round the standard raised by late Prince Ito when he organized the Seiyukai in '00; Vice-President of the House of Rep., '98-02; Director of Colonization Bureau in '11; Minister of Communications, '13-14. Add. Kioicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Motoda, *Sakunoshin*, B.A., M.A., Ph. D. (Philadelphia), Dir. of Rikkyo Daigaku, a prominent Christian teacher; b. '62 in Kurume; stayed in America '86-96, studying Divinity, Philosophy etc. at Kenyon College, University of Penn. and Columbia University and also attending to religious work. He attended the Jubilee Convention of Y.M.C.A. held at Boston '01 as representative of Japan and in '08 travelled through India as a lecturer; attended the General Convention of the Church in America held in '10. Add. Nishi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

Motoyama, *Haku-un*, sculptor, b. '71 in Kochi, studied the art under Prof. Takamura Ko-un and graduated from the Tokyo Fine Art Academy '95; he filled for a short while the chair of assist. teacher at the alma mater, and at some places. Gave up teaching, having been commissioned by Baron Iwamura Michitoshi to cast bronze images of modern notables who took distinguished part in the grand work of the Restoration, and has already produced images of late Count Goto, Prince Ito and some others. Add. Hammachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Motoyama, *Hikoichi*, Dir. of the *Osaka Mainichi* and *Tokyo Nichi-nichi*, b. '53 in Kumamoto; grad. from the Keio-gijuku; was once in the service of the Fujita firm; established the *Osaka Mainichi* in '92; also occupies the chairs of Dir. of Nankai Rly. Co., Meiji Life Ins. Co., &c. Add. the Osaka *Mainichi*, Osaka.

Murai, *Kichibei*, Pres. of Murai Bank, b. '64, in Kaga, and adopted by the late Kichiemon Murai who was running a small tobacco shop in Kyoto. He learned the art of cigarette-making in America and his brand of cigarettes soon spread all over Japan, and began to go to China and elsewhere in large quantity. The American Tobacco Co. then offered to form a trust with him and the result was the Murai Brothers & Co. with a capital of *yen* 12,000,000 of which Murai's assets were valued at *yen* 5,000,000. The concern was purchased by the Government when it launched tobacco monopoly a year or two after. The Murais then started the Murai Bank, capital ¥ 1,000,000, later to be increased to 5,000,000. They also undertake printing and cotton thread business. Add. Nagatacho, Koj., Tokyo.

Murai, *Teinosuke*, Ph. D. (Yale), Vice-Pres., Murai Bank, Dir. of Japan Fertilizer Co., etc., was b. '70, in Wakayama-ken, and was adopted by the Murai family. Add. Kami Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Murai, *Yasukata*, Dir. of the Yokohama Kiito Gomei Kaisha; b. '54 in Hyogo-ken; engaged in foreign trade at Kobe from the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, and was New York agent for several firms; m. an American lady. Add. Tori 1-chome, Nihom., Tokyo.

Murakami, *Kakuichi*, Vice-Adm., Mem. Admirals' Council; b. '61 in Saga-ken. Early entered the Navy and had long served as Adjutant to

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the Naval Minister before he was promoted to Rear-Admiral in '07; Vice-Adm. '12, transferred to Kure; placed on waiting list temporarily in connection with the Bribery Case in '14; but was soon reappointed to Chief of Naval Technical Office and the Com. of the Third Fleet. Add. Naval Office.

Murano, *Tsune-emon*, M.P. (Seiyukai), was b. '59 in Tokyo, and has sat in the House seven times; is on the Board of Directors of Yokohama Railway and Yokohama Warehouse Cos. Add. Aokihirodai, Yokohama.

Muraoka, *Han-ichi*, D. Sc., Emeritus Prof., Imp. Univ., Kyoto; was b. '53 in Tottori; official of Edu. Dept. '75, studied physics in Berlin '78-81, Prof., Imp. Univ., First High School, etc., and finally transferred to Kyoto Imp. Univ., resigned in '13. Add. Tonodanteramachi, Kyoto.

Murase, *Haruo*, D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Prof. Tokyo Higher Com. School, etc. Mng.-Dir. of the Imp. Marine Transport and Fire Ins. Co.; was b. '71 in Fukui-ken; studied at Tokyo Higher Commercial School, Antwerp Higher Com. School and Leipzig University. Add. Harukicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Murata, *Tamotsu*, ex-Crown Mem. of House of Peers '90-14; b. '42 in Osaka, once an official of Justice Dep't, and was dispatched to England '79 to investigate criminal laws, etc.; has been active as fishery propagandist since '90 when he resigned Govt. service. Add. Shintomicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Murata, *Tsuneyoshi*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), Baron, inventor of the Murata rifle, mem. House of Peers since '90; b. '38 in Satsuma; entered the military service early, and took part in the Civil War of '77 as a Major. Add. Sambancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Murayama, *Ryuhei*, former proprietor of the Tokyo and Osaka *Asahi* newspaper, b at Wakayama '50; is a "Harmsworth" of Japan in a small way, having raised by his shrewd business management the two *Asahis* to the present stage of prosperity and importance. Once sat in the House for Osaka-fu. Add. Osaka *Asahi* Office, Osaka.

Murota, *Yoshibumi*, Member of the House of Peers, Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall, Aud. of Honai Life Ins. Office, Kanegafuchi Cotton Sp. Co., and Sankyo Co.; b. in '47 at Mito; entered the Foreign Office in which he steadily rose till he was appointed Resident-Minister at Mexico '02-04, resigned the service and then entered business. Add. Nippori, near Tokyo.

Muto, *Sanji*, Mng.-Dir. Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.; b. '67 in Gifu, grad. Keiogijuku about '90 and has since been connected with business; rewarded with Blue Ribbon Medal in '10 for his service in promoting spinning industry and *yen* 100,000 he disbursed for protection of operatives. Add. Tarumi, Akashi, Hyogo-ken.

Mutsu, *Hirokichi*, Count, ex-Min. to Belgium; b. '69, son of the late Count Mutsu (who distinguished himself in treaty revision and Shimonoseki treaty); the new Count studied in England for several years beginning '87 and returned home as Barrister; passed exam. of dipl. and cons. service '95; 3rd Sec. of Legation (U.S.A.) '96; 2nd Sec. at Rome '00; transferred to be 1st Sec. at Japanese Embassy at London '04, and then appointed Sec. on leave of absence, having returned home in '10-12; transferred to Belgium but soon resigned in '15. Add. Kamakura, Sagami.

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Nabeshima, *Keijiro*, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '16) and ex-Minister Plen. Env.-Extraordinary to Belgium, b. '60 in Saga; attaché in '86, attached to Legation, London in '87, Sec. at head office in '92, was on suite of Prince Arisugawa in late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in '97, 1st Sec. Legation at Washington in '00 and at London in '02, Sec. at head office in '03, Chief of Foreign Affairs, Korea, in '07–09. Add. Higashi Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nabeshima, *Naohiro*, Marquis (cr. '84 formerly *Daimyo* of Saga, Hizen), '48; studied in England for several years from '71; Min. at Rome '80–82, Master of Ceremonies at the Court. The Marchioness is Pres. of Volunteer Nurse Association. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Nagai, *Matsuzo*, Councillor of Embassy, London, since '17, b. in '77 in Aichi-ken; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. '02; passed dip. & con. exam. '02; Eleve Consul at Tientsin, at New York and Washington '03–07, Consul-Gen. at San Francisco, '08–12, appointed Personal Secretary '15 and Chief of Telegraph Section '16. Was on the suite of the Peace Envoy sent Dec. '18. Add. Jap. Embassy, London.

Nagai, *Nagayoshi*, D. Sc. and D. Phr. (Japan), Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '45 in Tokushima; was ordered to study his specialty in Germany '70–83; appointed Dir. of the German Language School, Tokyo. Mrs. Nagai is a German lady. Add. Minami-cho, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Nagai, *Ryutaro*, ex-Prof. at Waseda Univ.; was b. in '81 at Kanazawa; grad. from Waseda (politics) in '05, and further studied in England and Germany from '06–09. Add. Waseda University, Tokyo.

Nagamatsu, *Tokuboku*, Baron, Member of House of Peers, Dir. of Tokyo Fire, Marine Transport Ins. Co.; was b. '64 in Tokyo, eldest son of Chokan, 1st Baron; studied at the Peers' School, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and Berlin, whence he returned in '86; was for a while Prof. at the Peers' School. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nagamori, *Tokichiro*, b. in Saga '60; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; long served as Public Procurator at Tokyo District Court and elsewhere, resigned '00; appointed Chief Councillor of the Treasury '01 but soon the post was abolished; he attracted wide attention for his reclamation undertaking in Korea in '04. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Naganuma, *Shukei*, sculptor, Mem. of Japan Art Committee; b. '57 in Iwate-ken; studied sculpture in Italy; was Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Academy after his return home; well known in the art circles. Add. No. 109 Omote-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Nagaoka, *Gaishi*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '15) and Pres. of the National Aviation Association, b. '58 in Yamaguchi, and adopted into the present family; Sub-Lieut. '79; entered Mil. Staff Col. '83; rewarded with the 4th Order of Golden Kite in the Japan-China War; Maj.-Gen. '02; Vice-Chief of Staff during Russo-Japanese War; Bureau Chief in War Office; Lieut.-Gen. '09, and Com'der of 16th Div. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Nagashima, *Washitaro*, M.P. (Seiyukai) from Chiba-ken and Barrister in Tokyo, b. in Sakushu in '68; grad. Law Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90, appointed junior Councillor of Justice, resigned '93; and then began practice, travelled abroad and delegated at the International Parliamentary conference in '09. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

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Nagatomi, *Yukichi*, Dir. of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. 1868, Awa, Chiba-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School; further studied at Antwerp Com. School and returned home '95; appointed lecturer at his alma mater; entered next year the N.Y.K. and gradually advancing, became in '17 Chief of the Accountant Bureau holding directorship at the same time. Add. Sanno, Amijuku, Shiba, Tokyo.

Nagayo, *Teizo*, Mng.-Dir. of Mogi *Gomei Kaisha*, b. '74 in Tokyo; second son of the late Sensai Nagayo, famous physician; studied at the Peers' School; a clerk at the Silk Exporting Co., Yokohama; went over to America '95 and studied economics at Pennsylvania University; entered the N.Y.K. serving at Seattle Branch, but became soon after the Chief of Mogi Trading Dept.; assumed the present post '18, when Mogi *Gomei Kaisha* was reorganized with extended business. Add. No. 2028 Minami-Otamachi, Yokohama.

Naito, *Hikoichi*, Manager of the Matsuya Dry Goods Store since '94, Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, b. '65 in Yamanashi-ken; studied at the now defunct Dojinsha; went over to America to study English '85; returned home and entered the Tsuruya Dry Goods Store, Yokohama '93 when the store bought up and succeeded to the business of the Matsuya Firm, Tokyo. Add. Matsuya Dry Goods Store, Imagawa-bashi, Tokyo.

Naito, *Hisahiro*, Pres. of Nippon Petroleum Co., Dir. of Central Pet. Co. and Niigata Iron Works; b. '59 in Niigata-ken; elected Mem. of Prefectural Assembly at his 20th year. M.P. in '94. Organized Nippon Pet. Co. in '88; despatched on official mission to inspect petroleum business to America and Europe in '97 and again to U.S.A. in '04. Add. Shimo-Miyabicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nakada, *Keigi*, Dir. of Yokohama Cable Mfg. Co. and Taiheiyo Life Ins. Co., b. '58 in Ishikawa-ken; junior Sec. of the Dep't of Foreign Affairs about '85; Sec. of Japanese Legation at Peking; Per. Sec. to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sec. of German Legation and others; Chief of the Political Bureau, Foreign Office '95, which he resigned in '98; nominated member of the House of Peers '00. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Nakada, *Kinkichi*, Director of the Sumitomo General Head Office and Mng.-Dir. of the Sumitomo Bank, b. '60 in Akita; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Judge at various Courts which post resigned and became Manager of Besshi Copper Mine of the Sumitomo; transferred to the present post in '10. Add. Shimacho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Nakagawa, *Kenjiro*, Pres. of the Women's Higher Normal School, Tokyo, b. '70 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko; Prof. at the Peers' School and the Tokyo Girls' Normal School, etc., with the additional office of Inspector of the Educational Department; Prof. of Sendai Technical School '06-10 and then appointed to present post. Add. Nishikatamachi, Komagome, Tokyo.

Nakagawa, *Suiichi*, M.A. (Yale), Mng.-Dir. of Furukawa Bank, Tokyo, b. in Shiga-ken in 1874; st died at Waseda but before finishing it, he proceeded to America and studied political economy at Yale; entered Furukawa Firm '08 as the Chief Accountant of the Ashio Copper Mine, later to be transferred to the Dept. Chief of the Firm and then to the present post in '17. He is an expert in jujitsu. Add. No. 45 Takanawa-Minamicho, Tokyo.

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Nakahama, *To-ichiro*, M.D. and Dir. of Kwaisei Hospital, Tokyo, b '57 in Kochi-ken; is a son of the celebrated fisherman Manjiro who was drifted to America and came back on Perry's ships; is a specialist of internal diseases. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Nakahashi, *Tokugoro*, Minister of Education, President of Ujigawa Electric, Japan Lime Nitrogen Cos.; Auditor of South Manchuria Rly. and Japan-China s/s Cos., b. '60 at Kanazawa, was grad. from the Imperial Tokyo Univ. '84; was long an official in the Dep't of Com. where he occupied the post of Director of the Railway Bureau, resigned about '98 to take charge of the Osaka Shosenkaisha till 1916; raised it to the present state of greatness. Elected M.P. for Kanazawa city in '17; present post '18. Is a leader of the Seiyukai. Add. Nakarokubancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Nakajima, *Kumakichi*, Baron (2nd), Mng.-Dir. of Tokyo Iron Foundry, etc., b. '72 in Yokohama; son of late Baron Nobuyuki Nakajima, the first Chairman of the House of Representatives and once Minister to Rome; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School and entered the stock exchange '97; private secretary to Prince Katsura and Marquis Saionji, then Premiers '02–'05; was elected Mem. of the House of Peers '04; travelled abroad '05; present post Nov. '17. He is closely connected by blood with the Furukawa family and is interested in all its undertakings Add. Aoyama-Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Nakajima, *Masakata*, Mng.-Dir. of the Nitto Iron Foundry, b. 1868 in Saitama-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Technological School '90; eng. of the Shin-etsu Rly., and then of Kure Arsenal; took part in the establishment of the Nippon Iron Works and became Chief of the Steel Mfg. Dept. of the co.; left it '12, and was Chief of the Tokyo Branch of Samuel, Samuels & Co; founded the Nitto Iron Foundry Jan. '15. He is pioneer of steel plate mfg. industry in Japan. Add. No. 13 Komagome-Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Nakajima, *Shigetaro*, Dir. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha since 1918, was b. '70 in Yamanashi-ken; on grad. the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '95, entered the N.Y.K. and has ever been connected with it; Agent in London '10-18. Add. N.Y.K., Yurakucho, Koji., Tokyo.

Nakamatsu, *Morio*, Patent Attorney and Barrister, b. '65 in Wakayama; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '91; entered the Dep't of Agr. and Com. as Councillor and patent Examiner, then as Sectional Chief of the Bureau; Dir. of the Patent Bureau '09-13. Add. Omori, near Tokyo,

Nakakuma, *Keizo*, President of Board of Andit in succession of Viscount Tajiri resigned 1918; was b. 1857 in Shimane; graduated from College of Literature of Imperial Tokyo University, class 1880; entered the Finance Department and transferred to the Board 1901. Add, Shiroyama-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Nakamizo, *Tokutaro*, Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Adm. (ret.), Mem. of House of Peers; b. in Saga in '67; Midshipman in '78; Captain '97; Chief Staff at Maizuru in '01; Naval attache to the Legation in London '02–03, and promoted to be Rear-Adm. in '03; Chief Staff at Kure in '04; placed on retired list '10. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Satoru*, Baron (cr '07), General and ex-Gov.-General of Kwantung; b. 54 in Shiga-ken, Sub-Lieut. '75; took part in the Japan-China War as Reg. Commander; Maj.-Gen., '99; commanded the forlorn-

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hope at Port Arthur on Nov. '04, when he was slightly wounded; **Lieut.-Gen.** '06 and appointed Chief of Staff of the Military Education Board, Com. 15th Division '07, Aide-de-Camp to Emperor Meiji '08–12; Commander of Tokyo Garrison in '12–15; Gen. in, '15 and transferred to Kwantung in '15; Mem. Superior War Council in 17. Add. War Office.

Nakamura, *Shingo*, D.C.L. (Japan) Prof. at the Waseda Univ., etc.; b. '07 in Nügata Prefecture; grad. Law from Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '90 and continued his study at its University Hall; then in England, Germany and France (International Law and History of Diplomacy); one of the "Jingo Professors" in the Russo-Japanese War. Add. Tanata, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Shukei*, metal-carver, gold-medalist (Paris) and ex-Prof., Gov. Fine Art Academy; b. '57 at Ichinoseki; studied the art under an Italian master then in the employ of the Government; proceeded to Italy '81 in company of the then Italian Minister and studied the art at Venice, returning home '87; revisited Italy ten years later in charge of the exhibition business of the Japan Fine Art Association. Add. Omotecho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Tatsutaro*, D.E., Professor of architecture at the Imperial University, Tokyo, b. in Tokyo in '69; graduated from the now defunct Engineering College in '82; was assistant architect in the work of building the Imperial Palace '83–86, then Professor of the present University, besides holding a post in the Home Office; studied in Europe in '92 98; sent in '97 to Assam, India, to study architecture as affected by earthquake, and also to Naples in '09 on a similar mission. Add. Haramachi, Koi., Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Yujiro*, Baron, Lieut.-General (ret.), ex-Gov.-General of Kwantung, Mem. of House of Peers; was b. '52 in Miye-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '74 and through gradual promotion, to the present high position. Once held the post of vice-Minister of War, Head of the Board of Military Affairs, and Chief of the Gov. Steel Foundry in '06 14, Governor of South Manchuria Railway, '15–17. Add. Nakacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Zeko*, b. '65 in Hiroshima-ken; graduated from law at the Impelial Tokyo University '93; appointed an official in the Governor-General's Office, Formosa, where he rose to be Director of the Industrial Bureau, transferred in '06 to be the Dir. of Civil Affairs Bureau, the Governor- General of Kwantung; succeeded Baron Goto as President of South Man. R'ly, '08 13; Vice-Pres. then Pres. Imp. R'lys. '17–'18. Add. Shimo Shibuya, Tokyo.

Nakashoji, *Ren*, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. '66 in Tokushima-ken; studied law at a private school and passed Judge and Procurator Exam.; was Judge in the assassination case of Kim Okun and the Tokyo Waterpipe scandal; appointed Chief Councillor of the Dep't of Justice '01–02; Director, Seoul-Fusan R'ly '03–04; Dir., Police Bureau, Home Office, '04 06; sent abroad '10; Vice-Minister of Communications '06–11; Minister of Agr. and Com. '12–'13, and again '16–'18. Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nakaya, *Hirokichi*, Pres. of the Japan Dye-Stuff Co., b. in Kyoto '71; grad. Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96; entered the service of the Dep't of Communications; Secretary of the Dep't. Head of Postal and Savings

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Bureau; Per. Sec. to the Minister of Com., senior Councillor and finally Chief of newly created Electric Bureau, '09-14; Vice-Min. of Communications Apr.—Nov., '14. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Nakayama, *Hidesaburo*, D. Eng., Prof. Civil Engineering at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; b. in '67 in Mikawa; grad. from the University with honours in '88; engineer to the Kwansai R'ly Co. for some years; Prof. at the alma mater since '90 down to the present, railway and hydraulic engineering being his speciality which subject he studied further in Germany and other countries in '96-98. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Nakayama, *Takamaro*, Marquis, of a former courtier family, founded in the 12th century; b. '52 and filled till quite recently post of Lord Steward to the Crown Prince. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nakazawa, *Hikokichi*, Pres. of the 84th Bank and Pres. of the Taiwan Shokusan (Exploitation) Co., b. 1877 at Taira, Iwaki, was adopted by the late Nakazawa Hikokichi, *sake* brewer, Itami; studied at Keio but left it unfinished on his fathers death. He is a connoisseur of old crockery, pictures, swords and other curios. Add. 1-chome, Higashicho, Shin-Tsukudajima, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Nakazawa, *Iwata*, D. Eng., Chemist and Pres. of Kyoto Higher Technical School; b. '58 in Echizen; graduated chemistry at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '79; further studied in Germany '83-91, to be appointed Professor of the alma mater. He has been connected with the Patent Office and also several manufacturing works. Add. Kyoto Higher Tech. School,

Namba, *Reikichi*, Pres. of the Teikoku Bond Trust Co.; b. '73 in Aichi-ken; grad. from Keio '89; started as a stock-broker; Vice-Chairman and subsequently Chairman of the Committee of the Stock-Exchange Brokers' Association in '16; founded the present co. '17. Add. No. 48 2-chome, Aoyama-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Nambu, *Kamei*, Baron (cr. '96), Privy Councillor, b. '45 in Tosa, 2nd son of a retainer of that clan; took some active part in the work of Restoration; was appointed a junior judge '72, and subsequently rose steadily in the legal service till he occupied post of chief Judge at the Tokyo Appeal Court '91 and promoted to the Pres. of Supreme Court '96. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nambu, *Koshin*, Dir. of the Imp. Foresty Bureau, Home Office, was b. '64 in Kyoto, adopted by Baron Kameo Nambu; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Secretary of the Home Office '91, Directory of Public Works Bureau in '07. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nambu, *Kyugo*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Director of the Mitsubishi Firm; b. in '55 in Fukui; graduated at the Imperial University in '74; was among the first batch of students sent abroad by the Gov. for prosecution of study and he studied mining in U.S.A '75-80; was engaged the following year by the Mitsubishi to take charge of Takashima coal mine. Has been connected with this firm ever since. Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nambu, *Shimpei*, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of 2nd Division at Sendai; b. '56 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut. '77, Col. '99, Maj.-Gen. shortly before Russo-Japanese War in which as Com. of a Brigade of the 3rd Div., he won universal renown for having resisted one of the enemy's corps at Likanpao on Mar. 8, '05 in the great battle of Mukden; Lieut.-Gen. in '11 and appointed Com. of Gendarmerie, Tokyo; transferred to present post in '15. Add. 2nd Army Division, Sendai.

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Nanjo, *Fumio*, D. Litt. (Japan), b. '49 in Mino; grad. Oxford Univ. in '84 where he studied Sanskrit under Max Müller; was appointed to chair of Sanskrit at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95-97, visited China and India '97, was abbot of a temple at Echizen, Pres. of the Budd. School at Nagoya '88, Prof. at the Peers' Female School '90, Dir. of Shinshu Mid. School at Kyoto '94, Pres. of Shinshu Univ. '13. Add. Shimo-Niban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Naruse, *Seikyo*, Dir. of 15th (Peers') Bank, was b. in Sanuki in '68; studied at Keiogijuku, then at Bryant and Stratton Bus. School (Chicago), Cornell Univ., returning home '90, to enter the Yokohama Specie Bank, and then the present bank in '98. Add. Sanko-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Nashiba, *Tokioki*, Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Adm. (ret.), mem. House of Peers; b, '50 in Yamaguchi-ken; Sub Lieut. Navy '80 and gradually promoted to Vice-Adm. Took active part in Sino-Japanese war, Boxers' trouble, and Russo-Japanese war. For his service in the last war, in which he was Com. of 1st Squadron, he was created a Peer and decorated with 3rd class G.K. Add. Iriyamazu, near Tokyo.

Nawa, *Matahachiro*, Vice-Adm., Com.-in-Chief of Yokosuka Admiralty; b. '63 in Fukui; grad. from Naval Cadet School in '83, Capt. in '05, Rear-Adm. in '09, Vice-Adm. '12; fought in Sino-Japanese War, Boxers' Trouble and Russo-Japanese War; Chief of Naval Education Board and Mem. of Admirals Council till his appointment to Com. of 2nd Fleet in Feb., '15; Com.-in-Chief of Maizuru Admiralty Dec. '15 and then present post '17. Add. Admiralty, Yokosuka.

Nawa, *Yasushi*, entomologist, Pres. Nawa Entomological Institute, at Gifu; b. '57 in Gifu-ken; grad. Gifu Agr,. School in '82 and devoted himself to the study of insects besides teaching at schools; started above institute in '96 and his specimens have won high class medals in domestic and foreign exhibitions. Damage of crops caused by *cicadula sexnotata* in '96 made him and his work famous. Add. Nawa Entomological Institute, Gifu Park, Gifu.

Nedzu, *Kaichiro*, ex-M.P., Pres., of the Tokyo Rice Exchange, Kabuto Beer Brewing Co., Dir. of the Bō-sō R'ly Co., etc.; 2nd son of Toyemon Nedzu, was b. '60 in Yamanashi-ken. Came up for study to Tokyo in his youth, but to return home to attend to family affairs, owing to frail health of elder brother; took active part in village and provincial affairs. Has been returned from his native district in the last two general elections; was one of the business-men who visited U.S.A. in the fall of '09 at the special invitation of American Chambers of Commerce. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Negishi, *Rentaro*, Pres. of the Toyo Packing Co.; b. '56 in Niigata-ken; grad. from the now defunct English School and studied further at the Literary Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered the Mitsubishi Firm '81; removed to the N.Y.K. in 86; stayed in England as Manager of its London Branch for 17 years returning home as Dir. of the Head Office '16; left the co. May '17 to establish the present co., and then, in '18, Tokyo Movable Property Ins. Co. Add. No. 51 Daimachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Nemoto, *Sho*, M.P. (Seiyukai), Dir. of the Teikoku Oil Co., etc., Inspector of the Dye-Stuff Manufacturing Co.; b. '51 in Ibaragi-ken; studied in America; sent by the Government to Mexico and Brazil to inquire into emigration affairs '03; has sat in the House since '02 and took active part

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in instituting the free primary education system and anti-juvenile smoking and drinking. Add. Mita Shikokumachi, Tokyo.

Nitahara, *Shigeyuki*, Gen. Com. of the Tokyo Garrison; b. in '61 in '61 in Fukuoka; grad. from the Mil. Coll, in '83; Staff Major of the 2nd Div. in Japan-China War; attached to the 5th Draft Div. in Russo-Japanese War; Major-Gen. in '05 and Com. of 7th Brigade; Lieut.-Gen. and Com. of 2nd Div. in '12; of the 4th in '15; and then of the Imp. Guard Div. till '17 when he was promoted to full Gen., and the present post. Add. Tokyo.

Niho, *Kamemastu*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. of Coll. Law, Imp. Kyoto Univ., was b. in Ise '68; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '93; studied in Germany '97-00. Add. Kyoto University.

Nijo, *Motohiro*, Prince, one of the five proud *gosseke* (see Ichijo). The present head was b. '59, 8th son of Prince Kujo and adopted into the family; studied at Cambridge, England, '87-89. Add. Wakamatsucho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nishi, *Genshiro*, Minister to Siam, b. '62 in Yamaguchi-ken; studied in China '83-85 and in Belgium '85-93; Attaché in '93; Sec. of Legation at Berlin '93, transferred to Holland in March, '99, to Vienna in Nov '00 as 1st Secretary, promoted Councillor '08; present post '15. Add. Bangkok, Siam.

Nishi, *Shinrokuro*, Baron, Vice-Adm. (ret.), ex-Aide-de-Camp to the late Emperor Meiji; b. in '60 in Tokyo and was adopted by late Baron Shu Nishi, celebrated jurist and English scholar early in Meiji era; was educated at the Naval Cadet Sch. and appointed 2nd Sub-Lieut. in '85; took part in Japan-China War as Captain; once attached to the Legation in U.S.A. as attaché; on reserve in '14. Add. Omori, nr. Tokyo.

Nishikubo, *Hiromichi*, mem. House of Peers (nom. '16); b. in '63 at Saga; grad. Law at the Gov. law school; Prof. at Military Staff College; sent to England in '02; Governor of Fukushima till '13; Governor of Hokkaido in '14; Inspector-General of Metropolitan Police Board '15-16. Add. Ichikawa, Chiba-ken.

Nishimura, *Seiichi*, Baron, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Dir. of the Tokyo Military Arsenal '03-12, b. '55 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. Military Cadet School '76, Sub-Lieut. the following year; Lieut.-Gen. in '06, created Baron in connexion with the '04-05 War. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Nishiwaki, *Saizaburo*, Pres. of Nishiwaki Bank, Dir. of several other banks & cos., was b. 1880 in Niigata, a millionaire family; studied at the Peers' School and Cambridge (class '08), and devoted himself to banking since his return. Add. Sekiguchi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Nitobe, *Inazo*, D. Agr. (Japan), D.C.L. (Japan), Professor at Imperial Univ., Tokyo since '06; b. '63 in Iwate-ken and grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '81; studied political economy at Johns Hopkin's Univ., and at Bonn, Halle, Berlin; Prof. at the Sapporo College for several years after his return; then, official of Formosan Gov., which he left in '04 to fill chair of Economy at the Univ. of Kyoto. His work in English, "Bushido," published at Philadelphia in '98 has been translated into several languages and is a classic about Japan and Japanese; also wrote "Nogyo Honron" (Principle of Agriculture) and others; was selected as a first Japanese professor in the Japan-America exchange lecture arrangement started in '11. Mrs. Nitobe is an American lady by birth. Add. Kobinata Daimachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

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Nitta, *Chojiro*, Pres. Nitta Leather Belting Co., Osaka, the largest establishment in this line in Far East. He was b. 1857 in Iyo, of a squire family, learned leather-making craft under a German expert at Wakayama in the seventieth and started his own leather shop at Osaka in '77, which has developed to present greatness. He has been granted letters patent for his belting devices and honoured with public service medal. The Co. owns an extensive oak forest in Hokkaido for extracting tannin. Add. Namba-Kuboyoshicho, Osaka.

Noda, *Utaro*, Minister of Communications was b. in Fukuoka in '53, a son of a petty merchant; has risen to distinction by hard self-study and strenuous life; Vice-Pres. of Oriental Colonization Co. '14-'16 and present post in '18; leader of the Seiyukai; a good *haiku* writer. He is one of the biggest men in the House. Add. Zaimokucho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Noguchi, *Hideyo*, M.D. and D. Sc., Prof. at the Rockfeller Medical Institute, N.Y., and was candidate recommended by the Nobel Prize Council in '14, b. '76 in Fukushima-ken, a son of a poor farmer; secured a medical licence after a hard study at a private med. school; then an assistant at Dr. Kitazato's Laboratory; studied many years in U.S.A., etc; recipient of prize of Acad. of Japan in '15. Publications: "Snake Venoms," '09, "Serum Diagnosis of Syphilis," "Butyric Acid Test," '10. He temporarily returned home '15. Add. 1 Manhattan Av., New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Noguchi, *Yonejiro*, known as Yone Noguchi in literary circle in both America and England, Lecturer at the Keio Univ.; b. December, '75 at Tsushima, Aichi-ken; studied in the Keio Univ., and in U.S.A., but mostly self-taught as far as his literary ability is concerned. Delivered lectures in England in '14. Publications: "From the Eastern Sea," "Lafcadio Hearn in Japan," etc. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Nomaguchi, *Kaneo*, Vice-Adm., Pres. of Naval Academy since Dec. '16; b. at Kagoshima in '66; midshipman in '87; Rear-Adm. and Chief of Kure Naval Arsenal '14; Com. of 6th Squadron '15-16; holder of 3rd class of Golden Kite. Add. Etajima.

Nomoto, *Tsuna-aki*, Vice-Adm. (ret.), was b. in '58 at Kagoshima; grad. from the Naval Cadet Sch. in '81; was sent to Russia for study in '92; Rear-Adm. in '07; took part as Com. of the *Asahi* in '04-05 war and honoured with 3rd class of Golden Kite. Add. Kiharayama, Omori, near Tokyo.

Nomura, *Ryutaro*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), President of the South Manchuria Rly. since 1919; b. in '59 at Ogaki, Gifu; grad. from Civil Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '81; Eng. of Tokyo Prefectural Office '81-86; was sent to Europe and America for study as Rly. Engineer '96-98; promoted Chief-Eng. '10; Vice-Pres., Imp. Govt. Rlys. '12. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Oba, *Jiro*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 3rd Division; was b. '64 in Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. in '86, and further studied at the Staff Coll. and in Germany; Prof. at the Staff Coll., Com. 11th Brig. etc., promoted to Lieut.-Gen. and present post in '14. Holder of 3rd class of Golden Kite. Add. Nagoya.

Obata, *Torikichi*, Minister to China since '18; b. '73 in Ishikawa-ken; grad Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; passed dip. exam. '98 and served at Tientsin, Singapore, Vienna, London, etc.; Secy. at Peking '05; Consul at Chefoo and Tientsin; Councillor at Peking Legation and then Dir. of Political Bureau, Foreign Office, '16-18. Add. Japanese Legation, Peking.

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Ochiai, *Kentaro*, Minister at the Hague, b. '70 in Shiga-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95; Secy. at Paris '03, and Petrograd '06; on Peace Commission to Portsmouth '05; Consul-Gen. at Mukden '12; Councillor at Rome '15; the present post in the same year. Add. Japanese Legation, Holland.

Ochiai, *Toyosaburo*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '14), ex-Inspector of Eng. Corps, Military Education Board; b. '61 in Shimane-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Eng. in '80; entered the Military Staff College in '85; Colonel of Eng. in '97, Lieut.-Gen. '10. Was once attaché to Japanese Legation at Berlin and then in Italy. He was Chief Staff Officer to General Oku's Army in the Russo-Japanese War and awarded 2nd class Golden Kite. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

Odagiri, *Masanosuke*, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank and Superintendent of its Branches in China, b. '65; sent by the Foreign Office to Tientsin in '86 to study Chinese; and subsequently till '06, when he entered the Bank, he was connected almost without interruption with consular service in China, ultimately rising to General-Consulship at Shanghai. Add. Kita Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Odaka, *Jiro*, Pres. of Toyo Life Ins. Co., Aud. of the 1st Bank, Dir. of Chosen Industrial Co., etc.; b. '66 in Saitama-ken; grad. '91 from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and entered the service of the 1st Bank, ultimately promoted to present post in '05. Started Chosen Ind. Co. in '03. Add. Nakanegishi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Ogasawara, *Naganari*, Viscount (cr. '84 by heritage), Rear-Adm., Tutor to Crown Prince, is of family which formerly held the fief of Karatsu clan; was b. '67 entered the Naval Acad. in '84 and grad. in '88, and took part in both Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars; holder of 4th class of Golden Kite; promoted Rear-Adm. '14; is noted for his literary ability. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Ogata, *Gekko*, proper name is 'Tai Shonosuke,' b. '50, is a leading painter of the *Ukiyoye* school, which is chiefly devoted in depicting manners and customs, in contrast to other schools whose ambition lies in choosing more "philosophical" subjects. Add. Shin-Ogawamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ogata, *Masakiyo*, M.D., Dir. of Ogata Hospital of Women's Disease; b. '64 in Ehime-ken; studied medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ., then went to Germany to study his speciality at Berlin Univ. and elsewhere '88-92. Chief of Obstetric Dept. of Osaka Ogata Hospital (his adopted father's); started his own '02; Chairman of Osaka Medical Practitioner's Association '10, the same of Osaka Midwives Ass., etc. Add. Imabashi, Higashi, Osaka.

Ogata, *Masanori*, M.D., Prof. at the Coll. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '53 in Kumamoto-ken; studied medicine in Germay '81-84; is a follower of the famous pathologist Virchow, and frequent has been the controversy between him and Dr. Kitazato on points of medical theory as was the case between their respective masters in Germany. Add. Higashikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Ogawa, *Heikichi*, Barrister and M.P. (Seiyukai) for Nagano-ken, b. in Nagano-ken in '69; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '92, and has since devoted himself to the profession; has also exerted himself in creating the Pan-East Asia Society, etc. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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Ogawa, *Shigejiro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Adv. to Osaka Prefecture; b. in Shinano in '63; grad. Waseda Semmon Gakko '84; entered the Police Affairs Bureau (Home Office) in '86; was Chief Warden of Kanagawa Prison '90-02, despatched to Occident to investigate prison '93, Sectional Chief at the Home Office till '08 when he was engaged by the Peking Government as Adv. of Prison Affairs. Add. Tennoji, Osaka.

Ogawa, *Zenkichi*, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; studied in U.S.A. and on returning home '75 was appointed teacher first at Nagoya English School, then at that in Osaka, which latter he resigned about '77 to enter the Mitsubishi Co. On its amalgamation with the Kyodo Un-yu to form the present N.Y.K., he continued in the service of the new Co. and held a post of Director and was the first Agent at London; Pres. of Meiji Sugar Co. till '14. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Oguri, *Kozaburo*, Rear-Adm. and Dir. of the Kure Naval Arsenal b. in '68 at Kaga; Midshipman in '85; Sectional Chief of the Naval Construction Board, Naval attaché to Embassy at London, Dir. of Military Affairs Bur., Naval Department, etc. Add. Naval Arsenal, Kure.

Ohama, *Chuzaburo*, Mng.-Dir. of Yokohama Fire, Marine and Transportation Ins. Co. etc., b. '71 in Kanagawa-ken; Mem. of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce '99, of Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly '04; took part in the inauguration of Yokohama Warehouse Co., Yokohama Railway Co. and also Yokohama Life Ins. Co., and he still holds post of Dir. of these Cos. Add. Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama.

Ohashi, *Shintaro*, Prop. of the Hakubunkan, a well-known publishing house, Vice-Pres., Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, etc.; b. '63, eldest son of the late Sahei Ohashi, founder of the house; studied at the Dojinsha and was his father's right-hand man in carrying the publishing business to the prosperity it attained. In pursuance of his father's will, he founded the Ohashi Library several years ago at a big outlay. Sat for a while in the House of Representatives for Tokyo, and travelled abroad in '09. Add. Kami-Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ohashi, *Suiseki*, gold medalist, b. '65 in Gifu-ken; first studied paining under the late Watanabe Shokwa and at first followed the Chinese style of southern school; afterward turned his power to depicting animals, especially tigers for which he has become famous both at home and abroad, his productions having won high-grade medals at domestic and foreign exhibitions, at Paris '00, St. Louis '03, and Anglo-Japanese in London '10. Add. Ogaki, Mino.

O-i, *Narimoto*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. 8th Division, b. '63 at Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. of the Army in '81; entered the Mil. Staff Col. in '86; sent abroad to study military science in Germany; Major '97, Colonel '05 and Major-Gen. '09, and was honoured with 5th Class of Golded Kite at the time of the China-Japan War, and again with 3rd Class of the same in Russo-Japanese War. Add. Hirosaki, Aomori-ken.

O-i, *Saitaro*, D. Eng., electrical eng., b. '56 in Ise; grad. '82 from Imperial Eng. College; on duty at Dep'ts of Edu. and Commu'tions '82-87; Prof. at the Tokyo Post and Tel. Sch. '87, transferred to Commu'tion Dep't; sent to Europe and America on official mission '98; lately retired from Govt. service. Add. Zaimokucho, Azabu, Tokyo.

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Oishi, *Hirokichi*, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsubishi Trading Co., b. '73 in Tokyo, son of Mr. Masami Oishi ex-Minister of State; grad. from the Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered Mitsubishi '98; went abroad accompaying Baron Iwasaki, ex-Pres. of the co. '03-'06; present post May '18 when Mitsubishi was reformed into a joint stock co. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Oishi, *Masami*, a retired politician, b. '55 in Kochi-ken; became follower of Count Itagaki, but left him '82; was arrested '85 about dynamite affairs, and confined some months; travelled abroad about '86; Min. Res. in Korea, '92-93; joined the Opposition led by Count Okuma; Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. when the Matsukata Cabinet concluded an entente with the Progressives '96-97 and next as Minister of the same Dep't '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki coalition ministry; retired from political world in Jan. '15. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Oka, *Genkyo*, Baron (cr. '07), M.D, Court Councillor, ex-Chief Physician-in-Waiting to His Majesty; is one of the pioneer grad. of the Med. College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. For some years he further pursued the study of his special line in Germany. Add. Kudan-shita, Tokyo.

Oka, *Kishichiro*, Crown Mem. of the House of Peers (nom. '14), b. in Okayama in '66, grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '91 and successively held the post of secretary in the provinces '93-04; Governor of Akita '06-05; Chief Police Commissioner at Korean Residency-Gen. in '05; and deputy Dir. of Agr. Ind. and Com. Dept. and of the Interior in Korea '07-10; Governor of Tottori '10-13; Dir. of Police Bureau, Home Office, '13-14; Inspector-Gen. of Metropolitan Police. '18. Add. Shinhana-cho, Hongo, Tokyo

Oka, *Minoru*, D.C.L. Dir. of Trade and Ind. Bur. Dep't of Agr. and Com. '10-'18, b. in Yamato in '73; grad. Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; passed higher civil service exam. same year; app. Councillor of Lagislation Bureau and then Sec. at present Dep't; was Chief Commissioner at the Liege World Exh. in '95, attended various international conferences, travelled through America '08. Add. Sanko-cho, Shirokane, Tokyo.

Okabe, *Chosholu*, Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, formerly daimyo, b. '54; studied in America and England '75-83; Councillor of the Japanese Legation in London '86, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs '89-90; was appointed to Minister Plenip. (unattached) '91; Governor of Tokyo-fu, '94-96; Minister of Justice '08-14. Add. Kinsukecho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Okabe, *Kikutaro*, Proprietor of the Okabe Firm, General exporters, Mem. Yokohama City Assembly and of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; b. '71 in Tochigi-ken; studied at Waseda; worked his way up as silk good exporter; est. in '05 the present firm; Chairman of the Yokohama Silk Trade Guild for these ten years. Add. No. 26, 3-chome, Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama.

Okada, *Asataro*, lawyer, D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Prof. at the Law School, Peking; b. '68 in Ogaki, Gifu-ken; grad. law of Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '91, subsequently studied Criminal Law at its Univ. Hall; taught in the Law Col. and some other schools as lecturer, or as Assis.-Prof. 93-99; was sent to Germany for study '99-00, Prof. at the University after his return; Prof. at the Peking Univ. '06-15. Add. Hayashicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okada, *Bunji*, ex-Inspector-General of Metropolitan Police Bd., b. '74 in Yamagata-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '08 and passed civil

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service exam. same year; was in service of provincial govts. before his app. to Gov. of Tochigi-ken, then of Karafuto '14; above post '16-'18. Add. Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Okada, *Genkichi*, Manager of Ham Export Firm, b. '71, Fukui; grad. from the Higher Commercial School '93; proceeded to America and Europe 1900 as a commercial student, and stayed there for some years; present post '18 when the Firm was reorganized into partnership from a private concern. Add. Sannoyama, Nishitobe, Yokohama.

Okada, *Jiyemu*, Dir. of Musashi Elec. Railway Co. etc., was b. at Yamaguchi; was in the Yusen Kaisha '86-89, held a village headman and local assembly member in his native place for some years, removed to Tokyo '02. Add. Nishikubo, Tokyo.

Okada, *Ryohei*, Crown Mem. of House of Peers and ex-Min. of Education '16-'18; b. '64 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from College of Literature, Imp. Tokyo University in '87; was teacher of the Tokyo High School till '93; then transferred to be Councillor of Dept. of Education and next Director of Yamaguchi High School; Vice-Minister of Education in '01-03; Deputy President of the Peers' School, '06-07; President, Imp. Kyoto University '07; Vice-Minister of Education '08-11. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okada, *Takejoro*, Civil Engineer, Sectional Chief, Imp. Rly. Board; b. '65 in Tokyo; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; was engineer to Tokyo and Saitama Prefectural Offices, then transferred to the Imp. Rl'ys '03. Add. Imperial Rl'ys, Tokyo.

Okakura, *Yoshisaburo*, Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Normal School and an English scholar, was born in '65; grad. at Philology, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; was sent to Korea to investigate Korean language; next to England to study method of teaching English '01-04, to resume his duty at the Normal School. Lecturer at the Lowell Institute, Boston '09. Wrote "The Spirit of Japan," "The Life and Thought of Japan." etc. Add. Zoshigaya, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okamatsu, *Santaro*, LL.D. and Mem. of Imp. Academy, b. '71 in Kumamoto-ken; grad. from Law College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94, studied law in Germany, France and Italy '96-99. Prof. of the College of Law, of the Kyoto Imp. Univ. (chair, civil law and private international law), '00; in addition Director of the South Manchuria Railway Co. in '07-13; nominated Member of the Imperial Academy in '08. Add. Nakanocho, Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Okano, *Keijiro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Pres. Adm. Litigation Court, and Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Crown Mem. of House of Peers; b. in Tokyo '65; grad. Law in said University '86; and further studied mercantile law in the Univ. Hall, after which he filled chair of assist. Prof. at the alma mater. Studied in Germany, '91-95 and took chair of Mercantile Law on returning home; appointed Councillor of Dep't of Agr. and Com. as additional duty '98; Dir. of the Legislative Bureau in '08, '11 and '13. Add. Yushima Tenjin-cho, Tokyo.

Okazaki, *Kuniomi*, of the Tokyo Exchange; and b. '74 in Shimane-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imperial Univ. Tokyo '00 and had ever been in service of Agr. and Com. Dept., Chief Secy. of the House of Rep. before his installment in the present post in June '18. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

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Okazaki, *Kunisuke*, M.P. (Seiyukai) and Dir. of Keihan Electric Co., but is more widely known as politician of acute discernment and fertile resources. He was a confidant of the late Count Mutsu and was 1st Councillor of the Communications Dep't when the late Hoshi held the portfolio. After resignation from Gov't service he became adviser to the Furukawa Mining Co. Add. Akashi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Okazaki. *Tokichi*, Pres. of Kobe Marine, Transportation and Fire Ins. Co. etc., b. '67 in Saga-ken; early entered the service of Kobe Prefectural office, but soon left it to start a saké brewery, in which he failed; opened marine transportation and made a fortune in time of Sino-Japanese war. Est. Nippon Marine, Transport and Fire Ins. Co., '96; but left it on the eve of Russo-Japanese War, to open his own S.S. Co.; then inaugurated present Co. in '07. Add. 4/4 Yamamotodori, Kobe.

Okazaki. *Sessei*, veteran metal-caster and modeller, b. at Fushimi near Kyoto and studied the art under his father and others; Prof. at Gov. Fine Art Academy '90; was on Japanese Commission at the time of Chicago World's Fair and finished in '94 the casting of Nanko's bronze statue which now stands in front of the Imperial Palace; resigned the Professorship '98; travelled through Europe, '00. Won a Gold Medal at Paris Fair '00 and Grand Prize at St. Louis. Add. Yanaka, Uyeno, Tokyo.

Okino, *Tadao*, D. Eng., Engineer of Home Office; b. in '54 in Tajima; studied at the Tokyo Univ., next at the Polytechnique Institute, Paris, '78-81; Prof. at Government schools before he got appointment in the Home Office, hydraulic engineering being his speciality. Add. Minami-Enokimachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Okochi, *Masatoshi*, Visc. (suc. '07), D. Eng., Prof. Eng. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Mem. of House of Peers; b. '78 at Toyohashi; grad. the said college '03, and appointed assist. Prof. at his alma mater '04; further studied in Germany and France '08-11; sent to Tsingtao to prosecute scientific investigation there after Japan declared war on Germany in '14. Add. Yanaka Shimizucho, Uyeno, Tokyo.

Okonogi, *Shinrokuro*, Director of the Okonogi Otological Hospital, b. '60 in Fukushima-ken; first studied in the Imperial Univ., but soon discontinued it to go over to Germany for study '88-94; established his own hospital in '96. Add. Motomachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Oku, *Hanzaburo*, ex-M.P. (Seiyu-kai) and barrister, Pres. of Kyoto Gas and Keishin Elec. Tramway Cos, etc.; b. in '61 at Kyoto; graduated Kyoto Normal School, became a schoolmaster and member of the City Council, Kyoto; has 7 times been M.P. and was a prominent figure of the Seiyukai; was elected President of Lower House in March-Dec. '14. Add. Miyaki-cho, Kyoto.

Oku, *Kenzo*, expert to the Monopoly Bureau, b. '59 in Saga-ken; entered the service of Dept. of Agr. and Com. in '85 as an assist. expert; full expert in '93; in addition expert to Marine Products Investigation Office in '95; expert to Salt Industry Investigation Office in 98; made subsequently a tour through Europe and America on an official mission, returning home in '02; present post since '02. Add. Aoyama-minami-cho, Tokyo.

Oku, *Yasukata*, Marshal, Count (cr. Baron '95, Count '07), ex-Chief of General Staff and Mem. Supreme Military Council; b. '46 in Fukuoka-ken;

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entered the Army '71; won distinction in the Civil War of '77 for having cut through the besieging lines of the rebels round Kumamoto and thus establishing connection with the reinforcements that were coming to its rescue. Commanded the 5th Army Division (Hiroshima) in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Peerage and the 3rd Class of the Golden Kite. Com. of the Tokyo Bay Defence, Com. of the Eastern Military Districts, and other high posts, meanwhile promoted to full Gen. '03; attended the Durbar at Delhi; led Second Army in Russo-Japanese War and was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia. He was appointed Chief of the General Staff when the late Vis. Kodama suddenly died in Nov., '06, relieved in Jan. '12; Marshal in '11. Add. Hamaikatacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Okubo, *Toshikazu*, Marquis, b. '59 in Kagoshima, eldest son of Toshimichi, one of the greatest statesmen who consummated the work of Restoration and who was assassinated in '78. The present head was once a junior Secretary of the Treasury and is Mem. of House of Peers. Add. Nihon-yenoki, Shiba, Tokyo.

Okubo, *Toshitake*, ex-Gov. of Osaka-fu '12-'18 and Mem. House of Peers; b. '66, in Kagoshima; son of Toshimichi Okubo (cf. prec.); studied in U.S.A. and Germany '87-94; Secretary at Formosa Government-General '95-96; Dir. of the Prison Affairs Bureau '99; then Governor of Tottori-ken, Oita-ken, Saitama-ken. Add. Osaka.

Okuda, *Masaaki*, Pres. of Nagoya Gas Co. and Toyohashi Gas Co., Chairman of Nagoya Chamber of Commerce, etc.; b. '47 in Aichi-ken; early came to Tokyo and became a priest at Zojoji Temple; but returned to his native town to start business; est. Owari Cotton Spinning Co., cir. '89; elected Chairman of Nagoya Chamber of Commerce '93, the Chairman of Board of Dirs. of Nagoya Stock Exchange. Add. Aoicho, Higashi, Nagoya.

Okuda, *Takematsu*, Manager of the Shirokiya Drygoods Store, ex-Councillor at Japanese Embassy in Berlin; was b. 1873 in Okayama; graduated from the Keio Gijuku University, class 1892; passed the Diplomatic and Consular service exam. '95, and was in diplomatic service till he resigned in 1916. Add. Nakanocho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Okuda, *Tokutaro*, Prop. of the Tsukijima Iron Works at the mouth of the river Sumida, Tokyo; was b. in 1860 in Toyama-ken; graduated from the Tokyo Higher Technical School, class 1881, and after holding various posts Government and private, established the works in 1905. Add. Akashicho, Tokyo.

Okudaira, *Masayasu*, Count, formerly of the daimiate House of the fief of Buzen, famous for having produced among its retainers Yukichi Fukuzawa, a pioneer propagator of Occidental civilization; Member of the House of Peers as a representative of the Peerage of Count rank; was b. in 1877 in Tokyo; graduated from the Peers' School, class 1898; then studied further at Kyoto Imperial University. He is connected with Takasago Life Ins. Co. as its auditor. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Okuma, *Nobutsune*, adopted son and heir of following; b. in Tokyo '70, 3rd son of the late Count Matsu-ura; grad. from Peers' School in '93 and then Law, Imp. University, Tokyo in '97; was at Hamburg for a few years after as agent of the Mitsui Bussan; studied at Cambridge '05-07;

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Personal Secy. to Premier '14-'16; elected M.P. '15-16, and Parl. Jun. Secy. to Edu. Dept. July '15, then to Foreign Dept. Oct., '15. resigned it Oct., '16. Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

Okuma, *Shigenobu*, Marq. (cr. '16; Ct. '87), Chancellor of Waseda Univ., one of the foremost living statesmen, ex-Prime Minister; b. Feb., '38 in Saga; had charge of the Treasuary '78-81, first as Vice-Minister and then as full Minister. When he formed the *Kaishin-to*, the forerunner of the present Kokuminto (Nationalist Party) in '88 he filled the chair of the Foreign Office and undertook the important task of revising the Treaties, but the clause in the draft treaty for appointing foreign judges in the Supreme Court had evoked popular discontent; an assassin threw a bomb at him and his leg had to be amputated. When the Progressives joined hands with 2nd Matsukata Ministry '96, the Count re-entered the Cabinet as Foreign Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; and he assumed the Premiership with additional duty as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry in Feb. '07. He resigned the leadership of the Party, but continued to take active interest in politics and other affairs till the time recalled him to power. Founded Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Waseda University) in '82, for which he was granted a sum of money by his Majesty in '07; horticulture is his hobby. Compiled or supervised compilation of various works as "Fifty Years of Japan," "National Reader," and a magazine *The Shin Nippon*. Assumed the Premiership with additional duty as Home Minister in April '14; relieved of additional post in Dec. '14; resigned the Cabinet, Oct. '16. Was invested with Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum in '16; now supervises a new magazine. Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

Okuma, *Ujihiro*, noted sculptor in Tokyo, was b. '56 at Hatogaya, Saitama; grad. the Art. Department of the former Engineering Col. in '08; studied in Italy '95-99, the bronze statue of Omura in the Kudan Park, the first cast in Japan since the Restoration, undertaken by him; also statues of the late Princes Kitashirakawa and Arisugawa, Prince Ito, Mr. Fukuzawa, Prince Yamagata, Marquis Inouye etc. and has won gold or silver medals at home and abroad. Add. Takebayacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okura, *Kihachiro*, Baron (cr. '15), one of the new-made millionaires, Pres. of Okuragumi, Ltd., founder of the Okura Business School, Tokyo; b. '37 in Echigo; removed to Tokyo early in the Meiji era, starting business of selling arms and ammunition, from which he derived a big profit; started present firm in '73 and opened a branch store in London '74 and ever since he has kept up an export and import business, the latter in the shape of machinery, electric plants and such big things. Travelled twice through Europe and America in '72 and '00, and is now connected with a score of Cos. and banks. His famous private collection of art objects has been donated to the City. Add. Aoizaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Okura, *Kishichiro*, Vice-Pres. of the Okura Mining Co., Dir. of the Okura Trading Co., Akita Timber Mfg. Co., Rly. Car. Mfg. Co., etc.; b. '82; first son of the above; studied at Cambridge and at other institutions in London; returned home '06 to devote himself to his father's business. Add. No. 19 Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

Omori, *Fusakichi*, D. Sc. (Japan), seismologist and Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '68 in Fukui; graduated the Col. of Science of the Univ. '87; further prosecuted study in Italy and Germany '94-97; Prof. at the alma

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mater on returning home; attended the Seismological Conferences held in Germany '01 and '03; sent to British-India '04, to San Francisco '06 and to Itary '09 to investigate the disastrous earthquakes there. Has invented various seismological instruments, and written valuable works on this science. Add. Sekiguchi Daimachi, Tokyo.

Omori, *Shoichi*, Baron (cr. '15), Lord Steward to the Empress, b. '56 at Fuchu, Shizuoka-ken; served in the Mint '73, the Dep't of Justice, then in the Home Office; Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau '94; Gov. of Nagasaki-ken, '96, then of Hyogo-ken; Vice-Min. of Home Office; Gov. Kyoto-fu in '03 15; nominated Mem. House of Peers '15-16; present post '16. Add. Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Omura, *Hikotaro*, formerly prop. of the Shirokiya Dry-goods store and now Pres. of same establishment reorganized in '18 into a Co. Ltd. b. '69 in Kyoto; edu. at Tokyo Com. School and Cheltenham Coll., England. Is Mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Ono, *Eijiro*, Ph. D. (Michigan), Vice-Gov. of the Indus. Bank of Japan; b. '64 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at Doshisha, Kyoto, and further at Obelin Univ., Ohio, and State Univ. of Michigan. Returned home in '90 and Prof. at alma mater; left it in '96 and entered the Bank of Japan transferred to present post in '13. Add. Kobinatadai, Koish., Tokyo.

Ono, *Kimroku*, Pres. of Fuji-Minobu Rly. and others, was b. in Kai in '52 and his deal in silk and rice about '77 laid the foundation of his fortune. Add. Iidamachi, Tokyo.

Ono, *Kokei*, Pres. of Yokohama Life Ins. Co., and of Yokohama Fire, Marine, Transport and Fidelity Ins. Co., etc.; b. '45 in Shinano; is one of leading merchants of Yokohama and is a promoter of Yokohama Specie Bank Add. Minami Nakadori, Yokohama.

O-oka, *Ikuzo*, M.P. (Seiyukai), b. '56 in Choshu; was long a lawyer in Tokyo which business he has subsequently left to devote himself to politics and he became once a member of the National Unionist Association; Chairman, City Council Tokyo; Pres. of House of Rep. in '12-14, and again in '17 Minister of Education in March-April '14. Add. Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Osako, *Naomichi*, Gen., Mem. of Supreme Council of War, younger brother of the following; b. '54 in Kagoshima; appointed sub-Lieut. of the Army in '79; Major-General '01, Inspector of Field Artillery, Educational Board in '07 and Com. of 4th Army Div. '13-15, Gen. in '15, finally to the present post in '15. Add Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Osako, *Naotoshi*, Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.) ex-President of Peers' School '12-17; b. in Kagoshima '45 (cf. prec.); Capt. '72; Major '78; was created Baron for his service in the Japan-China War; Vice-Chief of General Staff Board '98-00; Com. of 7th Army Div. '02, which formed in Russo-Japanese War part of the late Gen. Nogi's Army, promoted Full General, May, '06. Add. Kagoshima.

Osawa, *Kenji*, M.D., Mem. House of Peers, Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Mem. of Academy of Japan; b. '52 in Mikawa; pursued medical study in Germany '70-74 and '78-82; since then Professor at the Medical Faculty of the Tokyo Univ., Dean in '00. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo

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Osawa, *Takeo*, Baron (cr. 87), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '90), ex-Vice-Pres. of the Japan Red-Cross Society, etc.; b. '44 in Kokura; was long connected with the army, having retired in '90. Add. Hinokicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Oshiage, *Morizo*, Gen. (ret.), ex-Chief of Military Ordnance Dep't; b. '55 in Gifu-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Artillery in '79; from which he was gradually promoted to higher ranks, having filled posts of Chief of the Tokyo Military Arsenal, Chief Staff-Officer of the 1st Mixed Brigade of the Formosan Garrison, and some others. Was honoured with 4th Class of Golden Kite in the Japan-China War, and again with that of 3rd Class in the Japan-Russia War. Now President of Japan Gunpowder Co. created in 1917. Add. Kobinatadai, Koish., Tokyo.

Oshikawa, *Hogi*, M.P. (Independent) from Ehime, once a noted Christian pastor and propagandist; was b. 1858 in Matsuyama. As a scholar at Dr. Brown's School in Yokohama in the early 70th he was converted into a Christian, and became a famous pastor. He next held the post of President of the Christian school Tohoku Gakuin 1890-98; was sent to North China to comfort Japanese soldiers in the Boxers' trouble on behalf of Christian sympathizers. Took to business as emigrant agent. Add. Shiba, Tokyo.

Oshima, *Hisanao*, Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.), b. '48 at Akita; Lieut '71; Major '74 and took part in the Satsuma Civil War; Lieut.-Col. '81; Maj.-Gen. '92. He commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Baronage and 3rd Class of Golden Kite; Lieut.-Gen. '98; his Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's first investing Army at Port Arthur and next the out-flanking corps at Mukden. Promoted full General, May '06, and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun; Commander of the Body Guards '07, to be soon transferred to Chief of Military Inspector Board and then men. of Sup. Council of War; on reserve list in '13. Add. Shimo-Ochiai, Tokyo.

Oshima, *Ken-ichi*, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of the Tsingtao Garrison; was b. '58 in Sub-Lieut. of Artillery in '81; ordered to prosecute study in Germany and France '90-93; was on Marshal Yamagata's suite when he attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar in '96, and also on the suite of Prince Kan-in when His Highness was sent to Europe on official mission in '00. Lieut.-Col. in '01, Col. in '05, Major-Gen. in '07, Vice-Chief of the General Staff Board, '12-14; Vice-Min. of War '14 and full Minister, '16-'18. Add. Tsingtao.

Oshima, *Kintaro*, Dr. Agr., Prof. in Agricultural College, Imp. Tōhoku Univ., Dir. of Hokkaido Agr. Experimental Station; b. '71 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Sapporo Agr. College '93; took post-graduate course on agr. chemistry '93-95; appointed Assist. Prof. of alma mater '95; sent to Germany and then to America to study agr. chemistry '98-03 at Halle, Göttingen and Berlin, Germany, Wesleyan Univ., U.S.A.; appointed Prof. of alma mater on return. Add. 5 chome, Kitahachijo, Sapporo.

Oshima, *Michitaro*, D. Eng., Higher Eng. Adv. to Han-yeh-ping Iron and Coal Mining Co., Ltd.; b. '61 at Morioka; entered the then Gov. Univ. '70; proceeded to Germany and graduated Metallurgy at Freiberg '79-81; appointed Eng. to the Imperial Estate '90; Chief Eng. of the

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Steel Works in '96; Prof. Eng. Coll., Imp. Univ., Tokyo '08-13. Add. Oiwake, Hongo, Tokyo.

Oshima, *Yoshimasa.* Visc. (cr. '07). Gen. (ret. '15), ex-Mem. of Supreme Military Council; b. '60 in Choshu; Sub Lieut. '75; was Com. of the Mixed Brigade that was sent to Korea in '94 on the outbreak of the Tonghak trouble and had the honour of inflicting a first blow on the Chinese troops at Songhwan; undertook frontal attack in the battle of Pingyang, which cost rather heavy casualties; was rewarded with peerage and 3rd Class of Golden Kite. During Russo-Japanese War was in Gen. Oku's Army at the head of the 3rd Army Div. and fought as far as the Battle of Mukden in which he was in the Central (Nozu's) Army and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun; Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung '09-12. Add. Naito-Shinjuku, Tokyo.

Ota, *Seizo,* Pres. of Fukuoka Bank and Mng.-Dir. of the Chohei Hoken (Conscription Ins.) Co., b. '63 at Fukuoka; Mem. of the local assembly of his native city '88; Vice-Pres. and then Pres. of Hakata Chambers of Commerce for ten years; is connected with several other Cos. He was once returned M.P. for his native province but soon returned to business. Add. Onden-Genjiyama, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Otaguro, *Jugoro,* Dir. of Banzai Life Ins., Yokohama Elec., Kinugawa Hydro-Elec., and Anglo-Jap. Elec. Cos., and Shibaura Eng. Works, etc.; b. in Tokyo '67; grad. Higher Com. School '90 to be appointed for a while Mng. of Osaka Com. Museum; entered the Mitsui's service in '94; and has ever been connected with the firm as Manager, Dir. etc. of the Mitsui's Shibaura Eng. Works (now Ltd.). Add. Shiba-ura Eng. Works, Tokyo.

Otani, *Kahei,* tea and silk exporter at Yokohama, Chairman of the Japan Tea Guild and of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and President of the 7th Bank, Aud. of Teikoku Marine, Transport, Fire Ins. Co., Japan Hypothec Bank and Bank of Formosa, etc; b. '44 in Ise; has raised himself to the present influential position from obscurity, having been for long a clerk in a foreign firm in Yokohamama dealing in tea; set up a tea store on his own account number of years ago and is now the foremost tea exporter; has done much for maintaining the fame of Japanese tea in America in the face of aggressive measures taken by its Ceylon rivals. Add. Motohama-cho, Yokohama.

Otani, *Kikuzo,* Gen., Com.-in-Chief of the Siberian Expedition sent in '18; b. in Fukui in '55; Sub-Lieut. in '79; Lieut.-Col. in '94 and took part in the '94-5 war; chief staff officer of the 4th Division and the Guard Division '96-02; commanded 8th Brigade in the battles of Liaoyang and Mukden in '04-5 War, rewarded 2nd class Golden Kite, Gen. '16 and Com. of Tsingtao garrison till '18.

Otani, *Kokei,* Count (cr. '96), b. '51 at Kyoto; is Lord Abbot of the Eastern Hongwanji Temple, a greatest Buddhist centre in Japan, for years past a synonym of mismanagement, and internal discord. The threat of bankruptcy was long hanging over the temple like the sword of Damocles, and quite recently even the princely residences and villas of the Lord Abbot were seized by a creditor, while in '09 a large number of heirlooms were put to auction. Fortunately, things seem to have begun to improve. Add. Kyoto.

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Otani, *Kozui*, Count, ex-Lord Abbot of the Western Hongwanji Temple, one of the two greatest Buddhist centres in Japan; b. at Kyoto '76; studied long in Europe, and started for home '02 via the Central Asia, but was obliged to hurry home before he could carry out his program on learning the death of his father; he visited Saghalien and China '07; and also India in '10. Retiring from active service '14, again visited Buddha land via Korea, China and Burmah, and is now staying in China. Add. Hongkong.

Otori, *Fujitaro*, 2nd Baron, Councillor at Jap. Embassy, Paris, b. '66 in Tokyo of the late Bar. Keisuke Otori; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; was in service of Formosan Govt. until 1901, when he passed the Dip. and Con. service exam. Attache at Legation, Seoul same year; Secy. at Legation, The Hague '03, Brussels '05; Peace Commissioner at The Hague '07; Con.-Gen., Vladivostock '09; Secy. at Foreign Office '12; Embassy Councillor at Rome '14; removed to Paris '16. Add. Japanese Embassy, Paris.

Otsu, *Jun-ichiro*, M. P. and ex-Parl.-Secy. to the Education Dept., b '56 in Ibaraki-ken; early entered into politics; in '77 he started *Ibaraki Nichi Nichi*, a local daily; elected mem. of Prefectural Assembly, and House of Representatives for tenth time in '15. Appointed Parliamentary Under-Secy. to the Finance Dept. in '15, soon to be removed to Education Dept. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Otsuki, *Fumihiko*, Dr. Lit. (Japan), famous scholar of Japanese classics, Mem. of the Imperial Academy; was b. at Sendai in '47; studied at the Shogunate Academy (Shōhei-ko), and was afterwards attached to the Education Department; has written "Japanese Dictionary," "Japanese Grammar," etc. Add. Nippori, near Tokyo.

Oya, *Gompei*, Eng. D., Dir. of Chosen Govt. Railway Bureau and Superintendent-Engineer, b. '62 in Yamaguchi; grad. Science Dept., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '81; became railway engineer in '84, as engaged in construction of Tokaido Railway; despatched to Europe and America to investigate railway business in '01; for a short time on retired list in '03; re-installed in a post in Chosen Govt. Railway in '06; promoted to Dir. Rly. Board, and then Sup.-Eng. in '09; remained in the post after the annexation. Add. Ryuzan, Chosen.

Oyama, *Atsushi*, M.P., lawyer, Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall, Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. '65 in Nagoya; graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo University '89; continued in juridical service either as Judge or Public Prosecutor till '04; when he resigned the post at the Court of Cassation and went abroad for purpose of study, returning home in '06, to be reinstalled in the former service; Dir. Prison Bureau '07-12; Vice-Min. of Justice '12-14. Began practice in '16. Add. Haramachi, Koish., Tokyo.

Ozaki, *Yukio*, M.P. of unbroken record, ex-Minister of Justice, b. '59 in Miye-ken; studied at Keiogijuku and for a short while held post of Jun. Secretary at Central Gov., leaving which he soon attracted public notice as one of those prominent politicians who opposed the clan Govt. and swore to introduce party politics; was ordered to leave Tokyo by the coup d'etat in '87 and went to England, returning home on the eve of the summoning of the 1st session of the Diet to sit in it ever since. He was in '97 Chief Councillor of the Foreign Office in the Matsukata-

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Progressive Cabinet; was the Minister of Education in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Cabinet in '98, but had to resign from a cause which, however, led to his severing connection with Count Okuma's party with which he had been identified since its inception. He next joined Prince Ito's new party and was made its leader in the House, but in '03 he left it, and was for a while a free lance; again joined it in '10; was elected Mayor of Tokyo in '03; in '05 married Miss Theodore d. of Baron Ozaki by English lady; visited Europe with his wife in '10, resigned the Mayor in '12; Minister of Justice 1914-16. Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Rinoie, *Ryusuke*, ex-Gov. of Nagasaki-ken, b. '66 at Hagi; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90 and entered the Cabinet, then Home Dept.; Councillor at Oita and Toyama; Secy. at Okayama, and Kanagawa; then Gov. of Toyama and Shizuoka; transferred to Ishikawa '10, to Nagasaki '12-17. Add. Nagasaki.

Saburi, *Isshi*, Engineer, D. Eng. (Japan). Dir. of the Tsukuba Rly. Co. and ex-Dir. of the Yokosuka Elec. Co., the Kei-hin Elec. R'ly Co., and the Kei-han Elec. R'ly Co.; was b. '64 in Tokyo. Early entered the Govt. Eng. Col., from which he grad. in '86; was conferred the doctorate '96 Add. Minami-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Saga, *Kinto*, Marquis, of a former courtier family founded about the 12th century; was b. '63. Add. Nicho-machi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Saigo, *Kichiji*, M.D., Surg.-Gen. (ret.), Court Councillor and ex-Dir. of the Med. Bureau, Imp. Household, was b. '55 in Shinano. Early entered the Military Guard Division; became Vice-Pres. of the Military Medical College; was promoted to Surgeon-Gen. and then placed on the retired list; appointed Dir. Med. Bur. '12-14. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Saigo, *Yorinori*, 2nd Marquis, Capt. Infantry, son of the late Saigo Yorimichi (d. 1902), one of the notables associated with the Restoration; the present head was b. in '78. Add. Kamimeguro, near Tokyo.

Saionji, *Kimmochi*, Marquis (cr. '84, formerly courtier), ex-Premier and ex-Leader of Seiyu-kai; b. '39 at Kyoto and adopted as heir by the house; took part when under 20 in the grave councils of the Restoration; at 19 he was Commander-in-Chief of an Imperial Army; Gov. of Niigata-ken for a few months in '68; studied in France '69-80, and brought home highly democratic notions issuing a democratic paper with the late Mr. Nakaye and Baron Matsuda (Min. of Justice, d. '14), which he had to discontinue. Then commenced his official career, first as Vice-Senator, '81; accompanied Prince (then Mr.) Ito to Europe and U.S.A. to investigate Parliamentary system, '82; Senator '83; Minister to Austria, '85; then moved to a similar post at Berlin, '88; President of the Board of Decoration, '91; Vice-Pres. Code Investigation Commission and Vice-Pres. House of Peers, '93; Privy Councillor, '94; held portfolio of Education in the 2nd Ito Cabinet '94-95, temporarily acting as Min. of Foreign Affairs in consequence of the late Count Mutsu's illness; Min. of Education in the 3rd Ito Cabinet and was nominated President of the Privy Council on the death of Count Kuroda, and as a President he had to occupy post of Prime Minister *ad interim* no less than three times during the interval between the resignation of one Ministry and the formation of another. When the late Prince Ito had to enter the Privy Council, July '03 the subject

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of the sketch exchanged post with him and became leader of the Seiyukai. On the fall of the Katsura Ministry, the Marquis formed his Cabinet in Jan. '06 lasting till July '07 and again formed his Cabinet in '11 which continued till Dec. '12; represented Japan as Peace Envoy, and was invested with the Grand Order of Merit. He is brother to Prince Tokudaiji and Baron Kichizaemon Sumitomo (which see). Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Saito, *Hidesaburo*, educationist and English scholar, Pres. of the Seisoku English Language School; was b. '66 in Miyagi-ken; studied first at the Kōbu Daigaku about five years, but left it unfinished; taught English at the 1st Higher Sch. '98 and the Kokumin Eigakkai; on resigning the post he founded the present school in '06. Has written a number of text books on English grammar, an English-Japanese dictionary and other works. Add. Gobancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Saito, *Keiji*, M.P. (Seiyukai) was b. in Saitama-ken and took to politics as a follower of the late Toru Hoshi; studied at Keiogijuku; was private Secy. to the Home Minister in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet. Add. Shitaya, Tokyo.

Saito, *Kijuro*, Mng.-Director. of the Niigata Commercial Bank, etc., and is one of the highest tax payers in Niigata-ken; was b. in 1867. Add. Niigata.

Saito, *Minoru*, (cr. '07), Admiral (ret.); b. '58 in Iwate-ken; entered Navy '73; in the time of Sino-Japanese War he held posts of naval aid-de-camp to His Majesty; Commander of the *Izumi* and Flag Commander of the Standing Squadron, and was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite for his services; Com. '97, and Capt. '98, in command first of the *Akitsushima* on which he cruised to Manila the same year and next of the *Itsukushima*. Vice-Minister of the Navy under Adm. Count Yamamoto same year; Rear-Adm. '00; Vice-Adm. '04; full Adm. in '12; recommended as his successor when the Count left the chair; granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in connection with the Russo-Japanese War; Minister of the Navy '13-14. Add. Nakacho 3-chome, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Saito, *Shigekata*, Dir. of Tokyo Revenue Superintending Office, b. '63 in Miyazaki-ken; grad. law, Imp. Tokyo Univ, '86; appointed an official in Financial Dep't; transferred to Councillor Saga-ken; then Sec. of Home Office, of Miye and Tokushima-ken; Revenue Officer of the Treasury; Dir. of Yokohama Revenue Superintending Office, then of Kobe Customs Office in '06; present post in '13. Add. Kashiwagi, near Tokyo.

Saka, *Nakasuke*. Mng.-Dir. of Sumitomo Firm, b. '79 in Yamaguchi-ken; passed civil service higher examination '85 and entered the Home Dep't. In '01 promoted to Personal Secy. of the Home Minister; transferred to local government of Aichi '04 and Ibaraki '08; Governor of Ishikawa, etc.; entered Sumitomo Firm, '16. Add. Sumitomo Firm, Osaka.

Sakaki, *Junjiro*, M.D., Dir. and Prop. of Sakaki Hospital for Women's Diseases, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo '59; grad. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., then studied his speciality at Berlin. Add. Sambancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Sakamoto, *Hajime*, Vice-Adm. (ret. '16); b. '59 in Kochi-ken; Midshipman in '83 and gradually promoted to the present rank, having filled in the meanwhile post of Vice-Com. of the *Katsuragi*; Capt. of *Yashima*, etc.; Chief of the Hydrographical Bureau, etc.; Com. of Port

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Arthur '12; Com. of Maizuru Admiralty '14; mem. of Admiral's Council '15-6. Add. Iriarai, Ebara-gun, Tokyo.

Sakamoto, *Toshiatsu*, Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Adm. and ex-Chief of Naval Edu.; b. '58 in Nagano-ken; Midshipman in '79; Captain '97, Rear-Adm. '02, Vice-Adm. '05; commanded the *Hiyei* in the '94-95 War; attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar in '96 and the Peace Conference in '99; President of the Naval Staff College '02-08; attended the International Maritime Conference at London in '08. Add. Ichigaya Koracho, Tokyo.

Sakata, *Jujiro*, Minister at Madrid since Oct. '16, b. '69 in Izumo; graduated from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '94, passed the diplomatic and consular service examination '96, Consul at Fusan the same year, attaché at Washington '97, élève Consul at Mokpho in '99, transferred to Fusan the same year, Masan in '00, Councillor at head office in '02, Consul-Gen. and Sec. of Emb. London '06-11; Director of Commercial Affairs Bureau '11-16. Add. Madrid, Spain.

Sakata, *Tei-ichi*, D. Eng., Director of Tokyo Higher Technical School since '16 and Prof. since '87; b. in '57 in Tokyo; and graduated from Imp. Univ. in '80; studied in Germany, England, etc., in '90-92; attended the Paris World's Fair in '00 as member of the International Committee of Science; is also comptroller of the Patent Office. Add. Naka-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Sakatani, *Yoshiro*, Baron (cr. '07), D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Min. of Finance and ex-Mayor of Tokyo; b. '63 at Okayama, son of a celebrated scholar in Chinese classics. Grad. from the Gov. Univ., Tokyo, and entered the Dep't of Finance '87, with which he was long connected without a break, having been successively Councillor, Accountant, Director of Accountant Bureau; Vice-Min. '01; full Minister '06-08, which he resigned early '08; toured around the world '00; Vice-President of Census Com. '10; attended the Peace Conference at the Hague '11; Mayor of Tokyo in '12-15; despatched to Paris in '16 to represent Japan at the Financial Conference of the Allied Powers. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Sakikawa, *Saishiro*, Director of Mining Bureau, was b. '69 in Saga-ken; grad. from Law College, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96; Councillor of Agr. and Com. Dep't '99; Secretary in Forestry Bur.; Dir. of Local Mining Inspection Office, Fukuoka and then the same at Osaka '13-17; present post, '17. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Sakurai, *Joji*, D. Sc. (Japan), LL.D. (Glasgow), Dean and Prof. of Sc. College, the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in Tokyo '59; studied chemistry at University College, London, '76-81; was sent to Europe to inspect Universities and other educational institutions, '01; represented Japan at the International Council of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature at London in '07 and also in '10. Add. Akebonocho, Komagome, Tokyo.

Sakurai, *Shozo*, D. Eng. (Japan), Inspector-Gen. of Naval Construction (ret.); b. '54 in Tokyo; sent abroad by the Naval Dep't '77 and entered its service on returning home '81; sent to England and America to take charge of the crs. *Chiyoda*, ('87) and *Chishima*, ('92); was Sectional Chief of the Kure Naval Arsenal during the Sino-Japanese War; was on commission charged to bring home the *Chitose* and *Kasagi* '99; Prof. at the Naval Staff College afterward and placed on retired list '00; is now connected with the Uraga Dockyard. Add. Nishi-Katamachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

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Sakurai, *Tetsutaro,* Gov. of Bank of Formosa since '16, b. '65 in Shidzuoka-ken; grad. Law Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '89; was given a post in the Dept. of Finance '90; Councillor of Nagano-ken '91; and having filled the posts of Councillor of Ishikawa, Chief-Police of Okayama, Secy. of Ibaraki-ken, Chief of the Kobe Customs House, etc., Chief of Tax Bureau '03, Dir. of Monopoly Bureau '09-16. Add. Miyashita, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Samejima, *Shigeo,* Baron (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.); b. in '49 in Kagoshima; grad. from Mill. Cad. Sch. and appointed Sub-Lieut. of Eng. in '75; Maj.-Gen in 97; Lieut.-Gen. in '04; was Com. of 14th Army Div.; full Gen. in '11 and put on reserve list; took part in Russo-Japanese War and awarded 2nd Order of Golden Kite. Add. Kamakura.

Samejima, *Takenosuke,* Mem. House of Peers and Aud. Bank of Japan, b '48 in Kagoshima; studied in U.S.A. while young and was appointed a teacher at the Foreign Language School on his return home, removed as clerk the the Foreign Office about '82; then Per. Sec. to then Foreign Minister Count Okuma, next to the Premier, late Prince Ito, lastly Chief Sec. to the Cabinet; nominated Mem. of House of Peers in '96. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Saneyoshi, *Yasuzumi,* Vis. (cr. Bar. '97, Vis. '07), M.D., Surg.-Gen. (ret. '08) and ex-Dir. Med. Bureau, Navy; b. '48 in Kagoshima; entered the Col. Med., Imp. Univ. '69; Lieut.-Surgeon of the Navy '74; studied Med. in England for several years; was steadily promoted in the Navy till we found him occupying the highest post of Surgeon-Gen. '90; appointed Dir. Medical Bureau as additional post. Add. Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

Sanjo, *Sanekata,* 3rd Prince, formerly one of the seven *seika* (next to *gosekke* for which see Ichijio), House of Fujiwara, founded by Saneyuki (1080-1160 A.D.). The 2nd Prince died in '14, whose father Saneyoshi (1837-91) was one of the most distinguished builders of the grand work of the Restoration, for which he was raised to the rank of Prince; the present head is still a minor. Add. Torii-zaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Sano, *Zensaku,* D.C.L. (Japan), Dir. and Prof. of Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; b. '73 in Tokyo; and grad. from above in '94; he proceeded twice to Europe and America, and studied further in England, Belgium, Germany, etc., specially devoting his attention to exchange. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo

Sasaki, *Jujiro,* zoologist and sericultural expert, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. in the Agr. Coll. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. '59 in Tokyo; grad. Science Coll. of the Univ. '80, entered official service in the Dept. of Agr. and Com. in '81; Assist.-Prof. in the present Coll. '82; Prof. in the 1st High School, etc. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Masakichi,* M.D., eldest son of Dr. T. Sasaki (d. '18); b. '56, grad. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '78; further studied in Germany '79-83, to be appointed on his return Prof. at his alma mater; was appointed Dean of the College of Medicine; but he soon resigned the post to devote himself to practice. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Nobutsuna,* Dr. Lit. (Japan), poet, Mem. of Imperial Academy, Lect. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in '72 in Ise; grad. from Lit. Coll., Imp.

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Tokyo Univ. in '88. Has written a Japanese anthology of poems. Add. Komagome Nishikatamachi, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Shinshiro*, Dir. of the 1st Bank, Tokyo Marine Ins., Tomei Fire and Marine Ins. Cos., etc., ex-Pres. of 20th Bank which was amalgamated with the 1st Bank; b. '48 in Tokyo, is elder brother of Y. Sasaki mentioned below. Add. Nishiogawach, Kanda, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Yunosuke*, Pres. of the 1st Bank, Vice-Chairman of Tokyo Bankers' Association, Chairman of Shibusawa Warehouse Co., etc., b. '54 in Tokyo; entered the service of the 1st Bank in '74 and promoted to Mng. and Dir. of the Bank '96. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Zenjiro*, chief technical official of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, and Chief of Manufacturing section, was b. in '64 in Ehime; grad. Imperial Agricultural College, Tokyo in '80. Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Sasano, *Otojiro*, Manager of the Fujita Firm. b. '66 at Odawara, Prof. 1st High School '90; translator at Foreign Office '95; Interpreter at Legation Siam, Holland, Germay; promoted to 1st. Secy. of Embassy '06; Private Secy. to the Foreign Minister '08; attached to the Embassy at Rome, '11, then at Berlin until the outbreak of the War, '14. Retired from the Govt. service and entered the Fujita Firm '16. Add. Fujita Firm, Osaka.

Sato, *Aimaro*, ex-Ambassador to U.S.A. '16–18; b. '57 at Hirosaki; grad. at an American univ. '81 and Legation Sec. unattached and Chief of the Telegraph Section the same year; Sec. at Washington, '87; transferred to London. '91; Chief of Telegraph and Translation Sections, '93; 1st Class Sec. at Paris '96 and next at Berlin; Min. Res. to Mexico '00; recalled home in '02 and ordered to attend duty at the Head Office; had charge of the special correspondence business during the Russo-Japanese War and was on the suite of the Peace Plenip. at Portsmouth '05; Minister to Holland '06; attended 2nd Peace Conference at the Hague '07 and Opium Conference at the Hague '11; transferred to Austro-Hungarian Embassy with additional post of Swiss Legation in '14 and soon after called home owing to the outbreak of the War. Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Sato, *Sankichi*, M.D., Mem. Acad. of Japan, Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '87, and Dir. of its Hospital; b. '57 in Gifu-ken. At first he learned mineralogy at the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko, but afterward took to Medicine which he finished in '82; was sent to Germany for study '83 87 to be appointed Prof. at his alma mater on his return. Add. Sarugakucho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Sato, *Shizuko*, See Baron Susumu Sato.

Sato, *Shosuke*, D. Agr. (Japan), Ph. D., Pres. of the Hokkaido Univ. (Sapporo); b. '55 at Hanamaki, Iwate-ken; grad. from the then existing Foreign Language School '76, and the Sapporo Agr. Col. '80; further studied agri. economy at Johns Hopkins and in Germany, '82–87, and was appointed Professor in the Sapporo Col. on returning home; its President, '94; American exchange Prof. '14. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Sato, *Susumu*. Baron (cr. '07), M.D., Pres. of the Juntendo Hospital in Tokyo, b. '45; studied medicine in Germany, and was the Presiding Sur-

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geon of the Hiroshima Military Hospital at the time of the Japan-China War and undertook the operation on Li Hungchang, the late worldfamed Chinese statesman, when he was shot by a fanatic while staying at Shimonoseki as Peace Envoy in '95. The Dr. supervised the Hiroshima Mil. Hospital in the Russo-Japanese War. Mrs. Shizuko Sato is the Principal and Founder of Girls' Art School, Tokyo; b. '51. Add. Kami Komagome, Sugamo, near Tokyo.

Sawayanagi, *Masataro*, D. Litt., Mem. of House of Peers; b. '66 in Nagano-ken; graduated Coll. Lit. Imp. Tokyo, Univ., '88; Secretary of the Dep't of Education '90, to combine post of Personal Secretary to the Minister the following year; Dir. of the Hongwan-ji Middle School, '93-95; next that of Gumma Middle School; Dir. of the 2nd (Sendai) High School, '97; transferred to post of Director of the 1st (Tokyo) High School; then to be Dir. of the Ordinary Education Bureau; attended the World's Oriental Conference held at Berlin, '02. He proceeded to London Apr. '06 to deliver a course of lectures on Japanese education at the London University, but had to return home in hurry before commencing the lectures to be appointed Vice-Minister in '07, resigned in '08, Acting Pres. of Higher Com. School, Tokyo, '09; Pres. of North-Eastern Univ. '10-13; Pres. of Imp. Kyoto Univ. '13-14. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Seino, *Chotaro*, ex-Governor of Hyogo-ken, b. '69 in Takamatsu, grad. in '95 from Law Coll. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., then began his official career in the Home Office, and in local offices and as Sec. of the Home Office, attended the International Census Conference held in Brussels '03; Governor of Akita-ken '08; Director of the South Manchuria R'ly Co. '08-13. Add. No. 121 Tozuka Shimizugawa, Toyotama-gun, Tokyo.

Seki, *Hajime*, D.C.L. (Japan), Deputy Mayor of Osaka; was b. in '73 in Tokyo; grad. from the Higher Com. School in '93; further studied in Europe '98-01, communications being his specialty; was Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Com. School, School Inspector of the Department of Education; present office in '14. Add. Osaka.

Seki, *Kazutomo*, M.P. and ex-Par. Secy. of Justice Office, and Per. Secy. to Home Minister; b. '70 in Chiba-ken; grad. Tokyo Semmon Gakko (present Waseda Univ.) '95 and took to journalism; studied again 5 yrs. English in Tokyo, further law and politics at Yale and Princeton, U.S.A.; Ed. of *Yorozu* and Tokyo *Mainichi*; elected M.P. twice, '12 and '15; one of Jap. representatives at International Parliamentary Conference, at the Hague, '13; entered Okuma Cabinet as Per. Secy. '14, Par. Secy. '15. Add. Uchiyamashitacho, Koj., Tokyo.

Seki, *Naohiko*, lawyer, M.P. for Tokyo and ex-Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives; b. '57 at Wakayama city; grad. law at Imp. Univ. Tokyo, '83; Editor of the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi*; Mem. of Tokyo City Assembly; repeatedly elected M.P. since '90, and occupied the post of deputy speaker of the Lower House in 29-35 sessions. Add. Minami-Kinrokucho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Semba, *Taro*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Com. of the 1st Division, b. '55 in Aichi; Sub-Lieut. (Infantry) in '78, entered the Staff College and further studied in Germany '90-93; commanded a brigade in the China-Japan War and in Russia-Japan War; Lieut.-Gen. in '10, after having been a Sectional Director for several years in the General Staff; Com. of 17th Div. '10, of 3rd Div. '14, of 1st Div. '15. Add. Ichigaya, Tokyo.

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Senga, *Tsurutaro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Dr. Jur. (Berlin), Prof. of International Law at Imp. Univ, Kyoto; was b. in 1857 in Okayama. Studied in Germany '84-99, first German literature and then law, both at Berlin University. He was sent by Government in 1900 to Europe and U.S.A on investigation. Among others he wrote Principles of International Law and Consular-Gerichtsbarkeit. Add. Kyoto Imp. University.

Sengoku, *Masakata*, Viscount, Member of House of Peers; was b. in 1843 in Tajima where his house formerly held a daimiate fief; was Chamberlain in 1875-80; Secretary of the Home Office '82-85. Add. Kamiya-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Sengoku, *Mitsuru*, D. Eng., M.P. for Kochi-ken; b. in Tajima '57; a pioneer grad. of Engineering, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '79; was long connected with the Gov. R'ly as its sectional chief. Pres. of the Kyushu Rl'y Co. till its nationalization in '11, promoted Hydro-Elec. Co. '11; toured through Europe '11-12; Pres. of Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Co, '12-14; Pres. of Imp. Gov. Rlys. '14-15. Add. Fujimi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Seshita, *Kiyomichi*, D.C.L., Barrister, b. '65 in Sado; graduated from the now defunct English Law School '88; went over to America to further his studies taking the degree of D.C.L. at the Columbia and Catholic University 1904; passed the Barristers' examination '08 and became lawyer, the next year. Add. No. 16 2-chome, Imagawa-koji, Kanda.

Seshita, *Kiyoshi*, Mng.-Dir of the Mitsubishi Bank, b. '74, Nagano-ken; grad. from the Accountant's School formerly attached to Tokyo Higher Commercial School '93; entering Mitsubishi was promoted to Sub-Manager and Manager of its branches at Osaka and Kobe; present post March '17; made a tour through Europe and America to inspect banking business '08-'10. Add. No. 48 Takanawa-Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Seto, *Koki*, Dir. of the Tokyo High School since '13; was b. in '69 in Kochi; grad. from the Coll. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '95, and then filled posts of School Inspector in Dept. of Education, Prof. at present school and Dir. of Nagasaki Higher Commercial Sch. Add. Wakamatsu-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Setsuda, *Hikosuke*, wine dealer, b. '48 in Tokyo; made much profit by selling spirituous liquors just after return of tranquillity in the earlier part of the Meiji era. Add. Minami-Shimbori, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Sewaki, *Toshio*, M.D., L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. St. Thomas Hospital College, England; b. '64 in Kagoshima; finished the Medical School at Osaka, '85; further prosecuted studies at St. Thomas Hospital and Brompton, '86-90, returning home in '90, and the following year was made chief doctor of Tokyo Hospital; is Director of Takanawa Hospital and Prof. at the Tokyo Charity Hospital. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Shiba, *Chuzaburo*, Baron, D. Eng., Prof. of Shipbuilding at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and consulting engineer to the Kawasaki Dockyard; b. in Kaga in '72; graduated from the University in '95, and afterward studied at the Central Technical College, London, and also at Humphrey, and Tennant's Works and finally at Berlin; undertook the designing of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's sister steamers, *Tenyō* and *Chiyō*. Add. Akebono-cho, Komagome, Tokyo.

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Shiba, *Goro*, **Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 12th Division, holder of 2nd Golden Kite**; b. '58 in Aizu, 5th son of a retainer of the clan; entered the Mil. Prep. School '73; Cadet School, '77; Sub-Lieut. '79; was an attaché to the Legation at London, and then at Peking, and took distinguished part as Major (Art.) in the Japan-China War and in connection with the memorable siege of the foreign dip. corps at Peking by the Boxers '00 he became widely celebrated; Com. of 1st Brig. Art. '09-12 and 1st Brigade Heavy Artillery '12 13. Add. Head'ters, 12th Army Division, Kokura.

Shiba, *Junrokuro*, **ex-Dir. of Shrine Bureau, Home Office, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall** (nom. '15); b. '61 in Kanazawa; grad. Law Coll. of Tokyo Univ. '83, studied at Berlin till '88, Prof. at his alma mater on his return home; appointed Councillor to the Legislation Bureau '89; Dir. of Religion Bur. '98–15. Add. Shio-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Shiba, *Shiro*, **author, M.P., ex-Parliamentary Secy. to Foreign Office, elder brother of Gen. G. Shiba**; b. at Aizu '52; studied in America, and in '86 was appointed Personal Secretary to the Minister of Agr. and Com. of the time (Visc. Tani) with whom he travelled through Europe and America on official business; resigned office next year with his chief and published a political novel written in highly polished Sinico-Japanese, and it had a wide circulation; arrested on the charge of complicity in the Korean Queen assassination affair in '95, to be acquitted on examination; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shibata, *Kamon*, **Mem., House of Peers, ex-Min. of Education '12 13**; b. '61 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; appointed Councillor, Home Office '86; Secretary of the Cabinet '89; Dir. Local Adm. Bureau, Home Office, '95; Chief Sec. of the Cabinet in the Katsura Ministry '01-05; reappointed to the post in '01; then elevated to the President of Colonial Board in '11; Min. Education in Dec., '12. Add. Naka-Bokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shibayama, *Yahachi*, Baron (cr. '07), Adm. (ret), b. '50 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. of the Navy, '74; Rear-Adm. and Com. Saseho Adm'ty at the time of the Japan-China War and was rewarded for his service with 3rd Class Golden Kite; Vice-Adm. '97 and was Com. of Kure Adm'ty during '04-05 War and was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite, transferred to be Com. of Port Arthur '05; raised to full Adm., '06 and placed on retired list. Add. Kami-Bokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shibusawa, *Ei-ichi*, Baron (cr. '00), Founder of 1st Bank and Tokyo Savings Bank and for long President of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Chief of Committee of Tokyo Bankers' Association, etc. but recently retired from practical work retaining the post of Dir. of Municipal Orphanage of Tokyo, etc., b. '40 in Saitama-ken, is a Nestor of our business circles. Took service under the Tokugawa in its declining days and visited Europe, '67-68 in company of a Tokugawa Prince; appointed a high official in the Treasury on establishment of the Imperial Government, but left it '73 with the then Vice-Minister of the Dep't (the late Marquis Inouye) in consequence of his opposition to the policy of the Minister. From that time to his retirement the subject of this sketch consistently kept aloof from Gov. service, though very frequently the chair of Finance has been offered to him. Founded the 1st Bank (Dai-ichi Ginko), a pioneer of national bank in '73; was the chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce from its inauguration till spring of '15 when he resigned on

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account of ill-health. Toured in Europe and America in '02; again in U.S.A. in '10, and also in '15. Add. Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Shibuya, *Ariaki*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '14), Dir. of the Imp. Mews, ex-Insp. of Com. Mil. Education Board, b. '56 in Wakayama; appointed Sub-Lieut. of Cavalry '79, entered Military Staff Col. in '84; served for years as Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince, etc.; Lieut.-Gen. '08. Add. Gazembo, Azabu, Tokyo.

Shida, *Kotaro*, D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Prof. Tokyo Higher Commercial School, b. '68 in Chiba Prefecture; grad. '94 from Law Col. of Imp. Univ., and further studied in its post-grad. course, being at the same time Professor in the Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. in '97, sent to Germany '98-01 to study Com. Law; Prof. at Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '06; once special mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; engaged by the Chinese Govt. as Prof. and Adviser to compile Com. and Civ. Law '08-12. Now in the Yasuda Family corpoiation. Add. Kobinatadai, Koish., Tokyo.

Shidate, *Tetsutaro*, ex-Gov. of the Ind. Bank of Japan, was b. '64 in Shimane; grad. from Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '80; served at the Bank of Japan till '89; entered the Kyushu Railway '00; Sumitomo Bank '01-10; joined the editorial staff of the Osaka *Mainichi* '11-12; Ind. Bank '13-18. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Shidehara, *Kijuro*, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. b. in '72 in Kawachi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '95 and served in Agr. and Com. Dept.; élève-Consul at Chemulpo '99; transferred to London, Antwerp, &c.; Sec. of Head Office '11 and Embassy Councillor at Washington in May '12; Minister at the Hague '14-15: present post in '15. Add. Foreign Office.

Shiga, *Shigetaka*, ex-M.P., journalist, traveller, author, and Prof. Waseda Univ.; b. '63 at Okazaki; grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84; was once a school teacher and then visited the South Seas, '86, on board a naval training ship and his "Affairs in the South Seas" acquired a wide reputation for its charming style; joined the Progressionists '95; appointed Dir. Forestry Bureau, '97; Chief Councillor of Foreign Office, '98; joined the Port Arthur investing army in the '04-05 war, and also the Saghalien commission. Has written a number of works, chiefly geographical; visited South America, Africa and Europe on board cr. *Iyoma*; again America '15. Add. 475 Yoyogi, Tokyo.

Shijo, *Ryuai*, Marquis, of a former courtier family that descended from Fujiwara Kamatari; the present head was b. '80, and is Lieut. of Cavalry. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shimada, *Saburo*, M.P. (Kensei-kai) of unbroken record, Pres. of House of Representatives '15-'17; b. '52 in Tokyo; held a post of Secretary in the Dept. of Edu., which he resigned '81 when Count Okuma left the Government; was long one of the ablest lieutenants of the Count and a prominent member of his party, but afterward he severed connection with it. He joined the Nationalist Party in '10 but left it in '13 and then went over to late Prince Katsura's party. He has written several works of historical interest notably the Life of Grand Councillor Ii; visited America to deliver lectures '11. He played active part in disclosing the Naval Scandal in '14. Add. Nakarokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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Shimamura, *Hayao,* Baron (cr. '16). Adm., Chief of General Naval Staff, Mem. of Admirals' Council since '11; b. in Kochi-ken '58; Midshipman, '81; sent abroad for study in England and Italy '88-89; staff officer on board the flag-ship *Matsushima,* in the Japan-China War when he was slightly wounded; Commander soon after and attached to the Naval Board; Prof. at the Naval Staff Coll. '96; attaché to the Japanese Legation at Rome '96; attached to the Naval Board on returning home the same year; Capt. '99; was Commander of the *Suma,* and Chief Staff of the Standing Squadron in the Boxer Trouble '00; attached to the Naval Board and also Prof. at the Coll. on returning home; Rear-Adm. in '02; was Chief Staff to Adm. Togo in Russo-Japanese War; Vice-Adm. '07 and Pres. of Staff Coll. '07-09; attended The Hague Peace Conference held '07; Commander of the Saseho Adm. '09-14; Com. of the Squadron that attended King George's Coronation Ceremony; promoted Adm. '15. Add. Aoyama-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Shimazu, *Tadashige,* Prince, formerly of the great House of Satsuma, with a fief of 700,000 *koku,* and 30th head of the line which was founded in 12th century; his predecessor Seihin and uncle Hisamitsu did much for rehabilitating the Imperial power. The present head was b. '86 and is Lieutenant of Navy. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shimizu, *Cho,* D.C.L. (Japan), Judge of Adm. Litigation; b. '68 in Kanagawa; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94; Secretary of the Home Office and Prof. at the Peers' School and studied in Germany and Austria '98-99. Add. Aizumicho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Shimizu, *Ichiro,* President of the Appeal Court at Sendai, b. in '58 in Kaga; grad. the former Law College under control of Justice Dept. '84, and has since sat on the Bench in which he was Judge at the Supreme Court, President of Kobe District Court, etc. Add. Appeal Court, Sendai.

Shimoda, *Utako,* Mad., one of the foremost bluestockings and educationalists; a Court maid of honour when about 16 years old, and again after the death of her husband. On the founding of the Peeress' School she was appointed an instructor, subsequently combining the executive duty of Lady Steward of the School; resigned in Nov. '07 and has since devoted herself chiefly to a private female school she founded about '99. She visited Europe '93-95, and is perhaps the only Japanese lady who was received by Queen Victoria of England in audience in Japanese costume. Add. Kitamachi, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Shimogo, *Denbei,* ex-Member of the House of Peers, Pres. of the Jinju Life Ins. Co.; b. '72, at Nagahama, Shiga-ken; studied in the Keiōgijuku; made an inspection tour in Europe and America '00; has interests in many companies. Add. Mita Koyamacho, Tokyo.

Shimomura, *Ko,* Dir. of Civil Administration Bureau, Formosa (app. '15), b. '75, eldest son of late Fusajiro Shimomura; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo '98, and was long connected with the postal service as Dir., Postal Money Order and Savings Bureau. Add. Taipeh, Formosa.

Shimo-oka, *Chuji,* M.P., ex-Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, b. '70 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95; was appointed Secretary of Justice Dep't and of Legislative Bureau; Gov. of Akita-ken '05-08; Director of Agr. Bureau '08; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. '12-13; Chief

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Sec. of the Cabinet '13-14; appointed Vice-Min. of Home Affairs '14-15; Parliamentary Sec. to the same Dept. July—Aug., '15. Add. Yakoji, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Shin, *Keita*, D. Eng., Naval Architect, ex-Mng. of the Ishikawajima Ship-buiding Co.; was b. '64 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. about '86 and soon entered the said Co. He established his office in '11 representing some General Loco. Works, &c. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Shinjo, *Yoshio*, Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Electric Co., b. '73 at Iwakuni-machi, Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from the Coll. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; middle school teacher for a time; entered the present Co. in '99 as Chief Eng.; Dir. of the same '14, and then the present post June '18. Add. Shirokane-Sankocho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Shiohara, *Matasaku*, Mng.-Dir. of Sankyo Kabushiki-Kaisha, was b. in Yokohama in '96, and studied at the Yokohama Commercial School and the Yokohama English and Japanese Language School; started drug business in '99; went to America to study drug business. He began importing drugs, chemicals, etc., and incorporated his firm in '07 as partnership Co. under the name of Sankyo Goshi-Kaisha, which in '13 was consolidated into a joint stock Co., Mr. Shiohara acting as Mng.-Dir. Add. Iigurakata-machi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Shiozawa, *Shōtei*, Ph. D., D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at the Waseda Univ.; was b. in '74 at Mito; grad. from Waseda in '95, from Wisconsin '00, and further studied at Berlin and Halle '01-2, his speciality being political economy. Add. Yami, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Shiraishi, *Motojiro*, Dir. of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Dir. of Hinode Life Ins. Co. etc. b. '57 in Niigata-ken. Early grad. from Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Toyo Kisen Kaisha to be elevated to the present post. He founded the Nippon Steel Tube Mfg. Co. which he presides. Add. Mitakouncho, Tokyo.

Shiraiwa, *Ryuhei*, Mng.-Dir. of the Tōa Industrial Co., and Dir. of the Nisshin (Japan-China) S.S. Co., b. '70 in Mimasaka; studied at Nisshin Boeki Kenkyujo (Japan-China Trading Institute), Shanghai; attached to the Imperial Headquarters as Military Interpreter in the '94-'95 War. Add. No. 17, 5-chome, Hirakawacho, Koji., Tokyo.

Shirani, *Takeshi*, Pres. Imp. Iron Foundry (app. 1918), ex-Dir. Colonial Bureau '16-18, ex-Civil Governor of Kwantung '08-17; b. '63 in Fukuoka; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '90; appointed at the Home Office in which he held post of Councillor, Section Chief and finally Dir. of Temple and Shrine Affairs Bureau '02, also serving for some years at the Hokkaido Office, and also at the Edu. Dep't. Transferred to Gov. of Tochigi-ken, '03; Dir., Ordinary Education Bureau, '06-08. Add. Yawata, Kyushu.

Shiratori, *Kurakichi*, historian, D. Litt. (Japan), tutor to the Crown Prince, and Prof. at the Peers' School; was b. '65 in Chiba; grad. in '99 from Lit. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., further studied in Germany and Hungary '00-05, and is an authority on Mongolian dynasties and allied subjects. Add. Shimo-Ochiai, suburb of Tokyo.

Shiroyama, *Shosai*, master "makiye" artist, Grand Prize recipient at Paris and St. Louis, ex-Prof. of Fine Art Academy; b. '53 in Tokyo; first

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studied inlaying but subsequently took to "makiye"; was ordered in '87 to make makiye-frame for mirror in the Empress' chamber; organized the Japan Lacquer Art Society with some others '90, and was appointed Prof. of the Academy the following year, resigning the post '01. He is specially famous for "level polish makiye," and has frequently received orders from the Imperial Court. Add. Kobiki-cho Itchome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Shisa, *Suguru,* Paymaster-General, Chief of Naval Account Bureau; b. '64 in Nagasaki-ken; Dir. of Paymasters' school and Chief Accountant of Saseho Admiralty before transferred to present post in '12. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Shito, *Akira,* ex-Chief of Silk Conditioning House, at Yokohama, b. '60 in Kumamoto; grad. '85 from Komaba Agr. Col. and was in the service of Prefectural Offices and Department of Agr. and Com. as agriculturist, having been Chief of the Silk Conditioning House till '10, then commercial agent in New York; again Chief of the House '12–'18. Add. Nishitobe, Yokohama.

Sho, *Seijiro,* Mng. of the Mitsubishi Firm, was b. '62 in Nagasaki; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84; studied in U.S.A.; and has since been connected with the Firm. Add. Kobinata Suido-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Sho, *Ten,* Marquis, of the "princely house" of Luchu; b. '64. Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Shoda, *Heigoro,* Pres. of Meiji Life, Dir. of Meiji. Fire, Tokyo Marine Ins. Cos., etc., b. '45 in Oita-ken; was one of the most trusted confidents of the late Mr. Fukuzawa, Japan's greatest educationalist, and was one of his assist.-teacher in the inception stage of his famous institution, Keiogijuku. Then entered the Mitsubishi Firm soon after its creation and has done much in building it up to the present greatness; had charge of the Nagasaki Dockyard owned by the Firm for long while. Add. Hayashi-cho, Koishi., Tokyo.

Shoda, *Kazue,* ex-Min. of Finance, '16–'18, Crown Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '14); b. '69 in Ehime-ken; graduated from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '95; passed the higher civil service examination in the following year; inspector of taxation affairs '07; promoted to the Dir. Finance Bureau, Treasury in '07; Vice-Minister in '11–14, having been in the meanwhile Chief of Hakodate Customs House, Sec. at the head Office, etc., Pres. of Chosen Bank in '15, promoted to Vice-Minister Oct. '16, full Min. same year. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Shoda, *Tei-ichiro,* Mng.-Dir. of the Japan-China Milling Co., b. in Gumma-ken '70; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '91; engaged in soye mfg. for years; founded the Tatebayashi Flour Mill; was elected the Mng. Dir., when the Co. was amalgamated with the present Co. in March '07. Add. No. 22, 1-chome, Kobinatadaimachi, Koishikawa Tokyo.

Simla, *Gentaro,* Gov. of Japan Hypothec Bank since '12; was born in '67 in Yamanashi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89 and entered Agr. and Com. Dept.; Councillor '93; Sectional Chief in '97; Vice-Gov. of the Hypothec Bank '02–12; travelled through Europe and America for inspection of business '99–01. Add. Kanetomicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

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Soda, *Kiichiro,* D.C.L. (Japan), Dr. der Statz Wischenschaft, Lecturer of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and Pres. of Soda Bank, b. '81 in Yokohama; eldest son of the late Soda Kinsaku, banker; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School with honor '02, and went through its post-graduate course; further studied for nine years in Germany, England and France. His essays on "Money and Value" and "Economial Method and its Logical Character" both in German, won him doctorate; returned home '13 to take up the present posts. Add. Soda Bank, Yokohama.

Soe—. =Soye—

Soga, *Sukenori,* Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, ex-President of nationalized Nippon Railway Co., and Mem. House of Peers '91-15; b. '43 in Saga-ken; early entered the Imp. Army; took distinguished part as Commander of Brigade on the occasion of Civil War of '77; was subsequently a Divisional Commander at various places; held for a while, the post of Vice-Chief of the General Staff; retired from active service about '87, was once chief military tutor and Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Soma, *Hanji,* M.A., Pres. of Meiji Sugar Co., Formosa, was b. '69 at Inuyama; non-commissioned officer '85-90; studied at the Tokyo Higher Technical School; then Berlin and Michigan, devoting himself to chemical researches about sugar; taught at his alma mater '03-04; chemist to Formosan Government-Gen.; Dir. of the present Co. which was established '06. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Soma, *Nagatane,* Dir. of Yokohama Specie Bank, Prof. of the Senshu Univ.; b. '50 in Hikone, Omi; sent to America to study Laws and Economics at Yale Univ. as early as 71; established the Senshu Gakko (now Univ.) in conjunction with Dr. Visc. Tajiri and Baron Megata on his return home in '79, entered Yokohama Specie Bank, and was Pres. for about ten years till '09. Was granted 3rd Grade of Merit for his service in the Russo-Japanese War. Add. Shimo-Tozuka, near Tokyo.

Sone, *Tatsuzo,* architect, D. Eng., b. '55 in Karatsu, grad. architecture '80 in the defunct Govt' Eng. College; was architect to the Kure Admiralty for some years, architect of the Mitsubishi Firm '90-07 and undertook building a number of brick houses in the extensive open space which the firm owns near the Imperial Palace, Tokyo; started business on his own account in '07. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Sonoda, *Kokichi,* Baron (cr. Nov. '18), banker, Dir. of 15th Bank, Yokohama Specie Bank, and of Anglo-Japanese Hydro-Electric Co., etc., b. '48 in Satsuma, and adopted into the family; entered the Kaisei Gakko (present Imp. Tokyo Univ.) '69, first as student, then appointed Assist.; removed to the Foreign Office as clerk. '71; dispatched to England, '74 as Jap. Exhibition Commissioner and subsequently appointed attache to the Legation; Personal Secretary to the Foreign Minister '79; Jap. Consul in London. '82-90; elected Pres. of Yokohama Specie Bank. '90; dispatched to London to bring home the indemnity from China, '96; transferred to Pres. of 15th Bank '99-15. Add; Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

Sonoda, *Yasukata,* Baron (cr. '97), ex-Governor of Hokkaido '98-06, and ex-Councillor of Court, b. '50 in Satsuma. Was long connected with the Police affairs, having held the post of Police-Insp. of Tokyo twice Add. Dai-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

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Soyeda, *Juichi,* D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Pres. of Imp. Gov. Rlys, b. '63 in Fukuoka-ken; reputed as a prodigy of genius when a child on account of his precocious talent; grad. from Pol. Economy of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '84; further prosecuted his studies at Cambridge, England, Heidelberg, to be appointed a Councillor of the Treasury on his return home, '87; was promoted to post of Vice-Ministership at the time of Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; appointed Pres. of the Bank of Formosa, '99 when the bank was inaugurated; removed to the chairman of the Organization Com. of the Japan Ind. Bank and appointed its President on its being formally started '02; retired from the post in '12; and visited U.S.A. in connection with anti-Japanese agitation in '13. Has taken active part in the introduction of foreign capital; President of Imp. Gov't Railways in '15–16. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

Soyejima, *Michimasa,* 2nd Count (1st Count *Taneomi,* d. '05 rendered distinguished service for the Restoration); b. in '71 and was educated at the Peers' School, then at Leeds and Cambridge, England, where he studied history under Prof. Seeley, class '95. Add. Omotecho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Suda, *Toshinobu,* D.E. (Japan), Dir. of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. in '56 in Hyuga; grad. from defunct Gov. Engineering Coll. in '81; after a short service in the Gov't he entered the present Co. Add. Shio-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Sugawara, *Michitaka,* mem. House of Peers (nom. '16). Mng.-Dir. of the Japan-American Trust Co., b. '69 in Miyagi-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96, and entered the service of the Treasury; after holding post of Dir. of Revenue of Customs Office, at Hakodate, Kobe, etc., promoted to Councillor in '04 then Dir. Tax. Bureau; Vice-Min. Finance '15–16; took active part in promoting the Trust. Add. Kagocho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Sugi, *Magoshichiro,* Viscount (cr. '87), Privy Councillor; b. '35 in Choshu; took active part in the work of the Restoration, and was subsequently in the Imperial Court before he was appointed Privy Councillor, '97. Add. Hirakawacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Sugimura, *Kotaro,* journalist and author, on the staff of the Tokyo *Asahi,* b. '72 in Wakayama; was school teacher and translator, U.S. Embassy, before he entered *Asahi* in '04; travelled several times in the West. Has written a number of books. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Sugimura, *Toraichi,* ex-Ambassador at Berlin, b. '57 at Kanazawa; took service at Justice Dep't '57; removed to the Foreign Office '85; Secretary of the Legation at Rome, '87; removed to Paris, 91, to Petrograd, '92; to Vienna, '94-99; again to Mexico, '02-06; Minister to Sweden, '06–11; to Germany, '11–14. Add. Foreign Office.

Sugino, *Kisei,* Broker of Tokyo Stock Exchange, Mng. Dir. of Yamaichi & Co.; b. in '70, in Hirosaki, Aomori-ken; grad. '89 from the Banking Training Course attached to Treasury and entered the Bank of Japan; Mng.-Dir. of Nagoya Ginko L'td. 1901; and came up to Tokyo after 1904–5 War and entered Koike & Co. as its manager and on its voluntary winding up April, '17 created present concern. Add. Office No. 3 Kabuto-cho, Tokyo; resid. No. 816 Sendagaya, suburb of Tokyo.

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Sugita, *Tei-ichi,* Mem. of House of Peers, leader of *Seiyukai;* b. '51 in Fukui-ken; is one of the dwindling old Liberals who struggled long for the cause of freedom by sacrificing personal interest and comfort; appointed Gov. of Hokkaido in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; was Vice-Pres. of House of Rep. in '09–08; nom. Crown Mem. of House of Peers in '12. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Sugiura, *Shigetake,* educationist, tutor of Crown Prince and Principal of Nippon Middle School, b. '55 in Shiga-ken; studied at the pioneer of Imp. Tokyo Univ. '70-76, at Owens Coll, Manchester '76-80 chemistry under Roscoe; was afterward Principal of the University Preparatory School, Dir. of Special Edu. Bureau; M.P. in the 1st session; tutor to Crown Prince '14. Add. Hisakata-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Sumitomo, *Kichizaemon,* Baron (cr. '11), Pres. of Sumitomo Bank, Osaka; b. '64 at Kyoto, represents one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan; is a younger brother of Marquises Tokudaiji and Saionji, and adopted by the family; once sat in the House of Peers as representative for the highest tax-payers of Osaka. The family runs the Sumitomo Bank, copper mining and melting and also colliery Add. Chausuyama, Tennoji, Osaka.

Suyematsu, *Kencho,* Viscount (cr. Baron '95, and Visc. '07), Dr. Lit. (Japan), Privy Councillor; b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; began public career as writer on the staff of the *Nichi Nichi;* appointed Chancellor of the Legation at London, where he turned his leisure fully to advantage by attending lectures; returned M.P. from his district, '90-95; Dir. of the Legislative Bureau, '92-95; Minister of Communications in the Ito Cabinet, '98; Minister for the Interior, '00-01 in the Seiyukai Ministry; non-official agent in England during the '04-5 war; appointed Privy Councillor, '06. Is a son-in-law of the late Prince Ito whose eldest daughter is Viscountess Suyematsu; had for a time charge of the education of the Crown Prince of Korea when the latter first arrived in Tokyo in '07. Wrote "Risen Sun Empire," "Japanese Fantasies," etc. Add. Nishinokubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

Suyenobu, *Dosei,* Pres. Tokyo Marine Ins., Meiji Life Ins. Cos., and of several other important concerns; b. '55 in Kochi-ken and was among the first batch of graduates of the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and has ever since devoted himself to business. Add. Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Jubi,* barrister, was b. at Kambe, Ise, '54; grad. '81, Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., connected with the Peers' School till '85; transferred to the Foreign Office and was Consul in Korea and Hongkong. Resigned in '89 and opened law office in Tokyo. Joined the Liberals; was returned from his native place in the 7th and 8th general elections, and held post of Vice-Min. of Home Office at the time of the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Cabinet in '98. Add. Zaimokucho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Kantaro,* Rear-Adm. ex-Vice-Min. of Navy; b. '65 in Chiba-ken; grad. Naval Academy, Lieut.-Commander, '98; Commander, '02; Capt. '03; once Dir. of Torpedo School. Decorations are 3rd Order of R.S., 4th Order of S.T., 3rd Class G.K. Present post in '14; also combines a post in the Admirals' Council. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Kisaburo,* D.C.L. (Japan), Vice-Min. of Justice; b. in Kanagawa-ken '67; grad. Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '91, and has

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sat on the bench since '95; meanwhile occupying the posts of Chief Judge at Tokyo District Court, Dir. Legal Aff. Bur., etc., was dispatched abroad in '08 on a tour of inspection; app. to present post in '14. Also holds a chair in Waseda University, teaching Civil Law. Add. Yamabushi-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Konosuke*, D.M., Surgeon-General of the Navy (ret.); b. '54, in the clan of Tahara; began his career in the Navy first in '83, placed on retired list in '06, established a hospital at Iigura, Tokyo in '11. Add. Iigura Katamachi, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Masaya*, Gen.-Mng., Sumitomo family, Osaka; was b. in Kanazawa '62; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo University, '87; was a Councillor of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. on graduation; then removed to a post of secretary in several local offices, lastly at Osaka; resigned the post and entered the present service about '96. Add. Sumitomo, Osaka.

Suzuki, *Saburosuke*, Dir. of the Japan Chemical Industry Co., and Proprietor of Suzuki Firm, manufacturer and exporter of Iodine, etc.; was b. in Kanagawa-ken '68. He established the former Co. in '06 and was Mng.-Dir. till May, '09 which he resigned at his own convenience and became a Director. He is sole agent for "Ajinomoto" (cooking powder) which has been patented at home and abroad. Add. Atagocho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Shigemichi*, Naval Surgeon-Gen. (ret.), ex-Pres. of the Yokosuka Naval Hospital; was b. '57 at Shiga; Surgeon-Lieut. '97; was once Chief of Medical Dep't of Maidzuru Admiralty; promoted to the present rank of Surgeon-Gen. in '05 and reserve list in '12. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Sobei*, President of the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and leading banker and businessman in that city, was b. in '56 in a house noted as a wholesale dealer in lumber; has sat in the House of Representatives for a long while. Add. Nagoya.

Suzuki, *Umeshiro*, M.P. for Tokyo, Dir. of Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., and Japan Colonization Co., etc.; b. '62 in Nagano-ken; grad. from the Keiogijuku '85 and after having been connected with the *Jiji*, turned to business. Add. Yobancho, Tokyo.

Tachibana, *Koichiro*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 4th Div., in Osaka; b. '61 at Fukuoka; grad. Cadet School '83, Cap. '94, Major '98, Colonel '05, and Adjutant to the War Minister, Maj.-Gen. '09, Chief Staff of the Korean Garrison and Com. of Gendarmerie in Korea in '14; present post in '16. Add. Head'tsrs. 4th Army Div. Osaka.

Tadokoro, *Yoshiharu*, Vice-Minister of Edu., '16-'18, Pres. Osaka Gas Co., b. '71 in Kochi; grad. Law, at Imperial Tokyo Univ. '95; passed the higher civil service examination the following year; Councillor at various local offices and at Edu. Dep't; was in Europe '03-05 to investigate educational administration; Commissioner of Anglo-Japanese Exhibition '10; Dir. General Education Bureau, Dep't of Education, '11-16. Add. Osaka Gas Works.

Tagawa, *Daikichiro*, Ex-M.P., ex-Parl. Secy. of Justice Dept., ex-Deputy-Mayor of Tokyo; b. in '69 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. from the Waseda Semmon Gakko (Now Univ.) in '90; took part in Sino-Japanese

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and Russo-Japanese Wars as interpreter; is a prominent Christian thinker. His imprisonment in '18 on charge of lése majesté for a magazine article startled the public at home and abroad. Add. Kobinatadaimachi, Tokyo.

Tajiri, *Inajiro*, Viscount (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '07), D. C. L. Mem. House of Peers, Mayor of Tokyo ('18), ex-Chief, Board of Audit (02-18); b. Kagoshima '50; grad. from Yale Univ., U. S. A. in '79; Councillor of the Finance Dep't '81; afterward Dir. of Loan and other Bureaux; twice Vice-Minister of Finance, '92-02. He is teaching political economy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and other institutions, and enjoys as great a reputation as a scientist and an executive officer; has written several works on political economy. Add. Kanatomicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Takagi, *Kenkwan*, Baron (cr. '05), M.D., D.S. Hon. (Columbia and Penn.) LL.D. (Durham, Eng.), Mem., House of Peers since '92; b. in Satsuma '49; studied medicine in England; was connected with the Naval Surgery from which he retired '92. He first adopted barley rice-mixed ration in place of rice alone for the Fleet as a preventive against the leg dropsy. On retiring from the service, he with others organized the Tokyo Charity Hospital and also the Tokyo Hospital as his own private enterprise. Visited England and U.S.A. '05-06. Add. Higashi Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Takagi, *Masutaro*, M.P. and barrister, b. in '69 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Hogaku-in in '91; passed the Judge and Procurators' Examination and Barristers' in '95, and has since been practising in Tokyo. Owns and edits a law journal, and is legal adviser to several business establishments. Add. Hon-Shirokane-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Takagi, *Rokuro*, Japanese Representative of Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Mining Co., b. in Miyagi-ken '80; studied in Tokyo Shoko Middle School and entering Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, was despatched to China by the Co. as a commercial student; took part in Boxers' Trouble as Military Interpreter; on the conclusion of the Trouble returned to Mitsui and served at its Branches at Hankow and Shanghai; left the Co. in '11 on the establishment of the Co. Add. No. 18 Nijukkicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Takagi, *Shichigoro*, Proprietor of the Takagi Kaiso-ten, Pres. of the Sanyu-gumi Joint Stock Co. and Auditor of the Nippon Marine Transportation Co., b. at Yokohama; after graduating from the Waseda Business School '06, succeeded his father's business as shipping agent. Add. No. 17 2-chome, Moto-hamacho, Yokohama.

Takahashi, *Kazutomo*, Translator at the Foreign Office, former Editor of the *Japan Times* (Tokyo), Prof. Keio-gijuku Univ.; was b. '62 in Kawagoye; entered Col. of Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo, but left in '86, and proceeded to U. S. A., where he grad. from Michigan State Univ.; attended to business in the States and Canada before he returned home '97 and was connected with the *Japan Times* till '17. Add. Tsunohazu, Tokyo.

Takahashi, *Korekiyo*, Baron (cr. '07), Mem. of House of Peers; b. '54 in Tokyo; sent to America for study, '67; was for several months treated as a slave through the treachery of his knavish American "guardian"; returned home the following year; appointed an official of the Dep't, Agr. and Com., '81; ultimately rising to be Dir., Patent Bureau but

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this post he had to abandon owing to the notorious fraud of a "gold mine" in Peru, he and his freinds who formed a company to exploit, having been victimized by a German swindler. Soon he found a post in the Bank of Japan, promoted to a Director having charge of the western section of Japan; removed to the Yokohama Specie Bank, '95, to be elected its Vice-Pres., '97; elected Vice-Gov., Bank of Japan, then made Pres. once more of the Specie Bank '06, retaining the former post. He was financial agent for raising foreign loans in England and America, and was dispatched abroad twice on the important mission '05 and '06; was Gov. of the Bank of Japan in '11; Minister of Finance '13-14, and again in '18. Add. Omote-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Takahashi, *Sakuye,* D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '16); was b. '65 in Nagano-ken; grad. Politics at Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; legal adviser to Adm. Ito, Commander of the Combined Squadron in the Japan-China War; proceeded to England and France to study International Law '97-01; Prof. at his alma mater on his return home; wrote several works on internat. law. Dir. of Legislative and Pension Bureaux '14-16. Add. Komagome, Akebonocho, Tokyo.

Takahashi, *Shigezumi,* Mng.-Dir. of Fuji Gassed Cotton Mill Co., b. in '73 at Nakatsu, Oita-ken; grad. from Keio '92, and entered business circle, patronized by Mr. Wada Toyoji, present head of the Co. and a leading figure in the spinning business of Japan; present post '15. Add. No. 1 3-chome, Hamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Takahashi, *Torata,* Pres. of the Tokyo Silk & Woolen Fabric Co and Mng.-Dir. of the Teikoku Cold Strage Co., b. '67 at Sendai; grad. from the Senshu Gakko; in Formosan Govt.-General's service '95-'98; entered the Nippon Rly. Co. '98; and remained there till the railway nationalization came into effect; founded in '07 the Cold Storage Co., the pioneer in Japan, took an active part in the establishment of the Tokyo Silk & Woolen Fabric Co. in March '17, and then the Nippon Seimo Co. in March '18, both of which he presides over. Add. No. 862 Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Takahira, *Kogoro,* Baron (cr. '07), ex-Ambassador to Washington; b. '54 in Iwate-ken; began his career as official of the former Public Works Dep't, to be transferred to Foreign Office as translator, '76; Legation Secy. at Washington, '81; removed to Seoul '84; Consul at Shanghai, '87; Secy. at the Head Office, '90; Consul-Gen. at New York, 91, Minister at the Hague, '92; at Rome, '94, to be transferred to Vienna shortly after; appointed Vice-Minister '99; and the following year appointed Min. at Washington where he was Peace Plenipotentiary in '05; relieved of the post in '05, Mem. of House of Peers; Amb. to Rome '07, to Washington '08-09; put on unattached list in '09; was on staff of Prince Fushimi when he visited England '10. Mem. House of Peers, nom. 1917. Add. Naka-Meguro, near Tokyo.

Takaki, *Mizutaro,* B.D., D.D., Pres. of Aoyama Gakuin; was b. '64 in Shizuoka-ken; graduated from Victoria University, Toronoto (95-98). On returning home he taught at Eiwa Gakko, Aoyama Gakuin, etc., besides being a Pastor of the Central Tabernacle, Azabu Methodist Church, etc., and also editing a Christian magazine. He has written "Encyclopaedia of Christian Knowledge," "Life of John Wesley," etc. He toured in Europe and U.S.A. '06-07. Add. Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

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Takakusu, *Junjiro*, M.A. (Oxf.), D. Litt. (Japan), Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. in Bingo '65; entered Oxford '88 and studied Sanskrit; further studied in Germany and returned home '97, to be appointed Prof. at the Tokyo Univ.; Personal Secretary to the Minister of Communications (Viscount Suyematsu); President of Foreign Language School, '00-08; translated several Sanskrit and Pali works. Stayed in London under the Viscount during the Russo-Japanese War; sent abroad '10-12. Add Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Takamatsu, *Toyokichi*, D. Eng., Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo, Dir. of State Industrial Laboratory, Special Mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. '55 in Tokyo, grad. course of Chemistry at the Imp. Univ., in '78; further studied at Owens Coll., Manchester, and at Berlin Univ., returning home in '82; held chair of applied chemistry at his alma mater and other institutions before he retired from official career in '05; the Pres. of Tokyo Gas Co. '05-15. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo

Takamine *Jokichi*, D. Eng. and D. Phar. (Japan), inventor of "Taka Diastase," "Adorinalin," etc.; b. in '53 in Kaga; completed Applied Chemistry at the former Engineering Col. in '79; sent to England to prosecute further studies, returning home '81 and appointed chemist to Dep't of Agr. and Com., where he did much to improve *sake* brewing and indigo making. Attended World's Fair at New Orleans in '84 as Japanese Commissioner, and since then he has settled in U.S.A. where he married a daughter of a well-known druggist in Chicago and a relative of Henry George. He invented a powerful alcoholic ferment; established the Takamine Ferment Co. in Chicago. Add c/o Japan Club, New York.

Takamura, *Ko-un*, master-artist in wood carving, Prof. in Gov. Fine Art Academy; b. '52 in Tokyo; studied under Takamura To-un, a celebrated Buddhist image carver in Tokyo who died '79; undertook wood-model for the bronze image of Nanko elected in front of the Imp. Palace and of the Great Saigo at Uyeno Park. Won Gold medal at the Paris Fair '00 and has frequently been honoured to carve in presence of Their Majesties. Art Commissioner to Imp. Household. Add. Komagome Hayashicho, Tokyo.

Takarabe, *Hyo*, Vice-Adm., Com. Saseho Admiralty since '18 and mem. of Admirals' Council, b. '67 in Hyuga; graduated from the Naval Cadet School '90; was on staff at the headquarters in the '94-95 and '04-05 wars; Capt. '95, Rear-Adm. '09 Vice-Adm. '13; Vice-Min. of Navy, '13-14. Put on waiting list for a while in connection with the Naval Scandal in '14; Com. of 3rd Squadron early in '15 and transferred to Com. of Port Arthur Naval Station '15-6. Add. Saseho.

Takasaki, *Chika-aki*, Mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall, and Pres. of the Iron Works at Muroran; b. '53 in Kagoshima and was one of those who were roughly treated as spies by the Kagoshima rebels in '77 and narrowly escaped death. Subsequently served as Chief Police Inspector at various districts, then Provincial Governor of Osaka, Nagano, Okayama etc.; also Bureau Director at the Home Office; Mem. of House of Peers in '11. Add. Tennoji, Osaka.

Takashima, *Kikujiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Oji Paper Mill since Jan. '14; b. '75 in Fukuoka-ken; on grad from the Tokyo Higher Commercial

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School '00, entered the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; removed to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha '03 and again to the present Co. '12. Add. No. 476 Tabata-Higashi-Dai-dori, Takinogawa, Tokyo.

Takashima, *Kokinji*, Pres. of Niitaka Sugar Mfg. Co., Dir. of the Okura Firm, Dir. of the Nippon Shoemaking Co.; was b. '81 in Tokyo; studied at the Keiogijuku and for years on the staff of the *Jiji*; then entered the Okura Firm, having married a daugther of its proprietor. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Takashima, *Tokuzo*, artist of Japanese painting, Mem. of Hanging Committee of Fine Arts, Mem. of Art Society of Japan; *nom de plume* "Hokkai"; b. '50 in Yamaguchi-ken; learned Japanese painting from his father; was Gov. forestry expert before he became artist in '03; won several medals at art exhibitions. Add. Motozono-cho, Koji., Tokyo.

Takasugi, *Shin*, Dir. Nippon Beer Brewery Co., was b. in Okayama in '68. Add. Hommura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Takata, *Kōan*, M.D., Proprietor of Takata Hospital, Tokyo, and Nanko-in Hospital, Chigasaki, was b. '61 in Kyoto; grad. from Med. Coll., Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '90 and subsequently commenced practice. Add. Sambancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Takata, *Motojiro*, Director of the Industrial Dept., Formosan Govt.-Gen., b. in '64 in Niigata; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and entered Communication Dept. in '93; Councillor of Imp. Govt. Rlys. in '07; toured through Europe and America on official inspection '07–8; transferred to present post '10; was given additional post of Dir. Arisan Timber Dept. in '13. Add. Taipeh, Formosa.

Takata, *Sanae*, D.C.L. (Japan), Crown Mem. of House of Peers, (nom. '15), ex-hon. President of Waseda Univ. and ex-Minister of Education; b. '60 at Tokyo; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82, and had since been connected with Waseda Univ., started the same year by Marquis Okuma; was once one of the leading members of the Progressists but for years past kept aloof from active politics, devoting himself to affairs of the Univ.; was Director of the Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office, '96–97 and Senior Councillor of Education, '98. He was repeatedly returned to the House from Saitama-ken; toured in Europe and America '14; Minister of Education in the Okuma Cabinet in '15–'16. Add. Komagome, Tokyo.

Takata, *Shinzo*, Prop. of welk-known Takata Shokai, exp. and imp. firm, b. in Sado, '55; student-interpreter at Ebisu Customs House '69; came up to Tokyo in '70 to seek fortune; entered the Allen's Firm, Yokohama the following year; started business on his own account '82 which, by his untiring perseverance and extreme prudence, has been carried to present state of prosperity. Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

Takatsukasa, *Hiromichi*, Prince, formerly one of the five proud houses of Fujiwara extraction and *Gosekke* (see Ichijo), founded by Kanehira (1223–94 A.D.), scion of the Princely House of Konoye. The present head was b. in '55 and is Maj.-Gen., Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty. Add. Kami-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Takayama, *Choko*, Chairman of Dirs., Teikoku Commercial Bank, b. 1867 in Ehime-ken; grad. from Keio; entered Mitui Bank '93;

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returned M.P. for his native place '08; present post '16 Add. No. 40 Naka-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Takayama, *Keizo*, Mng.-Dir of Kwansai Trust Co., Osaka, etc.; was b. '62 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Waseda Special School '85; a journalist in Tokyo and Osaka for several years; Chief of Osaka Branch of Mitsui Drygoods Store for about ten years; Mng.-Dir. of Kyodo Fire Ins. Co. '05-12. Add. Momodani, Osaka.

Takekoshi, *Yosaburo*, ex-M.P., author and journalist; b. '65 in Tokyo, and adopted into the present family; studied at the Dojinsha and Keiogijuku; began his journalistic career about '88 as writer on the staffs of the *Osaka Koron* and *Kokumin*, then that of the *Jiji*; started his own paper in Tokyo, the short lived *Sekai-no-Nippon*, '96; chef de Cabinet of Marquis Saionji '98. Has written "History of 2,500 Years of Japan" and other works. He travelled abroad in '06; next the South Pacific '09. Add. Higashi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

Takemura, *Yoshisada*, Proprietor of the Teikoku News Agency, b. in '61 in Niigata-ken; started the news agency in '96; sat for years in the Tokyo Municipal Council; M.P. for his native district in '08. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Takenouchi, *Ko*, Pres. of Sakae Bank, Tokyo, Dir. of Takenouchi Mining Co., etc.; b. Tosa in '39, and once took active part in politics, having been a chief lieutenant of Count Itagaki in his democratic agitation before the advent of constitutional regime, and sat in the House in the first few sessions. Add. Kogaicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Takenouchi, *Naoya*, Man.-Dir. of Nissin S.S. Co., b. 67 in Toyama-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94 and entered Communication Dept. that year; resigned it to join in the Osaka Shosen Kaisha '96; travelled Europe and America, '04. Is one of the promoters of the Nissin. Add. Kami-Osaki, Tokyo.

Takeo, *Jiemon*, Pres. of Settsu Cotton Sp. Co. and Nippon Cot. Sp. Co., Dir. of 34th Bank, etc.; b. '54 in Hyogo-ken; succeeded to a dry goods business. Organized the Settsu Cotton Sp. Co. in '89, and Osaka Railway Co. the same year; Japan Cotton Co. in '92; the Nippon in '93, which together with the Settsu is a leading Cotton Mill in Japan. Add. Minami-Hommachi, Higashi, Osaka.

Taketomi, *Tokitoshi*, M.P. and leader of Kenseikai, ex-Min. of Finance; b. '55 in Saga-ken; from obscure politician of local reputation he suddenly came to the front as soon as he began to sit in the House where he has been returned almost without a break from the first session '90; Dir. of the Com. and Ind'al Bureau, Dept. of Agr. and Com. in the Matsukata-Okuma Ministry, '96-97; Chief Secretary of the Cabinet in the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry; Minister of Communications in 2nd Okuma Ministry; occupied chair of Finance in Aug., '15-16. Add. Kaga-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Takeuchi, *Tsunekichi, nom de plume Seihō*, Painter-in-Ordinary to the Court, Prof. at Kyoto Fine Art. Academy, is one of the living master painters of the Japanese school; was b. '64 at Kyoto and studied under the late Kōno Bairei; visited Europe '00; has frequently won prizes at the Gov. Art Exhibition. Add. Miike-dori, Yanagikoji, Kyoto

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Taki, *Seiichi,* Dr. Litt. (Japan) Professor of Oriental Art at the College of Literature, Imp. University, Tokyo, was b. in 1873, a son of Taki Katei, a master-painter in his day; grad. from the Imp. Univ Tokyo in '96, and further studied art criticism in England and France. He has been a regular correspondent to the London Studio and manages an art journal *Kokka.* Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Taki, *Teisuke,* a millionaire draper in Nagoya, Mng.-Dir. the Nagoya Bank and is also connected with various cos. He was b. in 1896 in Nagoya. Add. Nishi-ku, Nagoya.

Takikawa, *Benzo,* former Chairman Kobe Chamber of Commerce, is a leading manufacture of matches in Japan; was b. '51 at Chofu; engaged in match industry in Kobe since '80 and has done much in restoring credit of Japanese matches abroad. Add. Kusunoki-cho, Kobe.

Tamura, *Shinkichi,* ex-M.P., Prop, of Tamura Trading Firm, Kobe, Pres of Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Japan-Canada Bank and Nippon Rice Cleaning Co., M.P.; b. '63 in Osaka; when 25 years old he proceeded to Canada and took to trade after years of hardship; afterwards opened above bank and has done much in promoting trade between Japan and Canada. Add. 5-chome, Nakayamatedori Kobe.

Tanabe, *Benkichi,* Manager of the General Affairs Dept. of the Okura Mining Co.; b. '72 in Kyoto Prefecture; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in politics '99; entered the Sumitomo Bank but removed to the Kyushu Colliery & Steamship Co. as its Manager and continued as such down to '12, then entering the present Co. Add. No. 7, 3-chome, Sadowaracho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tanabe, *Sakuro,* D. Eng. (Japan), Prof. of Engineering at the Imp. Kyoto Univ. since '00; b. '62 at Tokyo; grad. '84 from Gov. Engineering Coll.; undertook the work of connecting lake Biwa with the river Kamo by canal which was successfully carried out '90; Prof. in the Eng. Coll. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., then an Engineer to the Hokkaido Government. Add. Imp. Univ., Koyoto.

Tanabe, *Teikichi,* Pres. of Kyodo Fire Ins. Co. and Japan Celluloid and Artificial Silk Co., Dir. of Sakura Cement Co., Settsu Elec. Co., etc.; b. '47 at Numazu; early mastered Western knowledge and became teacher, but left it to start in business, entering the Sumitomo's service, Osaka, in '79. It was at his suggestion, that present Sumitomo Bank was organized. He later resigned the service and has devoted himself to business generally. Add. Sumiyoshi, Hyogo-ken.

Tanahashi, *Aya,* b. '39 at Osaka, is one of the most noted lady educationalists; besides teaching at the Gov. Higher Girls' Normal School and other places she keeps her own private girls' school. Her son, Mr. Ichiro Tanahashi, ex-M.P., maintains the tradition of the family keeping a flourishing private boys' school of secondary grade. Add. Maruyama Shimmachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tanahashi, *Takunosuke,* Mng.-Dir. of the Kyushu Hydro-Electric Co. since its creation in '11; b. '71, Kyoto; studied economics at the Senshu Gak-ko; entered the Shanghai Spinning Co. '96 and when it was absorbed by the Kanega-fuchi Spin. Co. next year, he was transferred to it; removed to the Fuji Gas Spin. Co. '99 as Manager of its Koyama

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Workshops and then, being promoted to the head of the Investigation Board, continued up to '11. Add. No. 519 Naka-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Gentaro*, Chief Dir. of Kyoto Stock Exchange, Pres. of Kyoto Elec. Light Co. and other concerns b. '53 in Kyoto-fu; is a prominent citizen of Kyoto which he frequently represented as Mem. of the House of Commons, and as the highest tax-paying Mem. of the House of Peers. He is connected with most leading business establishments in Kyoto. Add. Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.

Tanaka, *Giichi*, Lieut.-Gen. and Minister of War; was b. '63 in Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. '86; grad. from the Staff Coll. '98; Dir. of Military Affairs Bureau '10-13; despatched abroad '13; then Com. of the 2nd Brigade, Infantry; promoted to Lieut-Gen. and Vice-Chief of the Gen. Staff Oct., '15; present post Sept. '18. Add. Funacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Ginnosuke*, Director of Tanaka Mining Co. and Auditor of the Taihoku Savings Bank, was b. '73 in Tokyo; is grandson of the late Heibachi Tanaka, widely known as "Raw-silk-king" of his time; studied at Leeds High School and Trinity, Camb., England and is a wellknown figure in social circles. Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Hozumi*, D.C.L. (Japan), M.A. (Columbia), Prof. at Waseda Univ.; was b. in '75 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Waseda '96 and further studied '01-03 in America, England and Germany. Was once connected with the *Yomiuri* and was also the editor-in-chief of the *Nichi Nichi*. Has written several works on finance. Add. 170 Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Inagi*, Chief Librarian of the Imperial Library, b. '56 in Suwo; grad. '81 course of Japanese and Chinese Literatures, Imp. Univ.; was subsequently appointed Lecturer at the Univ. combining other duties at the Edu. Dep't; visited Europe and America '88-90 to study the science of library management and was appointed in '93 to the present post. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Jiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Petroleum Co., b. 1873 at Saga-ken; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law '98; passed the higher civil service examination and was appointed Correspondence Commissioner '98; then Chief of the Bureau of Post and Telegraphs of the Communication Dept. '15; represented Japan at the International Wireless Conference held at Berlin '06-'08; retired from the official service in Feb. '17 to occupy the present post. Add. No. 270 Chojamaru, Kamiosaki, Shiba, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Kaiichi*, Manager of the Toyo Muslin Mfg. Co., b. '73, Okayama-ken; studied at the Meiji Law Coll.; engaged in trade at Kobe for years; entered in '10 and served at Koike Goshi Kaisha, then stock brokers; removed to the present Co. in '13 soon to be promoted to the present post. Add. No. 1268 Kameido, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Mitsu-aki*, Count (cr. Visc. '87, Count '90), ex-Minister of the Imp. Household; b. '43, in Tosa; has had a varied career, having been connected with the Army till '81 when he held the rank of Quartermaster Gen., and then retired from the service; Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, '89-91; transferred the following year to the post of President of the Peers' School, to be shortly after removed to the office of Vice-Min. of the Imp. Household; then full Minister

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'98-09; was app. Pres. of the Compilation Office of the Imp. Household. '18-19. Add. Iwabuchi, Tokaido.

Tanaka, *Shirozaemon,* Mng-Dir. of the Nissho Fire and Marine Reinsurance Co. and Chairman of Dirs. of the Nissho Trust Co.; b. '84 in Tokyo; studied at Waseda '08; succeeded to his father's estate '90; promoted the present cos. in '17 and '18 respectively. Add. No. 15 1-Chome, Hamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Shohei,* D. Sc. (Japan). b. in Awaji '62; studied acoustics at Berlin, '84-98, and received a reward from the Kaiser for his invention of a wind instrument; is a consulting engineer of the Imp. Railways and is also doing researches on Western and Japanese musics to improve the latter. Add. Tsukishima, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Son,* Dir. of the Oriental Compressor Co., adopted son of Count Tanaka, ex-Minister of Imperial Household; was b. '64 in Fukushima, brother of Sei Iwagami; studied law and economics in France '91-00; lecturer at the Peers' School '01; was returned to the House form Kochi in '02. Add. Motozono-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Tsunenori,* Dir. of Kirin Brewery Co., Imp. Theatre Co. etc., was b. '60 in Tokyo. Early entered the Bank of Japan and arose to be the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies. Add. Naka-Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Ryuyo,* M. P. (Seiyukai) Dir. of Osaka Shosen Kaisha, b. '64 in Akita-ken; grad. Law Coll. Imp., Tokyo. Univ. '89 and entered Dep't. of Agr. and Com. in which he was Dir. of Mining Bureau '92; became lawyer '93; appointed the Secretary of the House of Representa- ts tives '95; retired from Gov. service to enter Fujita-gumi; promoted to Mng.-Dir. of the Firm. Dir. Kosaka Rly. Co. '10; M.P. for Akita-ken. Add. Nakanocho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Zenryu,* M.P. and ex-Par. Jun.-Secy. of Navy Dept.; b. '74 in Aichi-ken; when 13 years old entered Buddhist priesthood; grad. Budd. Philos. at Tetsugakkwan (now Toyo Univ.) '95; teacher at Midd. Sch. till '98; went over to South China '99 to propagate Budd., where he stayed about 13 years, is specialist on China. Par. Jun.-Secy. in '15. Add. Tokiwamura, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken.

Tanakadate, *Aikitsu,* D. Sc. (Japan), b. '56 in Iwate-ken; after grad. Coll. of Science of Imp. Tokyo Univ., was sent to England and Germany to complete his studies in physics. Appointed professor of physics '91 and then member of the Committee of Earthquake Investigation of the Imp. Geodetic Commission, and of the Imperial Academy; Committee of Mil. Aviation since '12 and also occupies a chair on aeronautics in Imp. Tokyo Univ. Was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service about military balloon during the Russo-Japanese War. Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Taniguchi, *Fusazo,* Pres. of Osaka Goto Cotton Sp. Co., Izumi Cot. Sp. Co., Nagoya Textile Co. and Toyota-shiki Weaving Machine Co., etc.; b. '61 in Osaka-fu; came to Osaka to start as a dealer in cottons in '88; Dir. of Meiji Cot. Co., '95; organized Osaka Goto Co. '00. Since then he has occupied several important posts in cot. s. and weaving circles in Kansai Districts. Add. Kitakyutaro, Higashi, Osaka.

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Tanimoto, *Itaro,* Mng.-Dir. of Mitsubishi Warehousing Co., b. '71 in Tottori-ken; grad. from the Law Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; then entered Mitsubishi Firm and has ever since been connected with it; present post in Oct. '17, after several years' strenuous working at the warehousing business as Manager of the co's branches at Osaka and Kobe. Add. No. 68 Hayashicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Kohachiro,* Mng.-Dir. of the Y'hama Dockyard Co., b. in Kochi-ken, '66; studied at Keio; started in life as a journalist; took part in the establishment of the Rice-Exchanges both at Hakodate and Otaru; a leading promoter and subsequently Mng.-Dir. of the Toba Rly. Co.; Manager for a time, of the Oyubari Colliery Co. run by Mitsubishi; promoted the Manchuria Flour Mill with Mr. Hiranuma and a few others, and is at present its Auditor; entered the present Co. in '18. Add. No. 106 4-chome, Aoyama-Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Tashiro, *Yoshinori,* M.D., Prof. in Med. Coll. of Imp. Tokyo Univ; b. '64; grad. the Med. Coll. in '89; was given a chair at his alma mater '92; established the Tashiro Hospital in '95; was entrusted with the duties of the President of the Mitsui Charity Hospital opened in '08. Add. Neribei-cho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Tatsui, *Raizo,* Dir. of the South Manchuria Rly. Co., b. '56 in Osaka; held a clerkship in '82 in the Cabinet; was for a time on the staff of the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shinbun then run by Viscount Ito Miyoji; Private Secretary to the Viscount as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '98; entered the S.M. Rly. Co. '06; present post Feb. '17, He was on the suite of Prince Ito when he was assassinated at Harbin '08. Add. No. 75, 6-chome, Aoyama-kitamachi, Tokyo.

Tatsuma, *Han-emon,* millionaire *sake* brewer in Japan, was b. '77 at Naruo, Hyogo-ken, the largest brewing center in Japan, the family having kept up the business for two centuries; owns a number of steamers, and is connected with various business undertakings. Add. Nishinomiya, Hyogo-ken.

Tatsuno, *Kingo,* D.E. (Japan), Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '56 at Karatsu, is a pioneer architect having grad. the now defunct Eng. College; studied in England '80-83, and had charge of the building of the Bank of Japan, Parliament and other large edifices. At present he practises his profession, and is a consulting architect to many important offices. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Terada, *Yukichi,* Principal of the Seika School and the Nihombashi Girls' School, Manager of the Japan Athletic Association; b. '53 in Tokyo; studied German and Mining in Kaisei Gakko as early as '70; sent to Europe and America in '89; appointed Councillor to the Edn. Dept.; Secretary and then School Inspector of that Dept.; Pres. of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '02-04. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Terajima, *Seiichiro,* 2nd Count, was b. '70 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Count Terajima who in his days occupied chair of Foreign Office; studied at Oxford and next at Paris, returning home in '04 to be appointed Per. Secretary to Count Hayashi, then Foreign Minister; was elected Mem. of House of Peers '07 and '11. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

Terao, *Seiichi,* D. Eng., Prof. of Shipbuilding at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., since '92, having graduated from it in '90, and further studied in Eng

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land '94-97. He was b. in '67 in Nagoya. Add. Hisakata-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Terao, *Hisashi*, D. Sc. (Japan). Prof. in Coll. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., Dir. of the Gov. Astr. Observatory of Tokyo, and Mem. of Imp. Acad. of Japan; b. '54 at Fukuoka; studied mathematics and astronomy in France, '79-83. Add. Kashiwagi, near Tokyo.

Terao, *Tōru*, D.C.L. ex-Prof. in Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '58 at Fukuoka; connected with the Bench for some years after grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ., transferred to the Coll. of Law of his alma mater, '91; studied at Brussels, '92-95 to finish his study of international law, his special line; resigned his post as Councillor of the Foreign Office, June, '05, on account of his being one of the "Seven Univ. Jingoes." Was Legal Adv. to the Southern Chinese Army '12. Add. Reinanzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Terauchi, *Masakata*, Count (Vis. cr. '07: Count '11), Field-Marshal, ex-Prime Minsiter; b. '52 in Choshu; Sub-Lieut. '71; was wounded in the right arm in the Civil War of '78 and its free use was permanently lost; Maj. '79; ordered to study in France, '82, and on his return was given post at the Mil. Cad. School; Per. Sec. to the War Min.; Vice-Dir. Toyama Mil. School, Dir. Cav. School, Chief Staff Officer to 2nd Army Div.; Sectional Chief of the General Staff Board, etc.; supervised transport affair in the Japan-China War and rewarded with 3rd Class Golden Kite; Lieut.-Gen., '97, and appointed Inspector-General of Military Education; transferred to be Vice-Chief of the General Staff; appointed War Min. '02 in the Katsura Cabinet, and resigned it in '11; was granted G.C.V.O. by the late King Edward; Gov-Gen. of Chosen '11-16. He formed a Cabinet in Oct. '16 and resigned in '18.; Field-Marshal '16. Add. Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

Tochinai, *Shōjiro*, Vice-Min., of Navy. Mem. of Admirals' Council was b. in '66 at Morioka; Midshipman in '83; was the Personal Secretary to the Minister '04-08; Com. of the Training Squadron, Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau, etc., Com. of 1st Squadron in '14-'16. Add. Nagasaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Toda, *Ujitomo*, Count (cr. '84, formerly Daimyo of Ogaki), Grand Master of Ceremonies, b. '54 in Gifa-ken studied in America, '71-76; Legation Councillor, '86; Min. Plenip. accredited to the Court of Vienna; removed to the Imp. Household Dep't as Vice-Chief of the Board of Ceremonies; was on suite of Prince Higashifushimi in King George's Coronation. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Togo, *Heihachiro*, Count (cr. '07), Admiral of Fleet, O.M. (Br.), 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Order of Chrysanthemum, Mem. of Supreme Mil. Council, hero of the memorable battle of the Japan Sea, Lord Tutor to the Crown Prince; was b. in '47, a son of petty retainer of the Lord of Kagoshima. He commenced sailor's career at 16 and at 21 first came under fire in fighting with the late Enomoto's *Kwaiten*. In '71 he was sent to England for study and returned home '73. In the Japan-China War, he commanded the cruiser *Naniwa*, and sank the Chinese transport *Kowsing*, a British steamer flying the British flag. On the return of peace Togo was promoted Rear-Adm.; Vice-Admiral in '90; Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities

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with Russia, culminating in the virtual annihilation of the Baltic Fleet in the historic Battle of Japan Sea fought on 27th May, '05. Togo was promoted full Admiral, June '04; app. Chief of Naval Staff, '05, and transferred to Mem. Sup. Council of War '09; Adm. of Fleet in '12. Attended King George's Coronation on the suite of Prince Higashi-Fushimi. Add. Kami-rokuban-cho, Koji.,Tokyo.

Tokonami, *Takejiro*, Minister of Home Affairs, b. in Kagoshima '63; graduated politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; entered civil service at the Home Office, either at head office or local office, in which he rose to be Governor of Tokushima-ken '01, to be transferred to Dir. Local Administration, Home Office in '03, and to the Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in '11-12; Pres. of Imp. Govt. Rlys. '13; the Minister '18; a leader of Seiyukai. Add. Mikawadai, Azabu, Tokyo.

Tokudaiji, *Sanenori*, Prince (cr. '11), formerly courtier, ex-Grand Chamberlain and Keeper of the Privy Seal; was b. '39 at Kyoto. Has an unvaried career, and was connected with the Imperial Household from the inauguration of the Imp. Gov.; at one time as Min. of the Household, but principally as the Grand Chamberlain which post he resigned soon after the death of the late Emperor. Was granted Grand Order and Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum for his service during the Russo-Japanese War. The Prince is an elder brother to Marquis Saionji and Baron Sumitomo. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokoyo.

Tokugawa, *Iyesato*, Prince (cr. '84), President of the House of Peers, since '03; was b. '63 at Tokyo; is a third son of Yoshiyori Tokugawa, the Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa, and was adopted as heir in '68 by the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, himself an adopted heir, in the very next year of the surrender of Regency to the Imp. Court. Studied in England '73-77. Toured abroad '10, the Princess is a sister of the late Prine Konoye. Add. Sendagaya,near Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Kuninori*, Marquis, head of the clan of Mito, one of the three Houses of Tokugawa which was founded by Yorifusa, 11th son of Iyeyasu, the fief of 350,000 *koku*. The Marquis was b. '86. Add. Komme, Honjo, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Kairin*, Marquis, formerly one of the three great Houses of Tokugawa which enjoyed at Kishu the fief of 555,000 *koku*; founded by Yorinobu, 10th son of Iyeyasu. The Marquis, brother of Prince Tokugawa Iyesato and 5th son of Tayasu branch of Tokugawa, was b. '72; studied for several years in England, and has founded the Nanki Library. Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Satotaka*, Count (cr. '94), of the Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa; was b. '65 in Tokyo; made a tour through Europe and America '89-90; nom. Mem. of the Peers' House in '98; is now Jr.-Lord Chamberlain to H.I. Majesty. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Yoshihisa*, Prince (suc. '13), Mem. of House of Peers, succeeded in '13 the late Yoriyoshi Tokugawa (d. '13) the last Shogun of Tokugawa Government. Visited America representing Japan Red Cross Society during the Great War. Add. Dairokutencho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

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Tokushima, *Kiyomatsu*, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Marine Transportation Co. since its est. '17; b. '82 in Chiba-ken; on his graduating from Waseda '07, entered the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha but left it in '15 to start the marine broking business; a Chief promoter of the present Co. Add. No. 1, 4-chome, Hakozakicho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Tokutomi, *Iichiro*, Journalist, chief editor and proprietor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '11); was b. '63, at Kumamoto; edu. at the Doshisha, Kyoto; published about '86 "The Future Japan." Issued '87 a monthly magazine entitled "The Friend of the Nation," then started in '90 the "Kokumin" (Nation), a daily paper and an English montwly the "Far East"; Councillor of the Home Office in '97. He wrote many books among which the "Life of Yoshida Sho-in" may be mentioned. He visited Europe and America in '96. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Tokutomi, *Kenjiro*, (Pen-name "Rokwa"), younger brother of the above, was long on the staff of *Kokumin*. Wrote '99 "Namiko," a highly popular novel intended to depict collisions between old and modern ideas of Japan and was translated into English and other languages; "Omoide-noki" somewhat autobigraphical; "Kuroshiwo" (Black Current), incomplete and of socialistic tendency; "Yadorigi," a real story written by a retired officer and touched up by the novelist; "Mimizu no Tawagoto, (Fantasies of the Earthworm) in '13. He undertook pilgrimage to Jerusalem and to Tolstoy in '60, and again to Russia & other places with his wife in Jan. '19. Add. Kasuya, near Tokyo.

Tomi-i, *Masa-akira*, D.C.L. (Japan), Mem. House of Peers; Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '58 at Kyoto; grad. Lyon Univ., France '83; Prof. of the College of Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85, once Dean of the College. Add. Ichigaya Yakoji-machi, Tokyo.

Tomizu, *Hiroto*, P.M. (Seiyukai), D.C.L. (Japan): b. '61 at Kanazawa; studied law in England and Germany '89–94; was one of the "Seven University Jingoes." Add. Iida-mach, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tomono, *Kenzo*, Dir., Shirokiya Dry Goods Store, b. '80 in Shizuoka City; after grad. in '02 from the Waseda Univ. engaged in banking, warehousing and tea mfg.; sent to America by the native pref. in connection with the tea trade; promoter, Shizuoka Gas Co. Add. Shirokiya, Tokyo.

To-mono, *Otoya*, Dir. of the Nishiwaki Bank and Taiyo Life Ins. Co., b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. in '92 from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo University. Add. Kaga-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tōyama, *Mitsuru*, Political boss, ex-Pres. of the Gen-yo-sha (a political club); was b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; was thrown in prison for having sided with the rebels in the Civil War of '77; now stands aloof from politics and is a great friend of Chinese agitators. Add. Reinanzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Toyama, *Shūzō*, Pres. of Osaka Commercial Information Agency and Mng.-Dir. of Osaka Savings Bank, b. '43 in Niigata-ken; studied at Keio Univ. and Kaisei Gakko. Had been in service of Finance Dept., Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Japan, etc.; M.P. in '92. Afterwards devoted himself to business and had been Pres. of Naniwa Bank, Hanshin Elec. Railway Co., Osaka Chamber of Commerce, Osaka Syrup Co., Osaka Bankers' Association, Osaka Warehouse, Dai Nippon Brewery, Kawasaki Dockyard, etc. Add. Nakanoshima, Osaka.

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Toshimitsu, *Tsurumatsu*, Pres. of Kinugawa Hydro-Elec. Co., Dir. of Tokyo Gas Co., etc.; b. '63 in Oita-ken; came to Tokyo in '87, to study law at Meiji Univ.; became lawyer and struggled his way up to success; once M.P., but soon resigned it to enter into business; Dir. of then Tokyo Railway Co.; established Kinugawa Hydro-Elec. Co. and Chiyoda Gas Co., the latter being amalgamated with Tokyo Gas Co. later. Add. Tomikawacho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

Toyokawa, *Ryohei*, mem. House of Peers (nom. '16), Adviser to Toyokuni Bank, Vice-Chairman of Bankers' Association of Tokyo, Chairman of the Committee of Tokyo Clearing House, etc., b. '52 in Tosa, and since his grad. from the Keiogijuku has been connected with the Mitsubishi with whom he is related by blood. Had charge of the Mitsubishi Banking Dep't, and resigned it in '12; a prominent figure in business circles of Tokyo. Add. Suidocho, Koishi., Tokyo.

Toyoshima, *Naomichi*, D.C.L., Dir. of Bureau, Justice Dept.; b. '71 in Tokyo; grad. '95 from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Pub. Proc. in '97; attached to the Supreme Court '07; Councillor of Justice Dept. '11. Has also been Lecturer at his alma mater, Waseda Univ., etc. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tsuboi, *Kumazo*, D. Litt. (Japan), Professor at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Lit. Coll.), was born in '58 at Osaka; grad. from Lit. of the Univ., and was sent by Govt. to Europe for study; Prof. at his alma mater in '91; then Dean of Coll. Add. Yayoicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tsubouchi, *Yuzo*, D. Litt. (Japan), author and a man of letters; b. '59 in Aichi-ken; is connected with the Waseda Univ., from its inception '82, being now its Emeritus Prof.; grad. Coll. Lit. of the now Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82; is more widely known in public as the pioneer novelist of modern education; is the foremost Shakespearian scholar of Japan and translated several of his plays; has also written several dramas and works on ethics; organized in '11 the Literature and Drama Society but dissolved in '13. Add. Yochomachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsuboya, *Zenshiro*, Dir. of Hakubunkan, Mem. Tokyo City Council, journalist and traveller; b. '63 in Echigo; grad. from Waseda '88, and connected with the Firm ever since; toured through Europe '07; has written a number of works on travel, etc. Add. Kita-Yamabushi-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsuchiya, *Iwaho*, M.D., Physician at Court, was b. in 1874 in Yamanashi-ken; grad. from the Imp. Univ., Tokyo (1901) and from a German Univ. (1909). He was appointed at Court in 1911 and also practises. Add. Tamachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Tsuchii, *Rinkichi*, *nom de plume* "Bansui", Prof. at 2nd (Sendai) High School; was b. 71 in Sendai; grad. Lit., Imp. Univ., Tokyo; further studied literature in Europe '01-04. Has written a number of poetical works; translated Sartor Resartus. Add. Sendai.

Tsuchiya, *Kokin*, Vice-Adm., Member of Admirals' Council; b. in Okazaki in '65, eldest son of Gen. Tsuchiya; Midshipman '86, Commander '00, Captain '05, Rear-Adm. and Com. of Maizuru Torpedo Corps '11, Com. of the Kuro Adm. Squadron '12-14; Com. of 3rd Squadron, and of 1st

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Torpedo Flotilla, then Com. of the 2nd Torpedo Flotilla; **Vice-Adm. '15; Com.** Ominato Naval Station '15-'17. Add. Okubo, **near Tokyo.**

Tsuda, *Umeko*, lady educationist and proprietor of the Girls' English School founded by herself in Tokyo; b. '65 in Tokyo; daughter of the late Tsuda Sen, an agriculturist; was among the first batch of girls sent '71 to U.S.A. for study by the Imp. Gov.; stayed there till '82, and on returning home was appointed teacher in the Peeress' School and lecturer in the Women's Higher Normal School; has frequently visited America. Add. Goban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tsukuda, *Issei*, Dir. of the Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. '67 in Ishikawa-ken; studied politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; passed the Higher Civil Service Exam. in 98; entering the Dept. of Finance, was promoted to Inspector of Customs, Dir. of the Revenue Superintending Offices at several places, and finally, Dir. of the Printing Bureau; transferred to the present post Aug. '17. Add. No. 1 Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsukamoto, *Yasushi*, D. Eng., Prof. of Architecture, Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '69 in Kyoto; grad. in '93 from Imp. Tokyo Univ., in which he was appointed lecturer; further studied in England, Germany and France '99-02; Prof. at the alma mater on his return. Add. Hisakatacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Tsukuda, *Ichiyo*, Dir. of the South Manchuria Rly. (app. 1913), ex-Vice-Pres. of the Yokohama Specie Bank; was b. '63 in Ehime-ken; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90, and subsequently entered the Finance Dept. in which he served as Secretary, Chief of Customs House, etc.; Adv. to Yuan Shihkai '03-06. Add. Takagicho, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Tsukakoshi, *Utaro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Chemical Pulp Mfg. Co., Karafuto, b. in '79 in Tokyo; studied pharmacy and chemistry at the Tokyo Pharmaceutical School and at the Institute of Technology, Boston, U.S.A.; further studied dry distillation of wood in U.S.A; appointed Chief of Dry Distillation Works, and subsequently of Chemical Laboratory of the Karafuto Gov't; left the official service '12 and formed the present Co. in Nov. '13 with Mr. K. Koike, his brother-in-law, who is Pres. of the Co. Add. Ochiai, Karafuto.

Tsukui, *Shigeru*, Dir. of Stock and Shares Bureau, Bank of Japan; b. '69 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Imperial Tokyo Univ. (Law), '93, and for some years practised law. Add. Ichigaya Kaga-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsunashima, *Kakichi*, Pastor of Bancho Congregational Church, Tokyo, b. '60 in Okayama-ken; studied at Doshisha, Kyoto and Yale Univ. U.S.A.; Pastor of the present church since that time. Peace Envoy to U.S.A. in '13 representing Christian churches of Japan, and to Constance in '14 representing Japan; is a vigorous preacher. Add. Nakarokubancho. Koji., Tokyo.

Tsuneto, *Noritaka*, Agr. D., Pres. of Rasa Island Phosphate Co.; b. '57 in Oita-ken; grad. Agr. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '83; Expert at Dept Agr., Prof. at Morioka Agr. and Forest. School, then at Kagoshima; Expert, Formosan Govt; retired from official service '04. Add. Wakamiya-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsutsui, *Yaoju*, M.D., Dir. of Okayama Medical College and Hospital of Okayama Prefecture; b. '63, in Miye-ken; graduated from Med. Col-

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lege, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90 and appointed Prof. of Chiba Med. College the same year; Dir. of Hospital of Chiba Prefecture for 23 years; transferred to Okayama in '13; while in Chiba he proceeded to Germany for study and became M.D. in '08. Add. Okayama.

Tsutsuki, *Keiroku*, Baron (cr. '08), D.C.L., Privy Councillor since '07; b. '62 in Tokyo; studied in Germany '82–85, after grad. from the Imperial Tokyo University; appointed Sec. of Legation and Per. Sec. to the Foreign Min., '86; travelled abroad '89 on the suite of Prince Yamagata; entered the Home Office in which he was appointed Director Public Works Bureau, '94; again travelled with Prince Yamagata when the latter was dispatched to Moscow to attend the Tsar Nicholas' Coronation Ceremony; Vice-Min. of Edu., '97; Env. Extr. Min Plen. unattached '98; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '99 under the late Vis. Aoki, but left it owing to some disagreement of views with his chief. Was on the suite of the late Prince Ito when he visited Europe, 01–02. Appointed Special Amb. to attend the Hague Peace Conference of '07; was created Baron for the service. Add. Mamiana, Azabu, Tokyo.

Uchida, *Kakichi*, ex-Vice-Min. of Communications, b. '66 in Tokyo; graduated Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '91, after which he entered the Department of Communications, in which he held post of Dir. of Shipping Bureau till '10; Dir. of Civil Affairs, Formosa, '11–15; above post, '17–18. Add. Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Uchida, *Sadatsuchi*, ex-Minister to Sweden; was b. '65 at Kokura; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. and appointed attaché in '89; élève Consul at Shanghai in '90; transferred to Seoul in '93, Consul-General in '02; Min. and Con.-General in Brazil in '07; decorated with 3rd Class Rising Sun in '06 for his service during the Russo-Japanese War, above post '11–'18.

Uchida, *Yasuya*, Viscount (Baron '07, Vis. '11), Minister of Foreign affairs, b. '65 in Kumamoto-ken; was attaché of the Legation at Washington '87; Per. Sec. to the Min. of Agr. & Com. (C't Mutsu), '90; held a similar post at the Foreign Office when his chief was transferred to it; Sec. of Legation at London '93; transferred to a similar post at Peking '95–98; Dir. of Political Bureau, to be promoted Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '00 and removed to the Legation at Peking, '01–06; nominated Amb. at Vienna in Feb. '07; Amb. to U.S.A. '09; Minister of Foreign Affairs in '12. Ambassador to Petrograd during the Great War, the Minister in '18. Mrs. Uchida is a daughter of Mr. Dogura and was educated at Vassar College, U.S.A. Add. Nishi Okubo, near Tokyo.

Uchimura, *Kanzo*, Christian teacher and essayist, was b. '61 in Saitama; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll. '81; clerk at the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce; studied at Amherst Univ. '83–88; instructor at the Higher School, Tokyo, and by his refusal to bow before the Emperor's portrait from religious scruple he had to resign; has subsequently devoted himself to journalism, educationist and non-Sectarian Christian teacher, and is publishing a religious monthly. Wrote "How I became a Christian" and others. Add. Tsunohazu, near Tokyo.

Uchimura, *Tokujiro*, Mech. E., Mem., A.S.R.E., Patent Solicitor; was b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Technical College in '90; examiner of the Gov't Patent Bureau till '06; Chief Expert of the

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Imp. Refrigerating Co., travelled through Europe and America to inspect cold storage business in '07. Add. Yariyacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Uchiyama, *Kojiro*, Gen., Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty since '12, was b. '59 in Tottori; Sub-Lieut. (Art.) '79; attached to the Legations in Russia and France; Commanded Art. Corps in the Russo-Japanese War; attaché at Petrograd till '07; Commander of Yura Fort '08 and of 15th Division (Toyohashi) and 12th (Kokura) later; General '15. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Ue—. See Uye—.

Ukita, *Kazutami*, D.C.L. (Japan), historian and educationist, Prof. Waseda Univ., was b. '60 in Kumamoto; studied English under Capt. Janes of U.S.A. engaged by the Lord of the Fief and was converted into a Christian; grad. Doshisha '79; was for some while engaged in religious work and journalism; Prof. at his alma mater; entered Yale '92 and studied philosophy and politics; was again Prof. at the Doshisha and next at present institution '97. Add. Takata, near Tokyo.

Uno, *Hogara*, D.M., Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Prop. of the Rakuzando Hospital for skin diseases; was b. in Shidzuoka in '50; grad. Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '76; Assist-Prof. in the Coll. in '81, and subsequently appointed Vice-Pres. of University Hospital; was sent to Germany in '89 for study. Resigned the chair in '01 to establish the hospital. Add. Yumicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Urabe, *Jofu*, Pres. of the Meiji Leather Mfg. Co. and Mng.-Dir. of Borneo Rubber Co. since '11 and '17 respectively; b. '71 in Chiba-ken; grad. from Waseda at politics; entered the Sakuragumi Firm and when it was reorganized into a joint stock co., was elected its Pres., chief promoter of the above cos. Add. Higashi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Uryu, *Shin*, Dir. of the Kirin Beer Brewing Co., Auditor of the Tokyo Warehouse Co., etc.; was b. '53 in Fukui-ken; first studied English at Nagasaki and then at Tokyo in '67; was on suite of late Ambassador, Prince Iwakura; was made to stay in Europe '72–75 and was made an official of the Railway Bureau on returning home; resigned it in '77, got into the service of the Mitsubishi Firm. Add. Kami-rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Uryu, *Sotokichi*, Baron (cr. '07), Admiral (ret.), holder of 2nd G. K.; b. '54 at Kanazawa; entered the Navy early and was dispatched to Annapolis, to complete study; Cap., '91; naval attaché at the French Legation till '96; Rear-Adm. '00; on the outbreak of the Japan-Russia War, he commanded a detachment; took part in the battle of Aug. 14th (off Shantung) and in that of the Japan Sea, meanwhile promoted to Vice-Adm. and appointed Commander of Takeshiki, and next Sasebo Adm.; Member of the Admirals' Council, '09; Com'der Yokosuka Admiralty '09–12; full Adm. and placed on retired list in Dec. '12. He and his wife, who was educated in America, attended the Annapolis anniversary function in '09. Add. Nippori near Tokyo.

Usagawa, *Kazumasa*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Pres. of Oriental Development Co., Seoul (1908–13); was b. '49 in Yamaguchi and adopted by K. Usagawa of the clan; Lieut. '89, staff officer to the 1st

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Army in the Japan-China War which gained him the 4th Class Golden Kite; Maj.-Gen. '01. Lieut.-Gen. '06. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Usami, *Shoju*, Dir. Internal Affairs, Korean Govt.-General, b. '69 in Yamagata; grad. Law Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '96; was in the service of the Home Office in the provinces and the head office, appointed Gov. of Toyama in '80; transferred to the Residency-Gen. of Korea, '00. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Ushida, *Takuzo*, Dir. of Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Co., b. '50 in Miye-ken; grad. from Keio Univ. 74; Secretary of Home Dept. '76–80; adviser to Korean Govt. '82–3; Revenue Officer '83; but resigned it to enter business. Founder and Managing Dir. of Nippon Civil Eng. Co. '92; Gen.-Man. of Sanyo Rly. Co. '94, its Pres. '02. Add. Tarumi, Akashi, Hyogo-ken.

Ushijima, *Kinji*, potato planter in Cal., U.S.A. and Pres. of Japanese Association of San Francisco; b. '65 at Kurume; studied at the Keiogijuku; went over to U. S. A. and began potato plantation, from which he made a fortune; is reputed as "Potato King" along the Pacific coast. Add. Barclay, San Francisco, U.S.A.

Utsunomiya, *Taro*, Lieut.-Gen. Com. of the 4th Division; b. in Saga '61; Sub-Lieut. of Infantry in '85; Col. '05 and Major-Gen. in '09; attaché Legation, London '04; Dep'tal Chief of the General Staff; Com. 7th Div., then of 4th. Add. Head'ters, 4th Army Division, Osaka.

Uyeda, *Mannen*, D. Litt., Philologist, Dean and Prof. Lit., Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '67 in Aichi-ken; grad. Lit. Coll. of the Univ. in '88; sent to France and Germany to prosecute further study; was once appointed acting Dir. of the Tokyo Foreign Language School; Councillor and Bureau Chief of the Edu. Dept. Add. Yanaka Shimizucho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Uyeda, *Yutaku*, Baron (cr. '07), General (ret. '12), ex-Commander of Korean Garrison; b. '50 in Tokushima; Captain '72, chief staff of the 5th Division in the Sino-Japanese War; Maj.-Gen. '97, and Dir. of Staff Col., Lieut.-Gen. '02; Chief of the Staff at the Military Inspection Board, full Gen. in '12; took part in '04–5 war as Com. of 5th Division; Com. of 7th Division '07; Com. of Guards Div. '09–11. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Uyehara, *Yusaku*, Baron (cr. '97), General, Chief of General Staff Board, b. '56 in Hyuga; Sub-Lieut. (Eng.) '69; was ordered to study in France '89; staff officer to the 1st Army in the Sino-Japanese War which gained him 4th Class Golden Kite; attended the coronation ceremony of the Tsar and also the Hague Peace Conference; chief staff to Marshal Nozu in the Russo-Japanese War; Com. of 7th Division '08; Minister of War '12–13; Chief, Mil. Edu. Board, '14. Add. Paimachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Uyemura, *Chōzaburo*, Mng-Dir. Japan Beer Brewery Co., etc.; was b. '62 in Tokyo; was for some years an official of the Departments of Agr. and Com. and of Communications. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Uyemura, *Masahisa*, a noted Christian preacher and Prof. at the Meiji Gaku-in, pastor of the Fujimicho Church, Tokyo; was b. '59 in Tokyo; is one of the prominent Christians brought up by the late Dr. Niijima. Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Koji., Tokyo.

Ozawa, *Sōmei*, D.C.L. (Japan), barrister, M.P. (Seiyukai), Dir. of the Meiji Univ.; b. '72 in Chiba; where his precious ability attracted

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wide attention; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo, class '99, and has been practising since then, being reputed as an expert in criminal cases. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Wada, *Eisaku,* painter of Western style, Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Acad., was b. '74 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from the Academy in '96 and after having served as Assist.-Prof. at his alma mater for some years he was sent to France where he studied under Raphael Collin; is a Mem. of the Hanging Committee of Imperial Art Society. Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Wada, *Hikojiro,* Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom.'11), b. '59 in Hiroshima-ken; took active part in the democratic movement under Count Itagaki about '80; visited Europe and America, '89-90; member of the former Nationalist Association; appointed Dir., Agr. Bureau, Dept., Agr. and Com.; transferred to the Com. and Ind. Bureau; and then raised to be Vice-Minister; the Chief Commissioner of the Grand Exhibition '08; resigned in '11. Add. Hikawacho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Wada, *Toyoji,* Mng.-Dir. of the Fuji Spinning Co., eldest son of Kunroku Wada, was b. '61 in Oita-ken; proceeded to America as Agent of the Kai Shoten about '89 and returned home about five years later; entered the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., which was started in '96; next the present Co. Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

Wada, *Tsunashiro,* Dr. S. (Japan), Mng. of Association of Mine-Owners of Japan; was b. in '58 at Wakasa, and first studied at the Kaiseiko, pioneer of the present Imp. Univ., Tokyo, where he became interested in geology of which he is a Nestor in Japan. He was next appointed assist.-Prof. at the University; transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in which he rose to Director of Mining Bureau and President of the Imperial Steel-Works when it was started in '95 Add. Yakōjimae, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Wadagaki, *Kenzo,* Economist, D.C.L. (Japan), Professor at the Imperial Tokyo University, Principal of Japan Girls' Commercial School, etc.; was b. '60 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Lit. Col. of the Univ. in '80; further studied Political Economy at Cambridge, England, in '81; and afterward in Germany; visited Europe '12-13. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Wakatsuki, *Reijiro,* ex-Minister of Finance, Crown Mem. of House of Peers, was b. '66 in Shimane-ken, grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '92; was appointed Councillor of the Treasury soon after graduation, where he rapidly rose and was appointed Bureau Dir. '03, and then Financial Agent in London in '06; recalled home and appointed for the second time Vice-Minister of Finance '08 and resigned in '11, Minister of Finance Dec. '12—Feb. '13 and again April '14—Aug. '15. Add. Nakarokuban-cho Tokyo.

Wakao, *Ikuzo,* Pres. of Wakao Bank, Dir. of Yokohama Fire, Marine Co., Y'hama Elec. Co., Tokyo Muslin Co., Y'hama Warehouse Co., Nisshin Cotton Sp. Co., Tokyo Gas Co., etc.; b. '57 in Yamanashi-ken; early came to Y'hama with his father to open a shop. Since his est. of Y'hama Kyodo Transportation Co. with late S. Hiranuma, he took part in organization of over thirty business cos, and is now reputed as the 'star' of business circle in Y'hama. Add. 64/4 Honcho, Y'hama.

Watanabe, *Chiaki,* ex-Minister of Imperial Household, was b. '43 at

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Suwa; was clerk at a local office '69: Secretary and then Governor at Kagoshima and others till about '00; Gov. of Shiga, then Hokkaido '01; Vice-Min. of the Household '02; Gov. of Kyoto '04–'05; Treasurer of the Household '05; Vice-Min. of the Household '08 and Mintster '10–14. Add. Takanawa. Shiba, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Chifuyu*, Mng.-Dir. of the Franco-Japanese Bank (Tokyo Branch), ex-M.P., son of Chiaki Watanabe and adopted as heir by his uncle Viscount Kunitake Watanabe; b. '76; grad. from Law, Imperial University (Tokyo) '98; further educated in France, Germany and America; Manager of Industrial Bank of Japan for some years; then Mng.-Director of Nippon Seikosho and Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co.; was for a while proprietor and editor of a Tokyo daily. Add. Nishimachi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Kaichi*, D. Eng.,, C.E., B.S., Pres. Ishikawajima Shipbuilding & Eng. Co., Dir. Keihan Elec. Rly.; b. in Shimano '53; grad. in '83 Gov't Eng. College; conferred C.E. and B.S. by Glasgow Univ. which he finished in '89, then studied practical side under Sir John Fowler and other noted British engineers; elected member of Civil Eng'ing Society, London. Add. Omote-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Kunitake*, Viscount (cr. '95), ex-Minister of Finance; b. '46 in Nagano-ken, was long connected with the Treasury till he rose to be the Vice-Min. '89-92; the Minister '92-94; temporarily transferred to the chair of Communications. but soon restored to the original chair of Finance which he left '95; has retired from active life since '90. Add. Hommura-cho, Az., Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Jiemon*, Pres. of 27th Bank, Watanabe Warehousing Co., Asahi Life Ins. Co. and of Watanabe Hozen Kaisha, Dir. of Tokyo Bay S.S. Co. etc; b. '70 in Tokyo; second son of the late Jiemon Watanabe, a millionaire merchant of Tokyo; on his father's death, assumed both his name and business. Add. 1-chome, Honzaimokucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Katsusaburo*, Representative of the Watanabe Partnership Unitd., b. in Tokyo '73, younger brother of the above; grad. from the now defunct Shogyo Soshu Gakko '00; a promoter of the Tokyo Taxi-cab Co. est. '18. He is olso connected with various other enterprises. Add. Shiro-yama, Nishi-kubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Katsusaburo*, Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau, Home Dept.; b. '72 in Okayama-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96 and had been in service of local gov'ts, ultimately, Gov. of Tokushima-ken; present post, '07. Add. Minami, Enokicho. Ush., Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Osamu*, ex-M.P. Director of Osaka Electric Lamp Co., etc.; was b. in '59 in Ehime; educated at the Keiogijiuku; has held the post of Councillor in the Foreign Office; Mayor of Saseho, etc. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Wataru*, D. Eng., ex-Dean of Eng., Coll., Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '57 in Nagasaki; studied metallurgy in the Univ. (class '79); further studied at Freiburg, returning home in '7[illegible]; had charge of Sado gold mine when it belonged to the Court, and then back to the alma mater. Add. Sendagi-Hayashi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Watase, *Shozaburo*, Ph. D., D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. of Zoology, College

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of Science, Imperial University of Tokyo; grad. Imperial College of Agriculture (Sapporo) '84; studied Zoology at Imp. Univ. Tokyo. '84-86; John Hopkins Univ. '86-90; Clark Univ. '90-92. Was Lecturer at the University of Chicago, '92-1900; travelled extensively in America, Europe and in Tropics. Add. 9 Minami-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Watase, *Torajiro*, elder brother of the above, was b. at Numazu '60; grad. Sappom, Agr. Coll. '84. Was connected with educational work at Tokyo and in the provinces; then started business as seed-grower and importer and exporter of agricultural instruments and requisities. Sat in the Municipal Council, in which he had charge of the Grand Exhibition Section. Add. Tame-ike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Yada, *Seki*, Mng.-Dir. of the Toshin Warehousing Co., b. in '62 in Wakayama-ken; grad. from Keio '80; was a journalist on the Jiji's staff for some years; then entered business, such as the Traffic Manager of the Sanyo Rly. Co., Dir. of the Kobe Electric Light Co.; entered in '95 Mitsui Bank and was appointed Auditor in '15; transferred in '16 to the present post in the Toshin which is practically run by the Firm. Add. No 1, 8-chome, Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yagyu, *Kazuyoshi*, was b. in 1864 at Nagoya; grad. from Law Imp. Tokyo Univ. '91; secretary to the Treasury '91-00; Vice-Pres. of the Formosan Bank '09-12 and Pres. of the same '12-15. Add. Wakamatsu-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yajima, *Risuke*, ex-men. House of Peers, Dir. of 10th Bank and Kofu Gas Co., Pres. of Yajima Silk Filature Co., etc. dealer in silk and cottons; b. '69 in Yamanashi-ken. Midoricho, Kofu.

Yajima, *Kajiko*, Mrs., lady educationist, Pres. of W.C.T.U. of Japan, b. '34 in Kumamoto-ken; entered a Teachers' Training Institute at her 38th year; founded present W.C.T.U. in '86, Chrittenden Home in '95 and ever since has devoted herself to social reform of girls; had long been Dir. of Joshi Gakuin. Add. Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Yamaba, *Torakusu*, Pres. Japan Musical Instrument Co. (Hamamatsu) etc., was b. in '51 in Wakayama and was long engaged as a dealer in watches and medical instruments. His invention of the Yamaba organ was a turning point in his career. Add. Hamamatsu, Shizuoka-ken.

Yamada, *Ettaro*, Mng. of the Iwakura Railway School, Councillor of Waseda Univ., Nisshin Life Insurance Co., Ltd., etc.; was b. in '62 in Aichi prefecture; graduated from the Aichi Normal School and next from the Tokyo Semmon Gakko (forerunner of the present Waseda Univ.); took to journalism; entered business in '92 and was connected with the Tokyo Electric Railway, the Narita Railway, and the Kinki Railway, the Nippon Railway Co., and Official Receiver of the Nippon Rly. when it was nationalized. Add. Shirokane Daimachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yamada, *Naoya*, Dr. Eng., Director of Mitsui Mining Co. and Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co; was b. in '60 in Tokyo; graduated from Mining and Metallurgy at Imperial Tokyo Univ. '85; Mining Superviser of Gov., before he entered the Mitsui. Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Koji., Tokyo.

Yamada, *Saburo*, D.C.L., Prof. in the Law Coll. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ; b. '69 in Nara-ken; first studied at the Tokyo Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) and then grad. from the Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ.

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in '96; studied International Private Law at the Univ. Hall and in Germany, England, etc. '97-01; Prof. at the Univ. on his return; is also Prof. in the Waseda Univ. and is editor of a law magazine. Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yamagata, *Aritomo*, Marshal. Prince (Count '84, Marquis '95, Prince '07), Pres. of Privy Council, holder of Grand Cordon, O.M. (Br.), one of the elder statesmen; was b. '38 in Choshu, and took a distinguished part in the civil strife attending the Restoration, appointed Major-Gen. and a junior Vice-Minister of War by the Imp. Government; Lieut.-Gen. '72 and the Minister of War '73; was chief of Staff of the Army of Subjugation commanded by the late H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa in the civil war '77. After having sat frequently in the chair of Chief of the General Staff and of War, circumstances obliged him to undertake various civil posts, chiefly connected with Home Affairs and Justice Departments. Visited Europe and America '88-89 to study the local self-goverment system and the constitution of civil corporations; commander of the 1st Army in the Japan-China War, but soon compelled by ill-health to return home. Attended the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas '96, and brought home Yamagata-Lobanow Convention in regard to Korea. Formed a Ministry '89-91, and had rather stormy time with the freedom-loving people's representatives, as it was also in his 2nd Ministry '98-00. On outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War he succeeded Marshal Oyama as Chief of the General Staff, and was tranferred to the Presidency of Privy Council on the late Prince Ito's departure for Korea as Resident-Gen. in '09. Add. Odawara.

Yamagata, *Isaburo*, Director-General of Political Affairs, Korean Government-General, Mem. House of Peers; b. '57 in Choshu, an adopted son and heir of Marshal Prince Yamagata, being a son of his sister. Studied in France; held various subordinate posts in the Central Government and as Governor in several provinces; Minister of Communications soon after the formation of the Saionji Ministry; resigned the chair early '08; appointed to present post '10. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Yamaguchi, *Einosuke*, D.Sc.(Japan), Director of the Imperial Archives and Mausolea; was b. '63 in Shimane-ken; grad. Physics at the Science Coll. of the Tokyo Univ. in '84; Prof. in the First Higher Sch., and then in the Imp. Kyoto Univ. '97; President of the Peers' Sch. in '05; transferred to the present post in '07. Add. Iidamachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, *Seitaro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Yamaguchi Bank, Tokyo, since its est. Aug. '17; b. in '85 of millionaire family in Niigata-ken; studied economics at Harvard; returned home in '10 to become Mng.-Dir. of the Hokuetsu Hydro-Electric Co. which post he still holds; connected with a number of other cos., presiding over or directing them as the head of the family. Add. No. 1. 3-chome, Honcho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, *Sogi*, Auditor of the Bank of Japan, b. '51 in Shimane-ken, had long served in the Financial Dep't as Bureau Dir., and entered the Nippon Ginko about twelve years ago. He is elder brother of Mr. Einosuke Yamaguchi. Add. Haraikata-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, *Tetsuya*, D. Eng. (Japan); Director of the Uraga Dockyard, Insp.-Gen. of Naval Construction (ret.); was b. in Tokyo in '56, and

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studied engineering at the former Gov. Engineering Coll. He then entered the Navy as an engineer. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yamakawa, *Gitaro*, D. Eng., Prof. of Electric Eng. at Imp. Univ. Tokyo since '87; b. at Kawagoe in '60; graduated electricity from the Gov. Engineering Coll. in '82; visited Europe for study '96–99; has written several works on his speciality. Add. Kagomachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Yamakawa, *Kenjiro*, Baron (cr. '15), D. Sc. (Japan), Emeritus Prof. and President of Imperial Tokyo Univ., Mem. House of Peers; b. '54 at Aizu; studied physics in Russia and America, was connected with the Tokyo Imp. Univ. after his return in '73, ultimately rising to the President. He resigned the post and was nom. Mem. House of Peers '04. Since '06 he had charge of the Tech. Coll. founded near Wakamatsu by Mr. Yasukawa, millionaire coal-miner; Pres. of Imp. Kyushu Univ. on its inauguration in '11; Pres. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '13, combining ad *interim* the same of Kyoto in '14. Add. Ikebukuro, near Tokyo.

Yamakawa, *Yuki*, Dir. Yokohama Specie Bank; b. '55 in Ishikawa-ken; an official of the Treasury '76-78; entered the Specie Bank in '80 and has continued in its service, having had charge of the Kobe Branch and of London Branch at the time of Russo-Japanese War. Add. Nishitobe, Yokohama.

Yamamoto, *Gombei*, Admiral (ret.) Count (cr. Baron '02, Count '07), ex-Premier, ex-Mem. of Supreme Mil. Council; b. '52 in Satsuma and fought in the War of the Restoration on the Imperial side; one of the pioneer graduates of the Naval Academy, class '77; was on board a naval training vessel that visited America and then made a voyage round the world on board a German warship; promoted Lieut. '80, and appointed Vice-Commander of the cruiser *Asama*; was one of the commissioners sent to England '85 to bring home the cruiser *Naniwa* built there; Commander of gunboart *Amagi* '86; was dispatched to Europe and America in '87 on suite of the then Vice-Minister of the Navy (Adm. Kabayama); Captain '90 and Commander of the *Takao*, and next that of the *Takachiho*. He was soon transferred to the Naval Office first as Personal Secretary to the Minister; Director of a Bureau and was gazetted Rear-Admiral '95; Vice-Minister '96, then Vice-Adm. and Minister from '98 to Jan. '06; full Admiral '04. Dispatched to England and U.S.A. on suite of Prince Fushimi '07 and was decorated with G.B.M.G. by King Edward; formed Cabinet '13-14 succeeding 3rd Katsura Ministry. The Naval Scandal involved his Cabinet and it fell in '14. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, *Jotaro*, ex-Executive Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan, was b. in '67 in Fukui; entered the service of the Company in '82, and was attached to the Branch at Shanghai, where he soon rose to its chief and remained till '07; transferred to the head office in '12, involved in the Naval Scandal and left the Mitsui. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, *Tatsuo*, Minister of Agr. & Com., Mem. House of Peers, ex-Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. '56 in Oita-ken; connected with educational work from '80 to '82 when he entered the Mitsubishi Firm and was appointed a Director of the Yusen Kaisha, formed by amalgamation of the Mitsubishi with the rival company Kyodo; entered in '90 the Bank of Japan in which he was appointed Dir. of Banking Bureau, to be nominated Governor '98; relieved of the post '03; Gov. of Hypothec

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Bank of Japan '10; appointed Minister of Finance in '11, resigned in '12; again Minister of Agr. and Com. '13–14; and for the third time in '18. Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Yamamuro, *Gunpei* Lt.-Col. and Chief Secy. of Salvation Army, b. '71 in Okayama-ken, raised himself from a printer's apprentice and studied at Doshisha, to enter Salvation Army in '95; is known as an influencial preacher as well as an able social reformer. Has written a number of Christian works. Add. Salvation Army, Ginza, Tokyo.

Yamanaka, *Rinnosuke,* Dir. Tokyo Card-Board Co., Fuji Paper Mill, etc.; was b. '40 in Saitama; M.P. in the 1st Session, but has since kept aloof from politics. Add. Nakaroku-ban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Yamanari, *Kyoroku,* Dir. of the Bank of Taiwan, b. '73 in Okayama-ken; grad. '91 from the Accountants' School, formerly attached to the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and entered the 34th Bank to be made Mng. of its Keelung Branch; removed in '85 to the Bank of Taiwan and had charge of its Kobe and Osaka Branches; next Assistant-Chief of the Dept. of General Affairs of its Head Office and finally installed in the present post in addition to the Managership of its Tokyo Branch. Add. Taihoku, Formosa.

Yamane, *Takesuke,* Baron, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), holder of 2nd Golden Kite; b. '53 at Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. of Eng., '77; Capt., '84; Maj., '90; Col., '95; was appointed chief adjutant of 6th and 12th Divisions; Major-Gen., '00 and Com. Saseho Fort; Lieut.-Gen. '06 and Com. Shimonoseki Fort; Baron, '07; Com. 8th Div., '08; transferred to Com. Guard Division, '12; relieved and put on reserve list, '15. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, *Ichiji,* Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '14) and Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall; b. in Kagoshima in '65; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88; Secretary and next Sectional Chief of the Police Bureau, Home Office, Governor of Aomori '02–4, Dir. of the R'ly Bureau '04–6, Vice-Pres. of the Imp. R'lys., and then Director of R'ly Adm. Dept., '09–12; Governor of Hokkaido '12; Chief Secy. to the Cabinet in Yamamoto Ministry. Add. Fujimicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, *Masuji,* Baron ('07), Vice-Admiral (retired), Mem. House of Peers; b. '60 in Hiroshima; grad. from the Naval Academy in '77; Midshipman in '79; Sub-Lieut. '84; dispatched to France and Germany '84 to study naval arsenal affairs; on commission to bring home the *Matsushima,* built in France '90; Naval Constructor-Commander '97; Rear-Adm. '02; Vice-Adm. '03; Commander of Kure Admiralty '05–09; Pres. of the Japan Steel Works '10–14 Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yamanouchi. *Toyokage,* Marquis, Capt. of Infantry (ret.); was b. in '76 of the former fief of Tosa; graduated from the Military Cadet School in '00; to France for study '09 to return home ill in '10; married in '03 Princess Sachiko, eldest daughter of Prince Fushimi (d. '19). Add. Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

Yamao, *Yōzo,* Viscount (cr. '87), was b. '37 in Yamaguchi, and was one of those young men who with late Prince Ito and Marquis Inouye proceeded to England on the eve of the Restoration for study; returned home in '70 and appointed Secretary at the Public Works Department and finally rose to be its Minister in '80; subsequently appointed Vice-President of the former Senate; Councillor at the Court; President of

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the Legislative Bureau; Lord Steward to the House of Princes Arisugawa and Kitashirakawa, etc. Resigned the official service in '93 and has since been leading retired life. Add Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Yamashina, *Reizo,* Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Dir. of the Nippon Marine Eng. Co., b. '64, Hiroshima-ken; came up to Tokyo '84, and opened a small diving firm; est. Yamashina Marine Eng. Office which was subsequently amalgamated with the Mitsubishi Marine Eng. Dept., is engaged in harbour works, bridge and dock construction, reflotation of wrecked ship, etc.; visited U.S.A., as representative of the Chambers of Commerce in Japan '18. Add. 1-chome, Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Yamashita, *Gentaro,* Admiral, ex-Com.-in-Chief of First Fleet; was b. in '63 in Yamagata-ken; graduated from the Naval Academy '83; and Sub-Lieutenant '85; Commander '98; Captain '06; Rear-Admiral '08; Vice-Admiral '12. Was Member of the Naval General Staff; on the Staff of the Imperial Headquarters; Chief of Staff to the 1st Squadron and then to the Saseho Naval Station; chief of the 2nd Section of the Naval Materials Dep't, etc; President of the Naval Academy '10-14. Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff Board and Mem. of the Adm. Council in '14-15; Com.-in-Chief of Saseho Admiralty in '15-17; Admiral '18. And. Yokosuka.

Yamashita, *Kamesaburo,* of Yamashita Steamship Co. which has sprung into fame since the outbreak of the War, was b. 1866 in Iyo, and came up to Tokyo while under 20 to seek employment. In '98 he became a small coal-dealer; began shipping business in '03, next lumber and warehouse business. The war and unusual activity of shipping business has established his fortune. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yamawaki, *Gen,* D.C.L. Mem. House of Peers and ex-Pres. of Adm. Litigation Court; b. in Fukui '49; studied in Germany '70-72. He afterward filled various high civil posts and occupied the Presidency, Adm. Liti. Court '06-13. Mrs. Fusako Yamawaki is a lady educationist and Dir. of Girls' High School. Add. Hinoki-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Yamawaki, *Haruki,* Governor of Yamanashi-ken 1916-'18; b. '71 in Kyoto adopted son and heir of the above; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. in '96 and passed the higher civil service examination the same year; official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com., first as Per. Sec. to the Minister, then as Secretary and Sectional Chief; Commissioner of Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in '10; the Dir. of Monopoly Bureau, Formosa, chief Commissioner to Panama Exhibition in '14-15. Add. Hirakawacho, Koj., Tokyo.

Yamaya, *Tajin,* Vice-Admiral, Mem. of Admirals' Council since '18. b. in '66 in Tokyo; graduated from the Naval Academy '86 and then the Naval College '97; Navigating-Lieutenant of the transport *Saikyo Maru* during the Japan-China War; Captain '05; Chief of Staff to the 4th Squadron during the Russo-Japanese War; Rear-Admiral '09; Chief of the Bureau of Personnel '09-13; Pres. of Naval College '13-14; Com. of 1st Fleet Aug., '14 and partook in the war, then transferred to Com. of 3rd Flotilla Feb. '15; Vis-Chief of Naval Staff Board '15. Add. Hommura, Azabu, Toky.

Yamazaki, *Shiroku,* Treasurer, Imp. Household; b. in '68 at Saga; grad. from Imp, Tokyo Univ. (Law) '96, and at the same time passed the higher civil service exam.; Tax Inspector '97 attached to Nagasaki Taxation Office; transferred to Finance Office to be made its Sec. '00; Dir. of Finance Bur., then Debt Bureau. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

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Yanagisawa, *Yasutoshi*, Count, Mem. House of Peers, Mem. of Japanese Census Commission, Consulting Statist to the Cabinet, mem. of International Statistical Society, Hon. Mem. of Royal Statistic Society (England), etc.; b. '70 in Echigo, son of Lord Mitsu-aki, scion of the House of Yanagisawa which hereditarily held the fief of Koriyama, Yamato; adopted '86 as son and heir of the Main houses, and succeeded to the title '93; grad. at the Peers' College with honour '94; sent by the Imperial Court to Germany for study and attended the Universities of Berlin, Vienna, Strassburg, Brussels and Paris, studying statistics; meanwhile appointed on the suite of H.H. Prince Kan-in who was sent to attend the Diamond Jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph; returned home in '00; attended the International Statistical Conference six times as representative of Japan, from that at Christiania in '99 to the latest at the Hague '11. He held Presidency of the 1st Mutual Insurance Co. till '15, and is now its adviser. Add. 8-chome, Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yanagiya, *Usaburo*, Paymaster-Lieut. (ret.), Vice-Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. in '67 in Nagasaki-ken; graduated from the College of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90. Entered the Bank of Japan immediately after graduation; travelled Europe in '96; was appointed Chief of the Issue Dep't, Auditor to the New York Agency, Chief of the National Loan Bureau; resigned '13, and appointed Dir. of the Hypothec Bank; present post '13. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Yano, *Fumio*, Dir. of Kinjo Middle School, author, and retired diplomat; b. '50 in Oita prefecture; graduated from the Keiogijuku, '70; entered the central Government as Secretary to the Treasury, '78; resigned with Count Okuma in '81 and took charge of the *Hochi Shimbun*, in company with the late Mokichi Fujita; took part in the formation of the Kaishinto (progressive party); made tour in Europe and America, '86–88; Master of Ceremonies and Chief of the Bureau of Imperial Tombs, '90–96; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentuary to China, '97–98; placed on the retired list in '99. He has written "*Keikoku Bidan*" (story of ancient Greece), "*Ukishiro Monogatari*" (a marine novel); "News Society," etc. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Yano, *Tsuneta*, Pres. and Mng.-Dir. of the 1st Mutual Life Insur. Co., was b. '65 in Okayama; grad. the Third Higher School in '89; entered the Japan Life Insur. Co., and in '93 was made manager of the Kyosai Life Insur. Co.; went over to Belgium to attend the International Congress of Actuaries held in Sept. '95; and afterward entered a German Life Insur. Co. to receive its business training; was appointed an official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com., but soon resigned to start the present Co. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yashiro, *Rokuro*, Baron (cr. '16), Adm., Mem. Sup. Mil. Council.; b. '60 in Aichi; Naval Ensign in '85, and rapidly promoted; was elevated to Captain in '01 and finally to the present rank. Long served as Staff-Officer of the Standing Squadron, then Attaché to the Legation at Petrograd, and Vice-Com. of the *Yashima*, commanding the *Asama* in Russo-Japanese War; Dir. of Naval Staff College '12-13; Com. of Maizuru Admiralty '13–'14; Minister of Navy '14–15; Admiral '16; Com. 2nd Fleet '17. Add. No. 81 Kogaicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Yasoshima, *Chikanori*, Manager of the Shibusawa's Office, Dir. of the Shinagawa Fire Brick Co., Shibusawa Warehouse Co., etc., was b. '73 in

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Uwajima, Iyo; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '94; appointed Per. Sec. to Baron Shibusawa. He travelled once in Europe and America with the Baron. Add. Shirokane-Daimachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yasuda, *Zenjiro,* a millionaire banker who sprang from obscurity to the present affluence, b. '38 in Toyama-ken: started as an apprentice at a shop in Tokyo and finally opened an exchange shop on his own account, finally developing it into a bank; has founded several other banks and has moreover lent his powerful backing in the starting of the Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., the Imp. Marine Insurance Co. and Kyosai Life Insurance Co. He has financed several useful undertakings and was a Mem. of House of Peers. Add. Yokoami-cho, Honjo, Tokyo.

Yasuda, *Jenzaburo,* a highest tax mem. House of Peers for Tokyo, General Supervisor of the Yasuda Bank etc. run by the Yasuda family; b. in '69 at Uwajima, eldest son of Chusuke Iwomi, and was adopted by the Yasuda family as husband of its eldest daughter; grad. from Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '94. Add. Yoko-ami, Honjo, Tokyo.

Yasuhiro, *Ban-ichiro,* Member of Privy Council since 1916, was b. '59 in Fukuoka-ken. Grad. from Keiogijiku, the Chu Shoin at Hongkong and finally from Cambridge Univ. in England; Prof. in the 3rd Higher Sch in '89; Secretary to the Cabinet; Councillor to the Legislation Bureau; Director of General Education Bureau in '97; Chief Secretary to the Cabinet '98; Member of House of Peers from '00 to '16; Vice-Min. of the the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '01; resigned in '11. Add. Sadowaracho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yasukawa, *Kei-ichiro,* a highest tax-payer, mine-owner, Dir. of several Cos.; b. '49 in Chikuzen; studied at the Keiogijuku '72; has made a fortune in coal-mining; founded single-handed the Meiji Semmon College in 1908 by contributing 3,000,000 *yen,* and has been rewarded for it with 3rd class of the Sacred Treasure. Add. Wakamatsu, Fukuoka.

Yasukawa, *Yunosuke,* Dir. of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, b. '70 at Kashiwahara, Kyoto; grad. from the Osaka Higher Commercial School in '89 and entered Mitsui Firm the same year; was promoted to Dir. '17, after having been Chief of one Branch or other. Add. Tsukudo-Hachiman, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yatsuka, *Heiji,* Pres. of Tokyo Wire Mfg. Co., Mng.-Dir of the Tokai Leaden Pipe Mfg. Co., b. '68, Ehime-ken; came up to Tokyo '88, and attended to study as self-supporting student; taught at a commercial school, Yokohama till '96, when he entered business as an Accountant of the Yokohama Wire Mfg.; its Manager '10; left the Co. when it was absorbed by Furukawa Co.; promoted the present cos. '12. He has connections with several other cos. Add. No. 17 Okanocho, Yokohama.

Yokoi, *Jikei,* Dr. Agr., Prof. at Agr. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Pres. of Tokyo Agr. Univ. (private); b. '60 in Kumamoto; grad. from above Coll. '83; studied in Germany '99-02; expert to the Agr. and Com. Dep't; Prof. in '94. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Yokota, *Hideo,* D.C.L. (Japan), Judge of Supreme Court since '01; b. '62 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '88; sat at Tokyo, Chiba and Hakodate District Courts, and Tokyo and Hakodate Appeal Courts before his transfer to the present post; teaches at the

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Waseda Univ., etc. being an authority on claims ; was sent abroad on official mission '09. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Yokota, *Kuniomi*, Baron. (cr. '15), Pres. of the Supreme Court since '06 ; was b. '50 in Oita-ken ; entered the judical service '76, Public Procurator '80, the acting Dir. of Criminal Bureau and Sec. of the Dep't which post he resigned to study law in Europe '86-91 ; was appointed on return Pub. Proc. of the Tokyo Appeal Court, Councillor, then Vice-Min. of Justice '96, Proc.-Gen. '98, Chief Pub. Proc. of Tokyo Appeal Court '99. Add. Kagurazaka, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yokoyama, *Matajiro*, geologist, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. ; was b. '60 in Nagasaki ; grad. Geology in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and was subsequently appointed an official at the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '82 ; sent to Germany to prosecute further study in '86 ; appointed Prof. at his alma mater on returning home. Add. Higashi-Goken-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yokura, *Toryu*, veterinarian, principal and proprietor of the Azabu Veterinary School ; was b. '61 in Kagoshima ; studied veterinary science at the Agr. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., and further in America ; appointed Prof. in the Agr. Col. of the Imp, Tokyo Univ, '87, which he resigned some years ago to start his own veterinary school in Tokyo. Add. Shirokane, Sanko-cho, Tokyo.

Yonei, *Genjiro*, Prop. of the Yonei Firm, Dir. of the Meiji Gum Co., the Kirin Beer Brewing Co., etc. ; was b. '61 in Okayama-ken ; grad. from Keiogijuku ; then entered business and established exp. & imp. business at Ginza, under style "Yonei Shoten." Add. Kaminibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Yoshida, *Chokei*, Mng.-Dir. of Kobe Marine, Transport and Fire Ins. Co., and of Nissin Fire and Marine Ins. Co., b. '66 in Ishikawa-ken ; became a lawyer '87 ; elected Vice-Chairman of Osaka Lawyer's Association '99 ; gave up the profession and became Mng.-Dir. of Kobe Marine Ins. Co. '07 ; organized Nisshin Co. '11. Add. Kyomachi Hondori, Nishi, Osaka.

Yoneyama, *Umekichi*, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsui Bank, was b. '68 at Numazu ; studied in America '90-95, and entered the Nippon R'ly Co., removed to the Mitsui Bank which sent him abroad '00 to inspect banking business '02 ; Chief of the Yokohama Branch 1903 and next that at Osaka '08 ; Mng.-Dir. '10. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Yoshida, *Jun-ichi*, Chief of Police Bureau, Household Dep't, was b. '45 in Ishikawa ; held local posts at Kagoshima etc. ; Dir. Finance Bureau, Imp. Household. Add. Shimonibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Yoshida, *Kenryu*, Pres. of 7th High School, b. '70 in Ishikawa ; grad. from Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97 ; was Dir. of Middle Schools, Prof, at Waseda, etc. Add. Kagoshima.

Yoshida, *Sakuya*, ex-Minister to Siam ; b. '59 in Kumamoto-ken, attaché in '86, appointed to The Hague Legation in '88, Per. Sec. to Minister of Education in '93 and then Prof. in Third High School, 2nd Legation Sec. at Vienna in '98, removed to The Hague in '00, and transferred to Vienna in '01 till '04 ; Minister to Siam in '08, relieved in '14. Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Yoshida, *Yosaku*, member of the Board of Ceremonies, Imp. Court, b. '50 ; clerk at Foreign Office in '77-86, attaché in '87, Élève-Consul at

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Manila in '92 and then attaché in Berlin; Personal Sec. of Foreign Office '96-'18. Add. Tokyo.

Yoshizawa, *Kenkichi*, Secretary of Chinese Legation since '16, was b. '74 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Coll. Literature (English Lit.), Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; passed the Dip. and Com. Service Exam. the same year; attached at Seoul '99; Elève-Consul at Amoy, Shanghai, London, etc, '00-06; 1st Secy. at London '10; Consul-Gen. at Hankow. Add. Hiroo, Azabu, Tokyo.

Yoshii, *Keizo*, Commander (ret.), 2nd Count, mem. House of Peers, Pres. Japan Lifeboat Assoc., was b. '55; studied in England, and then grad. from the Naval Cadet School in '80. Add. Sagacho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

Yoshii, *Yukei*, Dir. of the Bank of Japan, was b. '63 in Kagoshima. Early entered the Bank of Japan in which he gradually distinguished himself to be given in course of time an important position of Director. Add. Kita-iga-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo,

Yoshikawa, *Akimasa*, Count (cr. Vis. '96 and Count '07), ex-Vice-President of Privy Council '12-16, b, '41 at Tokushima; entered the civil service early in the Meiji era and after having held various posts in the Treasury, Home Office and elsewhere was appointed the Gov. of Tokyo-fu and then Vice-Min. of Home Affairs. Then began his Ministerial career, first as Minister of Edu., '90; Justice, '91-93; Home Affairs '93-96; Communication twice '98-00 and '01-3; Home Affairs '04, which last he had to resign in connection with the Sept. 5th, '05 anti-Peace Agitation in Tokyo. Add, Miyamura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Yoshimatsu, *Shigetaro*, Adm., Mem. of Supreme War Council; b '59 in Kochi-ken; appointed Sub.-Lieut. in '83; was at one time Staff Officer of the Kure Adm., Sec. Chief, Staff Office; Chief Staff of Saseho Adm.; Com. of the *Naniwa*, *Takasago*, and some others; Rear-Adm. in '07; Vice-Adm. '09; Prof. of Naval Staff Coll. in '10; Com. of 2nd Squad. in '11-12; Chief of Edu. Board '12-14; Com. of the Kure Adm. '14-17; Com.-in-Chief of 1st Fleet '15-17; full Adm. '16; present post in 17. Add. Navy Office, Tokyo.

Yoshimura, *Tetsunosuke*, Pres. of the Yoshimura Firm, b. in '58 in Shiga-ken; came up to Tokyo to seek employment when 29 and worked his way up to the present eminence; inaugurated the present firm in '91. He is connected with the Manchuria Flour Mill and Nippon Machine Mfg. Co. as their President, etc. Add. 2-chome, Shirokane-Dai-Machi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yoshioka, *Kyōho*, Pres. of 5th High School; b. '76 in Yamaguchi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; was Prof. at 2nd High School, Inspector, etc, Add. Kumamoto.

Yu-asa, *Shichiza-emon*, millionaire dealer in iron and copper and importer and exporter in Kyoto, b. in Kanazawa '77, brother of Mr. S. Hayakawa, banker, and was adopted by the Yuasa of Kyoto; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo, Univ. '91. Add. Takakura Higashi-iru, Gojodori, Kyoto.

Yu-asa, *Shobei*, mem. House of Peers (nom. '16), b. '74 in Fukushima, grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; held posts of Secretary at Shiga, Hyogo and other provinces; then Secretary and Dir. of Local Government Bureau, Home Office; Gov. of Okayama and then of Shizuoka in '14; Dir. of Police Bur., Home Office '15-16 Add. Shizuoka.

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Yu-asa, *Takenosuke,* general exporter and importer in Kobe, And. of Masuda Flour Mill Co. and Mem. of Kobe Chamber of Commerce; b. '69 in Wakayama-ken; was a Mng. of the well-known Masuda Firm., Yokohama, Add. Yamamoto-dori Gochome, Kobe.

Yugawa, *Moto-omi,* ex-Vice-Min. of Com. 1914-16, Dir. of the Yusen Kaisha; was b. in Shizuoka; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Univ. '93, and was long connected with the Com. Dep't having been Secretary, Dir. of Maritime Bureau. etc., Dir. of the Fujita Firm, Osaka. Add. Fujita Firm, Osaka.

Yuhara, *Gen-ichi,* Pres. of Higher Female Normal School, Tokyo; b. '63 in Saga; first studied Medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ., but left it unfinished in '84; held post of prof. at various Gov. Schools, Dir. of Middle Schools, Dir. Imp. Music Academy '08-17; present post in '17. Add. Ichigaya, Ushigome Tokyo.

Yuhi, *Mitsuye,* Lieut.-Gen. ex-Com. of 15th Division; b. '63 in Kochi; Sub-Lt., '82; graduated from Military Staff College; studied in England, Vice-Chief Staff of 2nd Army in Russo-Japanese War; Com. of 27th Brigade '09; Sec. Chief of General Staff till '14, when transferred to Dir. of Mil. Staff College; above post in Jan. '15. Chief of Staff of the Siberian Expedition sent during the Great War.

Zumoto, *Motosada,* Prop. and Edit. of the *Herald of Asia,* started by him in '16, an English weekly review of life and progress in the Orient; b. '62 in Hoki Province, and grad. Sapporo Agr. Coll. '84; was long on the staff of the *Japan Mail:* entered civil service for a short while and was twice appointed Per. Sec. of the late Prince Ito when he was Premier; frequently visited Europe and America; was during the Russo-Japanese War a resident correspondent of the *London Standard* in Tokyo; accompanied the late Prince Ito to Seoul as non-official mem. of the Residency-Gen., and in January '06 he took over the *Seoul Press* formerly owned by an Englishman. Withdrew from it in '09, to start the Oriental Information Agency in New York City, but returned to Tokyo in December '10 to assume the control of the *Japan Times,* from which he withdrew in '14. Made a tour to U.S.A. with Baron Shibusawa in '15. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Zushi, *Tamiyoshi,* Director of the Taiwan Sugar Co., was b. '54 at Kagoshima; studied at an American Coll. '73-79; Sec. of the former Public Works Dep't '79; transferred to the R'ly Bureau '83 and remained in the service as Dep't Dir. till '09 when he was placed on retired list. Add. Ochiai-mura, near Tokyo.

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CHAPTER VII

ARTS AND CRAFTS

1. RESUME OF HISTORY OF ARTS AND CRAFTS IN JAPAN

1. The Pre-Nara Period

The introduction of Buddhism and its wide diffusion marked the real dawn of arts and crafts in Japan. They were essentially exotic and were in the keeping of the Korean and Chinese Buddhist missionaries or immigrants. The prevailing style of Buddhist images and pictures introduced about this period is nearly identical with that of Gandhara of India, and the wall pictures preserved at Kondo, Horyuji Temple, bear close resemblance to the pictures on the frescoes of the Ajunta caves. Relics of metal-work, lacquerwork, ceramic, and textile fabrics in the Shoso-in, Nara, indicate that Japan was in contact in this period not only with China and Korea, but with India as well.

Master artists and craftsmen whose names have been preserved:—

Doncho (priest), Korean who came to Japan about 610 A.D.; *Kanashi Marako*, about 645–54 who produced with others the famous wooden images of "Four Heavenly Kings" preserved at the Horyuji Temple; *Kimara*, sculptor who produced the "Four Heavenly Kings"; *Kudarano-Mita*, about 552-571, Korean wood-carver; *Tasuna*, about 536, son of *Shibatatto*, Chinese wood-carver who came to Japan in 522; Tasuna's son *Tori*, about 593–628, produced three Buddha Statues in Horyuji; *Kakushi Takucho*, sculptor who produced the "Four Heavenly Kings."

2. The Nara-Period (708–793 A.D.)

Wood-carving.—Chiefly for carving Buddhist images the art attained a high level of perfection, though painting still remained comparatively backward. Metal-casting also made remarkable progress, as attested by the production of the grand Buddhist image (53½ ft. high) at Todai-ji temple, Nara, which was completed in 760 A.D. Colored clay and "*dry lacquer*" work made their appearance, while metal-carving and lacquer-work also made marked progress. On the whole the influence of Chinese arts, of the Tung dynasty, was conspicuous. Artists and craftsmen of the period;—

Gyoki, priest, wood-carver; brothers *Kei Bunkai* and *Kei Shukun*, wood-carvers; *Kunio Nakamuraji Kimimaro*, master caster (dates unknown for all of them).

3. The Hei-an Period 1st Half (794-901)

Painting.—The art first began to develop more or less originality. There were mainly two styles, one an imitation of Chinese painting and the other a native style. The former is represented by the Kose and Takuma schools and the latter the Tosa, Kasuga and allied schools.

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Wood-carving.—Inspired by Buddhist teachings, the art attained the state of perfection that was really marvellous. Lacquer-work also made a great progress: colored and *dry lacquer* work, on the contrary, seem to have disappeared about this period. Noted names in painting:—

Kanaoka (835–895), founder of the Kose school.
Kawanari (d. 853), religious pictures,
Kukai, priest (d. 835) Do.; inventor of *Kana*.
Saichi, priest (d. 822), religious picltures.

2nd Half (902–1183)

Painting.—The art made a further progress towards originality and was brought more in harmony with chaste elegance of natural environment of the country. Noted names are:—

Kasuga Motomitsu, first studied Kose s., but afterwards originated his own style.
Kasuga Takayoshi, son of above, about 1075.
Kose Hirotaka, Kose s., beginning of the 12th century.
Eshin, priest, d. 1017, religious pictures.
Yukaku, priest, popular name Toba Sojo, d. 1140, highly realistic and humorous.
Takuma Tamenari, succeeded Hirotaka as chief painter to the Court.
Tosa Tsunetaka, who first assumed the family name of Tosa.

Wood-carving.—At first the art was almost exclusively in the keeping of priests, but with the dedication of Hojoji temple (1022) by Prime Minister Michinaga, quite a number of lay carvers made their appearance of whom *Cho* was most distinguished. His mantle fell on *Kakusuke*, son, and *Chosei*, pupil.

Metal-work.—This attained a great excellence due to demand of armors and accessories by warrior classes; laquer-work and textile fabrics also reached a high standard.

4. The Kamakura Period (1183–1332)

Painting.—A greater tendency to draw from life and more minute technique effected by the style of the Southern Sung School of China, characterized the art of this period. Painting on rolled canvass (*E-maki mono*) was quite popular.

Noted names as classified into five schools are:—

1. *Kose* school:—*Korehisa* (about 1312).
2. *Takuma* school:—*Shoga* (about 1204), famous for religious pictures; *Eiga* (about 1312), resuscitated Chinese painting.
3. *Tosa* school:—*Noluzane* (date unknown) and *Kei-nin* (founder of Sumiyoshi style, about 1201).
4. *Kasuga* school (approaching to Tosa):—*Nagatsune* (about 1280) who tried to compound Kasuga and Tosa schools: *Takashina Takakane* (about 1308) who endeavored to draw from life.
5. Chinese school in black and white: chiefly represented by priests of the Zen sect who studied Buddhist tenets in China, and of these *Ko-o* (d. 1345) and *Moku-an* (about 1345) are noteworthy.

Wood-carving.—In contrast to the elegant style of the preceding period, the prevailing tone was one of robustness and grandeur.

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Noted names are;—*Unkei*, son of *Kokei*; *Kwaikei*, pupil of *Unkei*; *Jokaku*, brother of *Unkei*, *Tankei*, son of *Jokaku*.

Metal-work.—It is in this field that this period is specially noted. Towards the close of the preceding period the master craftsman of armor, *Masuda Izumonokami*, was ordered by the Emperor Konoye (1142–1155) to assume the name of *Myochin*, and thus founded the illustrious family of armor-makers.

Lacquer-work.—Is chiefly noted for the production of Negoro and Kamakura style of lacquering.

Ceramics.—The founding of kiln in Seto, Owari, by *Kato Shirozaemon* is a notable event. He went to China in 1223 and studied the art there for five years. His wares are highly valued by connoisseurs as old Seto.

5. The Ashikaga (or Higashiyama) Period (1333–1574)

Painting.—It may be broadly divided into two schools, one of native origin, as Tosa, and Kasuga, and the other the Chinese school of Sung and Ming dynasties. The severe black and white style of the latter was specially acceptable to the upper classes which, wearied and pained by the horrors of the civil war that raged for over half a century, had began to lean toward the ascetic tenets of the Zen sect of Buddhism.

Noted names of the native styles:—

Awada-guchi Takamitsu (or Ryuko), about 1394-1427, of Kose school.
Cho Denshi, otherwise Mei-cho, d. 1438, first studied Takuma style, then Li Lungmien of Sung style, finally creating a style of his own.
Jakusai, d. 1424, Tosa school and painter to Rokkaku temple, Kyoto.
Masters of the *Tosa* school who flourished during this period are:—
Yukihiko, his son *Yukimitsu*, about 1429–1440, and *Mitsunobu*, d. 1525, one of the three masters of the school.

Names noted in the black and white style:—

Josetsu about 1400, noted for having introduced the black and white style of China.
Masters of the *Kano* school identified with this period are:—
Masanobu, 1453–1499, founder of the school, studied under *Josetsu*; *Motonobu*, 1476–1559, also called *Ko Hogan*, son of above and the greatest of the school, having originated a new style in which the native canons of Tosa and Chinese styles were happily blended; his wife *Chiyo*, daughter of Tosa Mitsunobu, ranking high as lady painter; *Munenobu*, d. 1562, also called Yusetsu, son of Motonobu; *Naonobu*, d. 1512, also called *Shoei*, son of Motonobu; *Shushin*, also called *Eitoku*, son of Naonobu, 1543–1590; *Yukinobu*, d. 1575, brother of Motonobu.
Oguri Sotan, studied under Josetsu.
Sesshu, priest, d. 1505, one of the greatest landscapists, studied in China.
Sesson, priest, and regarded as Sesshu's greatest pupil, about 1570.
Shingei, about 1466, also called *Gei-ami*, a connoisseur and painter; *Shi-no*, son of Shingei, also called *No-ami*, about 1450, studied under Shubun and was connoisseur in swords.
Shin-so, also called *So-ami* son of Shin-gei (*Shin-gei*, *Shin-no* and *Shin-so* are called "three Amis" and are regarded to have first founded canons of art criticism in Japan).

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Shokei, also called Kei Shoki, d. 1345, priest.

Shubun, about 1400, studied under Josetsu whom he even surpassed.

Shugetsu, pupil of Sesshu with whom he studied in China about 1504–1520.

Sogo Dasoku, d. 1483, studied under Shubun but of bolder style.

Carving.—Making of masks used by "No" dancers, favorite pastime of aristocrats then as now, was a prominent feature.

Metal-Works.—Chiselling, casting and hammering work advanced in the direction of greater elaboration and finer technique. *Goto Yojo*, d. 1512, founded the Goto family, famous in glyptic art, as the Kano family is in painting. In the Myochin family *Muneyasu* appeared as tenth in the line and effected renaissance in the art. "Tsuba" work also attained towards the close of 14th century, high excellence and developed as a special branch of metal-work. *Umetada Shigeyoshi*, *Nakai Mitsu-tsune*, the *Kaneiye* family, *Myochin Nobu-iye* may be mentioned as master *tsuba* artisans.

Lacquer-work.—"Nashiji," *pear-grained* style, was carried to a state of perfection, while in carved lacquer work Japanese craftsmen began to surpass Chinese fellow artisans, from whom the art was originally learned. *Hideji Tai-ami*, *Sei-ami*, *Haneda Goro*, *Ko-ami Michiyoshi*, his son *Michikiyo*, and *Igarashi Shiusai* are noted *makiye* master artisans of this period.

Ceramics.—The development was specially marked. Especially was the attention of ceramists turned towards producing vessels used for the tea-ceremony which was highly in vogue in higher circles. *Gorotayu Shonzui*, native of Ise, crossed over to China and returned home in 1513 after having learned the art of porcelain-making. He opened a kiln at Imari. The kilns that produced decorative wares during this period were:—

a. *Bizen* kiln attained a great excellence at the end of 14th and beginning of 15th centuries.

b. *Karatsu* kiln produced between 1334–1386 what collectors now prize as old Karatsu and imitation Korai (Korean) vessels between 1469–1591.

c. *Mino* kiln was opened at the close of 16th century by *Kato Kagenobu*, ceramist of Seto.

d. *Raku* kiln was noted for hand-made earthenwares produced at the beginning of 16th century by *Ameya*, a naturalized Korean.

e. *Shigaraki* kiln produced a kind of sand vessels similar to wares of Korea, Annum and India.

f. *Shino* kiln was in Owari and produced a kind of sand vessels cherished by votaries of tea-ceremony cult.

6. The Toyotomi (or Momoyama) Period (1574-1603)

The grandeur and glory of 30 years, ascendency of Toyotomi Hideyoshi (Taiko) was naturally reflected upon the arts of this period. The erection of palaces and castles at Osaka, Juraku and Momoyame furnished ample opprtunity for the artists and master craftsmen to display their genius and talent to the best advantage.

Painting.—Broadly classified, there were four schools.

a. *Hasegawa* school. *Tohaku*, d. 1610, studied under *Kano Sho-ei* but afterward leaned towards *Sesshu*.

b. *Kano* school. *Eitoku* (see above period), his two sons *Mitsunobu*

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and *Takanobu*, adopted son *Sanraku* (d. 1634) and his pupil *Kaiboku Yusho* (d. 1615) were prominent figures of his school.

c. Soga school. *Cho-kan*, 5th descendant of Soga Dasoku, founder of the school.

d. Unkoku school. *Togan*, studied under Kano Sho-ei, but afterward approached Sesshu; *Toyeki* was his son.

There were also the Tosa school represented by *Mitsunori* and *Hon-ami Ko-etsu* who studied under *Yusho* but also took after the Tosa school; Korin owed him much.

Carving.—This in general rather fell backward, though in the new style of carving as applied to temple decoration the period could boast Hidari Jingoro. Mask-makers were also on the whole inferior to those of the preceding period.

Metal-work.—In this field a greater activity was shown. For sword-decorators there were *Kojo*, *Genjo*, *Tokujo*, and *Eijo*, of the *Goto* school; in *tsuba* there were *Umetada Shigeyoshi*, continuing from the preceding period, also *Okamoto Tomoharu*, *Odawara Masatsugu*; in armor-work there were *Myochin Mune-iye* and *Myochin Munenobu*; in casting there were *Nagoshi Yashichiro* (d. 1593), *Nagoshi Sansho* (d. 1638) who cast the monster bronze bell at Hokoji; *Tsuji Yojiro*, *Nishimura Do-ni*, etc.

Laquer-work.—The style was somewhat slovenly, though greater originality was shown in the designs of *makiye*, especially by *Hon-ami Koyetu*.

Ceramics.—With the coming over of a number of Korean ceramists in the train of the generals who returned from the Korean expedition, a new life was infused into our ceramic art. Kilns were set up by those Koreans in Satsuma, Hizen, Higo, Hagi, Hizen, etc. The great popularity of tea-ceremony among higher classes imparted a strong stimulus to the production of chaste wares.

7. The Tokugawa (or Yedo) Period (1603-1868)

Fostered in a congenial atmosphere of peace and prosperity, arts and crafts burst in full bloom during this period. Especially was the effect of national expansion seen during the short regime of Hideyoshi now began to bear fruits. It was from the end of 17th to the beginning of 18th centuries, period extending about half a century, that culture and refinement, supplemented by the exotic influence supplied by Chinese exiles, reached the high-water level of excellence.

Painting.—The influence of the Chinese exiles of the overthrown dynasty of Ming was especially conspicuous in painting. The arrival of Ching Nangbing, 1731, of realistic style marked an epoch in the history of Japanese painting. Broadly speaking, about ten native schools with three or four Chinese schools flourished during this period, as follows: —

Native schools; *Hanabusa*, *Kano*, *Kishi*, *Korin*, *Maruyama*, *Sesshu*, *Shijo*, *Sumiyoshi*, *Tosa*, *Ukiyo-ye*. Chinese schools; *Tani*, *Realistic*, *Southern*

Names noted in those schools are alphabetically arranged below:—

Ando Hiroshige: Ukiyoye landscapist, d. 1858.

Gan Ku: studied Chinese realistic schools and originated his own style called Kishi school, d. 1838.

Gion Nankai: Southern school, d. 1751.

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Hanabusa Itcho: originated Hanabusa school, d. 1709.
Hara Zaichu: tried to bring Ming and native style into harmony, d. 1837.
Hasegawa Settan: Sesshu school, d. 1843.
Hishikawa Moronobu: master of Ukiyoye, d. about 1714.
Igarashi Shummei: Sung and Ming styles, d. 1781.
Ikeno Taiga: studied Tosa and Chinese styles and developed his originality, d. 1776.
Ishida Yutei: pupil of Kano Tangei, d. 1786.
Itaya Hiromasa: Sumiyoshi school, d. 1797.
Ito Jakuchu: grafted Korin's style upon Chinese stock of Ming and Chinese schools, d. 1800.
Iwasa Matabei: Ukiyoye master, d. 1650, but his existence is doubted.
Kaiboku Yusho: studied under Kano Eitoku, and originated his own style, d. beginning of the period.
Kano Eino: son of Sansetsu, d. 1697.
Kano Masunobu (*Doun*): founder of Surugadai branch (Yedo), d. 1694.
Kano Morinobu (*Tanyu*): founded Kajibashi branch (Yedo), d. 1674.
Kano Naonobu: founded Kobiki-cho branch (Yedo), d. 1650.
Kano Sansetsu: originated Kano style of Kyoto, d. 1651.
Kano Tsunenobu: son of Naonobu, d. 1713.
Kano Yasunobu: founded Nakabashi branch (Yedo), d. 1685.
Katsukawa Shunsho: Ukiyoye, pupil of Shunsui and one of Hokusai's teachers, d. 1792.
Katsushika Hokusai: pupil of Shunsho, caricaturist, d. 1849.
Kawamura Bumpo: pupil of Ganku, d. about 1840.
Kitagawa Utamaro: Ukiyoye master, d. 1805.
Komai Genki: pupil of Okyo, d. 1797.
Ko Sukoku: pupil of Sushi, d. 1805.
Kumashiro Yuhi: pupil of Ching Nangbing, d. 1772.
Kusumi Morikage: Kano, school, d. about 1695.
Kuwagata Keisai: pupil of Kitao Shigemasa, caricaturist, d. 1824.
Maruyama Okyo: founded Maruyama school, d. 1795.
Matsumura Gekkei (*Goshun*): studied Buson and Okyo and founded Shijo school, d. 1811.
Matsumura Keibun: brother of Goshun, d. 1843.
Minagawa Kien: Chinese scholar and studied under Okyo, d. 1807.
Miyagawa Choshun: founder of Miyagawa school of Ukiyoye, d. 1752. His son Katsukawa Shunsui was also famous.
Mochizuki Gyokusen: studied Tosa and Chinese styles, d. 1708.
Mori Sosen: master painter of monkeys, d. 1821.
Nagasawa Rosetsu: pupil of Okyo, d. 1799.
Nakabayashi Chikudo: studied Yuan and Ming style, d. 1851.
Nishikawa Sukenobu: Ukiyoye, first studied under Kano Eino, d. 1751.
Oda Kaisen: pupil of Goshun, d. 1862.
Ogata Kenzan: brother of Korin, also master ceramist, d. 1743.
Ogata Korin: founded Korin school, d. 1716.
Okada Ikyo: Tosa school, d. 1845.
Okamoto Toyohiko: pupil of Goshun, d. 1845.
Okumura Masanobu: Ukiyoye s. and invented *beniye* prints, d. 1768.
Onishi Chinnen: studied Nangaku and Buncho, d. 1851.
Sakai Hoitsu: Korin school, d. 1827.

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Sakuma Dogan: Kano school, d. 1736.
Sawai Sushi: pupil of Itcho, d. 1772.
Shiba Kokwan: studied Western painting, d. 1818.
Shojo (*Priest*): pupil of Sanraku, d. 1627.
So Shiseki: pupil of Sung Tzuyen, Chinese, d. 1774.
Soga Shohaku: Sesshu school, d. 1781.
Sudzuki Harunobu: Ukiyoye, first produced multi-colored and relief prints, d. 1772.
Sudzuki Kiichi: Korin school, pupil of Hoitsu, d. 1858.
Sumiyoshi Hiromichi: originated Sumiyoshi school, d. 1670.
Sumiyoshi Hirozumi: son of above, d. 1705.
Takaku Aigai: studied under Buncho and Taigadō, d. 1833.
Tanaka Totsugen: revived old Yamatoye style, d. 1823.
Tani Buncho: studied Southern and Northen Chinese school and finally originated his own style, d. 1842.
Tanomura Chikuden: pupil of Buncho, d. 1835.
Tawaraya Soletsu: flourished about the middle of the 17th century and created a style which was perfected by Korin.
Torii Kiyonaga: Ukiyoye master, d. 1815.
Torii Kiyonobu: originated Torii school of Ukiyoye, d. 1729.
Tosa Mitsuoki: master Tosa painter, d. 1691.
Tsubaki Chinzan: studied Kwazan and Southern school, d. 1851.
Tsuruzawa Tanzan: pupil of Kano Tanyu, d. about 1710.
Utagawa Toyokuni (*Itchosai*): Ukiyoye school, d. 1825.
Watanabe Kwazan: master of S. Chinese school, d. 1841.
Yamaguchi Sojun: pupil of Okyo, d. 1755.
Yanagisawa Kiyen (*Ryurikyo*): daimyo of Yamato, studied Yuan and Ming styles and originated his own style: great colorist.
Yeizan: Ukiyoye master, worked c. 1800-'30.
Yosa Buson: studied Yuan and Ming styles and developed his own style, d. 1783.

Carving.—Patronage extended to Buddhist temples, which had suffered persecution under the Toyotomi and Oda regime, revived the art of carving Buddhist images and decorative carving of temples. The rise of *netsuke* carving at the beginning of the 17th century was a notable feature, though it was about the middle of the following century that *netsuke*-carvers formed a class by themselves. Equally noteworthy was the carving of human images which first appeared in Nara and Kyoto. The art of mask-carving was also well maintained.

Higuchi Shugetsu, painting and *netsuke*, about 1764-1771.
Izumiya Tomotada, *netsuke*, at the beginning of 19th century.
Kawachi Daijo Iyeshige, mask-carver, d. 1645.
Kodama Ohmi, mask-carver, d. 1704.
Matsuda Sukenaga originated "one-stroke" carving of Hida style, beginning of 19th century.
Matsumoto Kisaburo, carver of human images, middle 19th of century.
Nagai Kantei, *netsuke*, carved one thousand monkeys on a walnut, middle of 19th century.
Nonoguchi Ryu-ho, d. 1669, *netsuke*, and figures.
Ogasawara Issai, close of 18th century, worked on ivory and whalebone.

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Okano Hohaku, about 1789-1803, specialist of *netsuke* of human images. His son *Hokyu* succeeded his art.

Ryukei, netsuke, originated stained ivory carving, beginning of 19th century.

Tametake, master of relief carving of *netsuke*, close of 18th century.

Tankai, priest, Buddhist images, d. 1690 : his pupil *Shimizu Ryukei* was also famous.

Metal-work.—Among glyptic carves of Goto school Yokoya Somin was famous as originator of elaborate "picture" style which was called the "citizens" metal-carving in contrast to sword-making and accessory arts. Armor-making declined from lack of patronage, but in conformity with luxurious custom of the age elaborate *tsuba* was in great demand. At the same time casting to supply vessels for tea cult was also active.

In chiselling there were :—

Goto Kenjo, 7th of the line, d. 1663.

Goto Sokujo, 8th of the line, one of the three Goto masters, d. 1668.

Goto Tsujo, 11th of the line who introduced "picture" method to the traditional style, d. 1721.

Nara Toshiteru, originator of Nara "picture" style characterized by broad chiselling ; on service to the Shogun, d. early 18th century.

Nara Toshihisa, made a new departure in the family style, and is foremost of the Nara masters, d. 1736.

Nomura Masatoki, elegant style, pupil of Goto Tokujo, d. 1679.

Tsuchiya Yasuchika, one of the three Nara masters, d. 1744 ; his son assumed same name and was quite as good as his father.

Tsuno Jimpo, Goto style, d. 1762.

Yanagawa Masatsugu, founder of Yanagawa family ; studied under Yokoya Soyo, d. 1721.

Yanagawa Naomasa, son of above and rivalled Somin in excellence, d. 1757.

Yokoya Somin, originated the "citizen" style, and perfected the "picture" chiselling, d. 1733.

Yokoya Soyo, studied Goto style and afterward originated the "picture" or realistic chiselling ; on service to the Shogun, d. 1687.

In sword-decoration and inlaying there were :—

Goto Ichijo, worked on design drawn by Kikuchi Yosai, d. 1876.

Hosono Masamori, originated the *kebori* (hair-chiselled inlaying).

Ichinomiya Nagatsune, contemporary of Okyo and regarded as great in his line as the other in painting ; often worked on models furnished by Okyo ; d. 1786.

Ikeda Okitaka, pupil of Otsuki Mitsuoki and teacher of late Kano Natsuo, greatest glyptist of the later 19th century.

Murakami Jochiku, master of inlaying, latter part of 18th century ; his two daughters *Josetsu* and *Josui* were also famous as inlayers.

Okamoto Naoshige, master worker in iron, popularly known as Totsugendo, d. 1780.

Otsuki Mitsuoki, who displayed great originality.

Tsuji Michiaki, studied the "citizen" and Nara style, and finally originated his own, d. 1776.

Umetada Shuji, d. 1755.

Yatabe Michihisa, master of Mito school of metal-carving, d. 1768.

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In tsuba (sword-guard) decorators we have:—

Ito Masatsune, on service to the Shogun; master of perforation art, d. 1724.

Kitagawa Hidenori, founder of Hikone chiselling.

Nakagawa Tomotsune, chiselled and inlaid landscapes and human figures; early 18th century.

Nishikawa Tadamasa, perforation chiselling of iron *tsuba*, d. 1657.

Umetada Shigeyoshi, 26th of the line, middle of the 17th century.

Wakashiba, 1st Wakashiba applied Dutch style of carving to *tsuba* and his son 2nd Wakashiba worked on designs representing Chinese landscapes and also bamboo; they both lived in Nagasaki.

In casting:—

Kanaya Gorozaburo, founder of the Kanaya family of metal-casters of the same name; made bronze ware and devised original style of coloring; beginning of the 18th century.

Miyazaki Kanchi, caster to the Lord of Kaga, d. 1912.

Murata Seimin, realistic style and famous for tortoises and for wax-the modelling, beginning of the 19th century.

Murata Teijo, pupil of above whom he even surpassed; cast with his master 500 Rakan images at Kenchoji, Kamakura.

Nagoshi Kasho, caster to the Shogun and originated Yedo style, beginning of the 18th century.

Yomo Yasuhei, popularly called Ryubundo, which was adopted as family art name, master of copper and bronze wares; d. 1841.

Lacquer-work.—The art attained the highest level of excellence during this period. At first robust style prevailed, followed dy elaborate and delicate technique, but soon from about the begining of the 17th century the art began to degenerate at the two centres of Yedo and Kyoto. On the other hand it retained on the whole far more healthy growth in the provinces, especially in Kaga and Nagoya.

Hara Yoyusai, worked on models drawn by Hoitsu and others and was a master crafstman in Yedo at the beginning of the 19th century.

Igarashi Dōho, on duty to the Lord of Kaga, early 17th century.

Iizuka Tōyo, on duty to the Lord of Awa, middle of 18th century.

Kajikawa Kyujiro, on duty to the Shogun and master of *inro*, close of 17th century.

Kō-ami Nagashige, 10th of the line which extended 19 generations, d. 1651.

Koman Kansai, pupils of the 5th descendant of the house, and master of Shibata Zeshin, master *makiye* artist at close of 19th century.

Koman Kyui, founder of the Koman family of *makiye*, hereditarily on duty to the Shogun for 11 generations, early 17th century.

Ogata Korin, famous for pearl inlaying (see also painting).

Shiomi Seisei, master of "polished" *makiye*, early 18th century.

Tazuki Chobei, master *makiye* artist of Kyoto, close of 17th century.

Yamamoto Seirei, master artist of Kyoto who was invited to Nagoya by the Lord of Owari about the close of the 18th century.

Yamamoto Shunsei, founder of the family of master artists extending ten generations, d. 1682.

Pottery.—The work of the naturalized ceramists of Korean origin began to bear mature fruits after the advent of this r'egime. Broadly

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speaking at first the attention of artists and artizans was chiefly directed toward producing objects used in tea cult which was then highly popular, but from the latter part of the 18th century the introduction of Ming and later styles considerably affected the existing tones.

1. *Arita.* The kiln was opened by a Korean potter. About 1646 Higashijima Tokuemon, Gosu Gombei and Sakaida Kakiemon introduced gold and silver painting wares which went very much to China. Tsuji Kiemon, father and son of same name enjoyed a high reputation.

2. *Banko.* Was opened by Numanami Gozaemon, wealthy merchant of Kuwana, about the middle of 15th century. He was summoned to Yedo by the Shogunate and the wares he produced in Yedo are highly valued by connoisseurs as old Banko.

3. *Bizen.* Chiefly produced domestic utensils as in the preceding period, but soon the art degenerated.

4. *Izumo.* There are two kinds, one called Yoneyama wares first produced at Rakzan in Matsuye at the beginning of the 17th century, the other called Fushina wares originated in the village of the same name in 1764.

5. *Kutani.* Was founded at the middle of the 17th century by Goto Saijiro, retainer of the Lord of Kaga, he having proceeded to Arita to learn the secret of the art; wares of subdued red design were at first produced, now valued as old Kutani.

6. *Kyo* (Kyoto). The fame of this kiln dates from Nonomura Seibei, popularly known as Ninsei, who opened kild at Awada and Kiyomizu about the middle of the 17th century.

a. *Awada.* Originated about 1655 by Ninsei who learned brocade designed wares from a potter of Arita; the tradition was kept up by Kinkozan Sobei, Tanzan Seikai, Hozan Bunzo and others. Toward the latter part of the 18th century Okuda Eisen tried dyed Cochin China style; his famous pupils were Mokbei, Dohachi and Kamesuke.

b *Eiraku.* Was originated by Zengoro Hozen, 11th of the line, at the beginning of the 19th century, the title being derived from the Chinese porcelain of Eiraku era, of the Ming dynasty.

c. *Kenzan.* Named from Ogata Kenzan, brother of Korin; Kenzan afterward removed to Yedo.

d. *Kiyomizu.* Was founded by some of the pupils of Ninsei at Kiyomizu; began to produce *céladon* porcelain early 19th century when such masters as Dohachi, Kitei and Yohei introduced Arita style. Master ceramists of Kyoto kiln were:—

Aoki Mokbei. Native of Nagoya, invited to Kaga by the lord of the province and opened Kasugayama kiln; showed strong originality, d. 1833.

Kinkozan Sobei. 3rd of the line and founded a kiln at Awada about the middle of the 17th century.

Makiyomizu Zoroku. Learned the art from his uncle Kitei and was an artist of great originality.

Nonomura Seisuke. (Ninsei). First studied the art under a naturalized Korean, about 1st quarter of the 16th century.

Okuda Eisen. Opened a kiln at Awada and was fond to produce wares resembling old Chinese and Cochin China wares; Mokbei, Kamesuke and Kasuke were his pupils; d. 1811.

Seifu Yohei. Studied under Takahashi Dohachi and opened a kiln at Gojozaka, Kyoto, where he first produced imitation of old Japan-

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and China wares but afterward confined himself to producing *céladon* and gold brocade style wares, d. 1861.

Shimizu Rokbei. Learned the art from Ninsei and opened a kiln at Gojosaka where he produced tea vessels very original in style, d. 1799.

Takahashi Dohachi. Also called Takahashi Nin-ami, removed to Gojozaka from Awada in 1811, afterward retired to Momoyama where he opened a new kiln; was patronized by the Lords of Kii and Satsuma; d. 1855.

7. *Mino.* Resembles Seto, and was originated in 1804 by a merchant of Osaka who produced at Tajima an imitation of Arita and Kamtsu wares.

8. *Satsuma.* Originated by Hochu and Bokhei, Korean potters who produced faience of chaste quality of highly decorative style.

9. *Seto.* Early 18th century Kato Tamikichi learned the secret of porcelain making at Arita, and the Seto kilns which previously produced only earthen wares began to produce *céladon* porcelains.

Other kilns of fame during this period were Awaji wares of Awaji. Hagi wares of Nagato, Imado wares of Yedo, Kii wares of Kii, Sanda wares of Settsu, Soma wares of Iwaki, Shigaraki wares of Omi, Takatori wares of Chikzen, etc.

II. RECENT HISTORY

1. Period of Chaos—from 1868 to 1882

Like other institutions of native origin, during the period of more than a decade dating from the Restoration, the pictorial art of Japan was submerged under the huge tide of social convulsion which followed that mighty political change. It was then that the master artists who had enjoyed liberal patronage from the *daimyos* and courtiers found themselves suddenly thrown adrift on the rough waves of the struggle for existence, and had to make shift as best as they could. It was at that time that **Kano Hogai** (d. 1888), one of the greatest painters of modern Japan, accepted with something like gratitude the offer by a certain appreciative foreign connoisseur to hire him at the monthly allowance of *yen* 20, and that his equally famous brother painter **Hashimoto Gaho** (d. 1908) had to eke out his existence as a mere craftsman and petty draftsman in the Admiralty. Painter of Kyoto were not much better, for they had to work hard for bare existence as humble designers of patterns for *yuzen* prints.

Sculptors, chisellers and others were also suddenly deprived of means of sustenance, and had to resign themselves to the humiliating treatment and neglect of the times. The people, dazzled by the material prosperity of the West and blindly intent to introduce it, were driven to vandalistic proceedings, as to propose cutting down the trees in the present Uyeno Park and to convert the ground into mulberry or tea farms, though this was given up by the timely remonstration of some foreigners. This sentiment of blind folly was widely at work, and many a costly gold lacquered work of exquisite workmanship suffered demolition merely to get the gold dust, and the old brocade mounting of *kakemono* was ruthlessly detached from the masterly pictures and burned to get the gold used in the gold threads. Tens of thousands of the musical instrument *koto* were hewn and their well-polished paulownia boards were used for making braziers!

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A. Japanese Painting

Chinese Southern School.—In the midst of this universal hurry to copy Western ways, more or less activity was shown, comparatively speaking, by the native style of painting so far as regards the Chinese Southern School which had began to attract public attention towards the latter parts of the Tokugawa Government. In 1873 **Yasuda Rozan** returned home after some years' study in China, and his pictures drawn after the manner of this particular style were favorably received by a section of the public. **Tanomura Choku-nyu, Okuhara Seiko** (lady), **Fukushima Ryuho,** and **Hirano Gogaku** were painters of this school who flourished about this period.

B. Introduction of Western Painting

Pioneers.—The rise of the western painting was a natural outcome of the times, and though pictures brought by Dutch traders are believed to have been studied by **Hiraga Gennai, Shiba Kokan** and some others who lived at the middle of Tokugawa period, the honour of having studied oil painting with serious purpose must go to **Kawakami Togai** (d. 1881) who was a professor of Dutch language in the Kaisei-Gakko, forerunner of the present Imperial University of Tokyo. Among his pupils, the late **Takahashi Yuichi** and **Koyama Shotaro** have risen to distinction. The former subsequently studied under **Charles Wirgman** (d. 1981), London "Daily News" correspondent in Tokyo who was an art amateur of exceptional power. A large number of Japanese painters, including such masters as **Hashimoto Gaho, Kawabata Gyokusho** and others studied at Takahashi's atelier. Among other pupils of Wirgman may be mentioned **Goseda Yoshimatsu** and **Yamamoto Hosui.** In 1863 **Kunisawa Shinkuro** returned from London and opened an atelier at which **Honda Kinkichiro** and others studied. Kunisawa died about a year after but his influence was felt long afterward.

In 1881 the contemporary artist **Kawamura Kiyo-o,** who was dispatched to Italy for studying the art by the Tokugawa Government returned home after a prolonged stay in Venice. He has struck a new style by grafting what he had learned on the Japanese style.

2. Period of Reaction—from c. 1882 to c. 1896

Fortunately a reaction was soon to set in to arrest this blind movement hurrying toward vandalism and folly. The warning voice came from outside. The favorable reception which the Japanese pictures enjoyed at the Vienna World's Fair was a surprise alike to the Government and exhibitors. This, however, was not enough to rouse our people from the pernicious delusion. The Fine Art Department for all the care bestowed upon it failed to make healthy growth; it failed to invite the required number of students, while those who studied there rebelled against their teachers. Meanwhile the ardent plea made by Mr. **E. F. Fenollosa** (who came to Japan in 1879 as Prof. of philosophy at the Imperial University), Dr. **Wagner** (Prof. of the University) Sig. **Chiosoune** (Italian sculptor engaged by the Gov. Printing Bureau), and Mr. **Bigelow** (Secretary of the American Legation) in favor of Japanese art slowly began to open the eyes

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of the authorities. It was at the instance of these foreign connoisseurs that a special art society for study was formed, and that was afterward expanded as the present Japan Fine Art Society. The Government now began to perceive the necessity of carrying out a thorough change in the policy of art education. The Art Department was closed in 1883, and two years later the First Picture Exhibition was held as a means of reviving the native art of painting. This show was repeated after the lapse of another two years. The movement was carried further and a fine art school on the purely native line was established in 1888. The Imperial Court also took interest in this affair, appointed a treasure investigation committee in 1889 and created in the following year the honourable post of art commissioners and appointed to it a number of master painters, this honour having subsequently been opened to artists of other classes. Thus at last began to dawn the light of renaissance, so to say, upon the benighted field of Japanese painting.

3. The Period of Construction

(A short review of the Government Fine Art Exhibition and Reaction Movements, by Yoshio Kino, Prof. of History of Art at Waseda and Ex-Mem. of the Hanging Committee.)

(1) The Govt. Fine Art Exhibition

A. Japanese Painting

Revival of Pictorial Art.—The vandalistic period brought in by the Restoration, has now passed and a section of the public interested in art began to turn their attention to the question of how to protect and encourage the native art. The revival movement started by this small coterie resulted in the establishment of the present Fine Art School in Tokyo, the Ryuchi-kai, the Japan Fine Art Society, etc.

Apart from the preservation of old masterpieces which all lovers of art equally insisted upon, the encouragement took two distinct forms one of which was in favor of the development of the traditional style while the other favoured the evolution of a special style demanded by the changed times. The latter had its powerful exponent in the late Kakutaro Okakura, the then Director of the Government's Tokyo Fine Art School, and he was supported by the late Hashimoto *Gaho* and Kawabata *Gyokusho*, Profs. of the school and master painters of the day. The rivalry between the two schools was on the whole beneficial to the progress of pictorial art of Japan.

The Government Fine Art Exhibition Established

The year 1907 is memorable, for in it was inaugurated the Govt. Art Exhibition (**Mombusho Bijutsu Tenran-kai or Bunten** for short) by the Dept. of Education, modelled after the French Salcon and the Royal Academy of England. Baron Shinken Makino, the then Minister of Education, is credited for this innovation, though Okakura is believed to have been the actual wire-puller.

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The Hanging Committee included number of scholars, critics and connoisseurs. In the Section of Japanese Painting, for instance, nine members out of the total twenty eight were appointed from among such persons, the rest being artists of one school or the other.

In the first exhibition, the rivalry between the old and new schools of Japanese painters was much in evidence. The conservative Japan Art Society complained, as it was alleged, that too much importance was placed on the new school.

Struggle between the Progressives and Conservatives;—The root of trouble was that the foreign and native art had not yet come to appreciate each other, while the native painting was also divided between the old and new schools. This struggle continued down to the 4th Exhibition (1900).

In the 2nd, six new members of the Hanging Committee were solely selected from the old school; in the 3rd the progressives led by Okakura, rebelling against the authorities for such partiality, declined to send in their works. The authorities were obliged in the 4th Exhibition to create a new Section (2nd Department) for the display of progressives' exhibits. The difficulty was thus surmounted, but only for the time being, for it was not long before the department was involved in similar trouble caused, this time, by the artists of the so-called Tokyo and Kyoto schools. It became serious in the 7th Exhibition.

Reform or Deform?—After all these vain efforts of compromise, in the 8th Exhibition the departmental system in the Japanese Section was given up, and the number of the Hanging committee was cut down to one half. Critics, scholars, connoisseurs were excluded from the committee and the **Bunten**, thus deprived of this special feature, had to direct its energy to the art-for-art's sake tendency.

The committee of the 8th Exhibition lost Yokoyama *Taikan* and Shimomura *Kanzan* the two great artists and leaders of the progressives, the former by exclusion and the latter by resignation. They both have subsequently restored the old **Bijutsu-in** or the Japan Fine Art Institute which was first established in 1898 by Okakura, their departed predecessor. It is now a formidable rival of the **Bunten** and boasts several of the young artists of great promise.

The 9th Exhibition presented a novel trial and set apart a room for Ukiyoye pictures of female figures, obviously to cater to the vulgar taste of townfolk. The pictures were a failure. They lacked sinuous grace characteristic of the old masters of the school and was striking only in respect of sensual elements rendered in gaudy colours.

Another thing that marks this 8th Exhibition was lavish grant of honors and rewards. It may be noted that from this time on the bestowal of prizes has been given up and the uniform system of rating all commendable works as "Selected" was adopted, while others judged superior were set apart for special treatment. (For further details, vide p. 201).

Secession of the Young Kyoto Painters;—The antipathetic sentiments between the rival schools grew in intensity in the 9th and 10th Exhibitions and, when, in the 11th, Kyoto painters fell far behind their rivals in the number of "Recommended" and "Selected" awarded,

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several of the talented and promising among them left the Bunten and formed their own Kokuga-Sosaku-kai or the Society for Creating National Paintings. The deserters comprised Ono *Chikkyo*, Tsuchida *Bakusen* Sakakibara *Shiho*, Murakami *Kukyu*, They are all artists whose progressive spirit and training well qualify them to assimilate the exotic elements. Their first exhibition was held in Tokyo in 1918 and the novel attempt roused considerable public discussion as to merit of their works.

To sum up, the history of Japanese painting as shown in the Bunten has been one of endless squabbles and troubles with nothing specially noteworthy to redeem them. If there is anything that stands out prominent in this official attempt for patronizing art it is a tendency to foster the vicious custom of mannerism, a feature that especially marked the 12th Exhibition (1918).

B. Western Painting

The history of Western Painting of the Bunten is, generally speaking, singularly uneventful, due perhaps to the fact that most of the artistic members of the Hanging Committee as well as other painters of this line share in common the Impressionist features. They form two distinct groups divided by personal influence, one led by Profs. Kuroda, Wada, and Okada of the Govt. Fine Art Academy (Mems. of the Hanging Committee) and the other represented by Nakasawa, Yamamoto, Fujishima and Minami (Mems. of H.C.)

Questions that stand out prominent relatively as shown in this uneventful history are first about the nude, the prohibition of which on the ground of public morals is still enforced though somewhat relaxed recently, and second the introduction, abolished after one year's experiment, of the dual system of exhibition, one for conservatives and the other for progressives as in Japanese painting. With the discontinuation of this practice those who had petitioned for the innovation deserted the Bunten and organised the so-called Nikakai, the Second Dept. Association.

(2) The Japan Fine Art Institute or the Nippon Bijutsu-in

As explained before this institute was restored in 1914 by some reactionists who were led by the late Mr. K. Okakura and who still cherish his memory and draw their inspiration from his romanticism and idealism. It was on the seventh anniversary of his death that their first exhibition, or Inten as is generally known, was held. Their motto is "Art should be individualistic and not guided by bureaucratic convenience". The Inten has steadily gained in popularity and now occupies an important position as the only rival of the Bunten. One thing that is lately prominent about the work of these "rebels" is that their idealism and romanticism have apparently lost much of their original inspiring power and the air of eclecticism is becoming more and more manifest, especially among the artists of Japanese painting, the main strength of Inten exhibition.

Taikan and Kanzan were at first the guiding spirits of the Inten but later this position seems to have passed to younger painters such as Kimura *Buzan*, Yasuda *Yukihiko*, Kobayashi *Kokei*, Kosugi *Misei*,

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etc., while Maeda *Seison*, Kawabate *Ryushi* and a few others have suddenly sprung into fame.

Western Painting Section was once led by Kosugi *Misei* but he has since changed his role and is steadily rising in popularity as a painter of native style pictures, so that this honour is now shared in common by Kurata *Hakuyo*, Hasegawa *Noboru*, and Morita *Tsunetomo*. In the Sculpture Section Hirakushi *Denchu*, Fujii *Yuko* and Naito *Shin* stand in the forefront.

(3) The Nikakai.

The Nikakai was founded by some ambitious progressives, as Ishii *Hakutei* and Arishima *Ikuma* who, as already alluded to, left the Bunten. The Society is based on the member-system but is necessarily weak in cohesion. Soon after the organization some promoters deserted. As things stand at present the prospect of the Society is by no means bright, for it is gradually losing the original meaning of its *raison d'etre* as opposed to the officially protected Bunten. Their works mark that they cater to popularity, and the marks are growing more and more in evidence.

B. Sculpture

1 Wood-carving.

In sculpture modern Japan has little to boast of, the art having remained in the state of neglect for more than three centuries ending about the beginning of the 19th century. Sculptors of Buddhist images had degenerated into mere artisans, though the case was somewhat better with the *miyabori-shi* (those who carved friezes and pillars to temples and other edifices), and carvers of *netsuke* and masks for *no* actors. Of the four classes of wood-carvers only the "temple-carvers" may be said to enjoy comparative popularity, for with the change of times the latter two classes have to abandon their field of work and to take to more profitable ivory-carving. Buddhist carvers are a little better off, but with a much narrowed demand owing to decay of Buddhism.

Wood-carving business is now situated in an unenviable position, being beset with discouraging circumstances. As an object of decoration a wood-carving is disqualified for appealing to public patronage, in that it is comparatively costly, almost as costly as a piece of ivory-carving of a similar size. Then it does not compare favorably with a wood-carving produced in Europe. Hence carved wooden decorations of Japan found very little demand both at home and abroad. In the presence of such circumstances, wood-carving course of the Tokyo Art Academy has ceased to attract students and has had, therefore, to effect a radical modification in its method. In a similar way wood-carvers of the new school who were originally drawn to this specialty from ambitious ideal have been obliged to turn to ivory-carving or to modelling in plaster.

2 Ivory Carving

With the gradual decay of the old custom of wearing tobacco-pouches to which the *netsuke* was an indispensable appendage, ivory-carving suffered

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considerable check, but only for a short time, the carver having subsequently found in the production of *okimono* and other decorative objects for foreign customers an employment that furnished them greater amount of work and perhaps even more lucrative. It may even be said that ivory-carving as art has been created through this foreign patronage, and that it is equally maintained by it. Price and consideration of architecture prevent ivory ornaments from being popular at home, for not only are they dear but they are also judged out of place for halls constructed in native style. In regard to breadth of chiselling and scope of work, the carvers of the present day enjoy incomparable advantages over their predecesssors. The latter seldom had for their field of work a bit of tusk larger than could be carved out into a tiny *netsuke*, while the others can command the use of large blocks sometimes as large as 2 ft.

C. Metal Work

Remarkable has been the progress recently attained in Japan in this particular branch of art. The art of sword decoration has indeed disappeared with the fall of feudalism, but metal artists and craftsmen have found in its stead a field of work demanding greater exercise of their skill and talent and perhaps furnishing a larger market. The same men carve now on their work-tables, vases, censers, statuettes, and diverse sort of hall decorations which must exert an expansive and healthy influence on their capacity. The benefit of division of labor and of regular education is similarly consitituting a powerful factor toward promoting a greater improvement of the art. How far the new circumstances have done in that direction may be seen by comparing works produced before the Era of Meiji (from 1868 to 1912) and those of later production, or, what amounts to the same thing, by placing side by side articles made by artisans of old school and those by others who have had the benefit of education, say, at a Fine Art Academy, either in Tokyo or Kyoto. The wares coming under the former of the two parallels will present as a rule lack of proportion or other defect of unnaturalness.

D. Lacquer Art

The art and craft was considerably improved by **Zeshin** (d. 1889) and his pupils **Hobi** and **Jaishin** (d. 1903), but generally speaking, till only a few years ago, *makiye* artists made it their point to slavishly follow in the wake of old masters in designs, workmanship and kind of work. They were excellent in their way, and no doubt possessed fascination attractive both to natives and foreigners, but when year after year conventional forms and almost stereotyped designs were repeated the public could not but being tired of the monotony. Some of the leading contemporary artists seem to have discerned the signs of the times and to have been inspired with the new spirit which has come over Japan subsequent to the 1904–5 war. Since 1905 they have been endeavouring to produce objects with bolder and more animated designs based on sketches from nature. In this attempt *makiye* artists find themselves seriously hampered in their work, in that their atelier supplies are limited only to gold and silver dust, a few varieties of lacquer pigments and mother-of-pearl. The only hope is that the natural ingenuity of the Japanese artists may find means of

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making shift, and to achieve a success that may come up even to sanguine expectation. Time will show.

Of the *murimono* or ordinary lacquering art nothing particularly new to claim attention has occurred of late. One important question which is affecting the art as a whole is the growing scarcity of the supply of lacquer juice in Japan and also in China from which the deficiency has heretofore been supplemented. This is a serious matter and urgently demands the attention of the Government and people. Tokyo, Kyoto, and Kanazawa are places where high-grade *makiye* objects are produced, and then come Aizu and Osaka. Shizuoka enjoys wide reputation as a principal centre of commercial *makiye* wares which are quite devoid of value from the standpoint of art.

E. Ceramic Work

Porcelain and Pottery.—The art was almost universally in vogue in Japan during the pre-Restoration days when in every fief there were more or less potters to meet ordinary needs of the people residing in it. Only since that time has the business begun to become more and more specialized. The number of pottery districts has lessened in consequence. At present there are some 15 districts more or less noted for pottery, and they are situated in Kyoto, Hizen, Owari, Mino, Kaga, Satsuma, Tokyo, Yokohama and other places. Mentioned in association with the name of *Yaki* (kiln), the following list of principal pottery districts is made (the star indicating the places that are noted for art objects):—

Aizu-*yaki* (Iwashiro), *Arita-*yaki* (Hizen), *Awada-*yaki* (Kyoto), Awaji-*yaki* (Awaji), *Banko-*yaki* (Ise), Izumo-*yaki* (Izumo), *Kiyomizu-*yaki* (Kyoto), *Kutani-*yaki* (Kaga), *Makuzu-*yaki* (Yokohama), Mikawachi-*yaki* (Hizen), Mino-*yaki* (Mino), *Satsuma-*yaki* (Satsuma), *Seto-*yaki* (Owari), Tobe-*yaki* (Iyo), *Tokyo kilns, producing either only decorative objects or with household utensils. Other ceramic districts of secondary importance are Imbe-*yaki* (Bizen), Inuyama-*yaki* (Owari), Kasama-*yaki* (Hitachi), Kuji-*yaki* (Mutsu), Mashiko-*yaki* (Shimotsuke), Mizunohira-*yaki* (Satsuma), Mumyoi-*yaki* (Yamashiro), Sanda-*yaki* (Settsu), Shigaraki-*yaki* (Omi), Soma-*yaki* (Iwaki), Tokoname-*yaki* (Owari), Ureshino-*yaki* (Hizen), and some others.

"Shippo" (Enamel Ware).—Owari retains the credit of being the centre of this art and industry. Tokyo boasts **Namikawa Sosuke** (d. 1911) and Kyoto **Namikawa Yukiye** as a first class artist in this particular branch of ceramics, but Nagoya has several of whom **Ando Jubei** and **Hattori Tadasaburo** are prominent. In the matter of output Nagoya supplies 70 to 80 per cent., the balance being distributed among Tokyo, Kyoto and Yokohama.

The progress in recent time must be said to date from 1881 when **Namikawa** of Tokyo produced the celebrated cloisonneless (*musen*) ware and erased cloisonne (*shosen*) in which the wires were erased by the action of sulphuric acid. The new departure that next appeared was in the shape of translucent enamel by the use of French enamel and this was followed by a change in the nature of the body used. Copper had formerly been the most popular metal but the introduction of the new enamel suggested the use of silver base as providing a better background.

Another improvement made relates to coloring. Japanese enamel artist had long been laboring to produce reddish monochrome, and for

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some years it had defied their ingenuity. At last in 1904 the experiment was carried to success by **Ota Jinnoemon** of Nagoya by the use of gold chloride. Thanks to Ota's discovery Japan can now produce ware of this particular monochrome of almost any size as may be desired. The *moriage* ("piled") style originated by **Hattori** is quite a recent departure.

F. Color-prints and Wood-cuts

During the last three decades or so xylography in Japan has undergone strange vicissitudes of fortune. At one time it was even feared that this unique art of Japan might be completely superseded by the imported art of lithography. Fortunately it was rescued from that fate by the reproduction of old pictorial masterpieces, first started by the publishers of art folio by the *Kokkwa* in 1899 and then by the *Shimbi Taikwan* which was created in 1899.

"Nishikiye."—Be that as it may, wood-cut engravers and printers have undoubtely been robbed of no inconsiderable part of their business since the introduction of Western style of illustration and planting. The *nishikiye* (color-prints in broad-sheets), for instance, on which *ukiyoye* master painters, as Utamaro, Hiroshige and Hokusai left the r fascinating production, has been driven from the field by cheap and gaudy lithographs printed with imported inferior pigments; great popularity, especially since the Russo-Japan war, of picture cards has almost given a death-blow to the already declining business of *nishikiye*. Photography too has had a share in the general despoiling of the *nishikiye* of its business, for actor's likeness and stage characters, one of the most important *nishikiye* subjects formerly, now coming from the studies of photographers instead of ateliers of *ukiyoye* painters. Then illustrations of books have in a great measure passed away to hands of lithographers and similar artisans. Such being the case, color-print business is now far less active than it was before. There are only two or three color-print publishers in Japan. The prints now published are not in sheets, they are in albums being intended for grown-up folk, both Japanese and foreign, and not for children as they were in former days.

Besides albums other ordinary work of color-printing comprises pictures for fans, both folded and round, illustrations of envelopes (in Japanese style), frontispieces of magazines and other ephemeral publications.

The latest innovation is the carving in wood of Western water color pictures.

Revival.—On the other hand, the high grade xylography has been carried to the state of perfection unknown even in olden days, and for this advance the credit is due to the Kokka-sha and Shimbishoin, which are reproducing Japanese old masterpieces in painting. Use of photography for reproducing them, instead of the old process of copying, is in itself a great advance for obtaining exact likeness of the originals, while in regard to pigments also printers of to-day are placed in better position than their predecessors.

Engraving and printing as applied for producing such high grade works as the album in question present difficulty rarely experienced by wood-cut experts of former time. The engravers of those days worked on originals specially drawn for the purpose by the painters who did all they could to

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minimize the difficulty of the other; but the craftsmen of to-day have to deal with works never intended for reproduction.

The brother craftsmen of engravers, that is color-printers, find themselves confronted with equally grave difficulties. Color-printing of the old *nishikiye*, it should be remembered, was a very simple business, as compared with what it is to-day; not more than ten different tints were required and hence only so many times of printing were generally sufficient. It is now a common affair for the publishers of *Shimbi Taikwan* and *Kokkwa* to employ more than one hundred different tints and to go through elaborate process of printing.

Market of Old Ukiyo-ye Prints.—The great popularity of old *ukiyo-ye* prints among foreign connoisseurs has elevated them from the original humble position to one of great importance artistically and commercially. The supply is scarce now, so assiduously did merchant collectors ransack all the nooks and corners throughout the country. The price demanded is often forbidding. Forgery is extensively practised and collectors should use strict vigilance.

Kind of Prints.—Some fifteen different kinds of prints exist, they being *sumi-ye* (black and white prints), *tan-ye* (vermilion prints), *urushi-ye* (lacquer prints), *beni-ye* (carmine prints), *naga-ye* (long prints), *kirara-zuri* (mica prints), *chuban-nishikiye* (medium size prints), *koban nishiki-ye* (small size prints), *hoso-ye* (miniature prints), *namiban yomai-tsuzuki* (ordinary five sheet series, and also three sheet series and only one sheet), old illustrated books, etc.

Old Masterpieces and Curio Market

Before the National Treasure Commission was created in 1889 to register old masterpieces that belonged to temples and other public institutions, no small number of this sort of national treasures found their way to foreign countries. It is well known, for instance, that of the famous triplets of picture scrolls by Sumiyoshi Keion, one is now at the Boston Museum, while of the remaining two one is among the collection of the Imperial Court and the other belongs to Baron Iwasaki. Among private collectors the names of Marquis Inouye, Mr. T. Masuda, the families of Mitsui and Iwasaki, Mr. Tomitaro Hara, a millionaire merchant of Yokohama, and others stand high on the list. Mr. Hara's "Kujaku Myo-o" is valued at ¥500,000. The Great war and general increase of wealth has created unusual demand for old masterpieces and curios. The year 1917, for instance, witnessed forty five big sales in Tokyo, Kyoto, etc., with the proceed totalling about ¥20,000,000, record figures in the annals of auction sales of such goods. Among the notable biddings may be mentioned Nobuzane's "Thirty Six Celebrated Poets" knocked down at ¥355,000, the same artist's "Dragon" at ¥105,000, Keishoki's "Eight Scenes in Shojo" at ¥140,000, Barin's "Hotei" (diptych) at ¥130,000 and Saruwaka tea pot for tea-ceremonial at ¥100,000.

The theory that calligraphy and painting are simply modifications of the same brush-work being still faithfully observed in Japan as also in China, calligraphic specimens by noted scholars and other great men are valued as much as pictorial master-pieces. In the notable sales recently conducted in Tokyo and Osaka a small sheet of Ono Tofu's (d. 966 A.D.) handwriting was knocked down at ¥32,000, calligraphic *kakemono*

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by Sorai (d. 1728) at ¥11,000, and even a diptych by the late Prince Ito fetched ¥4,300. Old vessels of repute used in tea-ceremony also command extraordinary prices, a tea-caddy of rare note changing hand in a recent auction at ¥57,000.

All big sales are generally conducted by bodies of curio dealers, and there are several such organizations in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Nagoya. Some of them are,—Tokyo Bijutsu Club at Ryogoku, Tokyo; Kyoto Bijutsu Club at Miike-dera-machi, Kyoto; Osaka Bijutsu Club at Awaji-cho Shichome, Osaka, and Nagoya Bijutsu Club, Asahi-machi, Nagoya.

III. MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

Museums.—The three important museums that exist in Japan are all under the control of the Household Department, they being at Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara. In respect of objects of art, the Hyokei-kan in the compound of the Tokyo Museum is most important, it being specially intended as a gallery for displaying old masterpieces belonging to the Court and collectors of note. The Hyokei-kan was built by Tokyo citizens in commemoration of the wedding of the reigning Emperor and Empress.

National Art Exhibition

Apart from the exhibitions regularly given twice a year by various bodies of artists and craftsmen in Tokyo and Kyoto, a national art exhibition is held under the auspices of the Department of Education every autumn in Tokyo, beginning in 1907, this being the first attempt of the kind ever made in Japan. Exhibits are selected by the Hanging Committee appointed by the Minister of Education. Prizes were formerly graded into 1st to 3rd, but the system was revised in Aug. 1916 and there exists now only uniform "Special choices" (standing for all the graded honors in the old system) for all works of merit, except those that are judged to deserve special treatment. These are recommended by the Committee for a higher honor and are known as "Recommended," a recipient of which is privileged to display his works unexamined by the Hanging Committee. The next step of promotion is an appointment on the Committee. This honor is also accessible to those of "Special choice" in the preceding three years in succession. Exhibits lately submitted to the Committee are as follows:—

	No. of Works submitted			Exhibits by the Committee			Exhibits by 2nd prize recipients			No. Exhibits on selection		
Exhibition	J.P.	W.P.	S.	J.P.	W.P.	S.	J.P.	W.P.	S.	J.P.	W.P.	S.
9th ('15) ...	2,146	1,372	201	8	24	8	5	6	0	206	117	52
10th ('16) ...	2,379	1,580	229	9	24	8	11	10	3	144	92	36
11th ('17) ...	2,202	1,371	202	6	11	6	12	12	4	154	69	50
12th ('18) ...	2,115	1,143	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	174	117	60

Note.—J.P. = Japanese painting; W.P. = Western painting; S. = Sculpture.

The "Recommended" painters at the 12th Exhibition were as follows:—

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1. **Japanese Painting,**—Hashimoto *Kansetsu*, Kaburaki *Kiyokata*, Yuki *Somei*, Tsuji *Kako*.
2. **Western Painting,**—Ishibashi *Wakun*, Shirataki *Ikunosuke*, Kanayama *Heizo*.
3. **Sculpture,**—None.

Recipients of the "Special Choice" honors:—

1 **Japanese Painting,**—Matsuoka *Eikyu*, Nishiyama *Suisho*, Ishizaki *Koyo*, Tsutaya *Ryuko*, Ikegami *Shuho*.
2 **Western Painting,** Katada *Tokuro*, Shimizu *Yoshio*, Makino *Torao*, Tanabe *Itaru*, Takama *Soshichi*, Okubo *Sakujiro*, Iwasaki *Seiki*, Tadara *Yoshio*.
3. **Sculpture,**—Hori *Shinji*, Saito *Sogan*, Ikeda *Yuhachi*, Hasegawa *Misaku*, Kitamura *Masanobu*, Yoshida *Saburo*.

Private Galleries.—Among these that of the "Inten" (Japan Art Institute) started by Yokoyama *Taikan* and other progressives stands foremost. The gallery is less complete than the Government Art Exhibition or "Bunten," but in some respects the Inten even throws the other into shade.

IV. NATIONAL TREASURE COMMISSION

The Commission for Preserving Old Temples was first created in 1897 by law and ordinance, appropriating for the purpose a sum varying from *yen* 150,000 to 2000,000 a year. The protection is now extended also to pictures, sculptures, buildings, old documents of historical value, and recently to swords all kept in Shinto and Buddhist temples. The treasures included in the national treasury list are under strict control of the National Treasure Preservation Committee expressly organized for the purpose and made subordinate to the Education Office. The Committee is presided over by Baron Kuki, Privy Councillor, and the treasures registered from the very beginning numbered 2,780 at the end of March, 1916, consisting of pictures 612, sculptures 1,469, applied art objects 275, swords 117, books, Buddhist texts, etc. 338.

There were besides 658 edifices, chiefly religious that are under protection. All these treasures are graded into three classes, according to their relative merits, and the preservation aid is correspondingly differentiated. The architectural treasures claim a greater part of the State aids set apart for the purpose. In 1915-16 year they were granted over ¥123,000 toward repair fund.

V. ART EDUCATION AND PUBLICATIONS

Principal institutions devoted to teaching arts are the two Government Art Academies, one in Tokyo and the other in Kyoto for the description of which the reader is referred to the Chapter on Education. The once powerful private institution Nippon Bijutsu-in (Nippon Fine Art Institute) organized by the seceders of the Art Academy, Tokyo, that was practically discontinued several years ago, was reestablished in 1915 in Tokyo under the joint leadership of Yokoyama *Taikan* and Shimomura *Kanzan*, two of the most progressive painters who have declared war on classic painters.

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Besides the above there are many Technical Schools of middle school grade in several prefectures, among which those at Ishikawa and Aichi are noted. For female art students there are the Tokyo Girls' Art and Craft School in Tokyo. Ateliers of all master painters are in many cases useful nurseries for young aspirants.

The Gwahosha, in Hongo, Tokyo, publishes the *Bijutsu Gwaho* and the Kyoto painters publish the *Gwarin*. Towering far above all these are the *Kokkwa* (office at Kyobashi, Tokyo, since '89) and the *Shimbi Taikwan* started by Mr. Tashima in '99, the two reproducing in wood-cut or collotype old masterpieces of Japan and China. The *Kokkwa* is a monthly and principally treats of pictures, while the other is a four monthly publication including both chiselled works and architectural specimens. English text is given in the two publications.

VI. CONTEMPORARY ART COMMISSIONERS TO THE COURT

This is an honorary post created in 1890 in order to encourage the development of art. At first the honor was limited to only Japanese painting, but the scope has lately been much extended and includes among others sword-making and even photography. The Commissioners are:—

Takeuchi Seiho (Painting), Kobori Tomone (Painting), Kawai Gyokudo (Painting), Shimomura Kanzan (Painting), Tomioka Tessai (Painting), Yamamoto Shunkyo (Painting), Kuroda Kiyoteru (Oil painting), Shinkai Taketaro (Casting), Takamura Koun (Chiselling), Ito Tozan (Porcelain), Suwa Sozan (Porcelain), Hirata Muneyuki (Hammering), Sasaki Iwajiro (Architecture), Namikawa Yasuyuki (Shippo), Shiroyama Fukumatsu (Makiye), Miyamoto Kanenori (Jap. sword), Gwassan Yagoro (Jap. sword), Ogawa Issin (Photography), Kishi Kokei (Design).

PAINTERS OF NOTE WHO HAVE DIED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF MEIJI ERA (1868)

Araki, *Kwampo*, d. '15, master painter of Chinese Northern school.

Hashimoto, *Gaho*, d. 1908, master painter of Kano school.

Hirano, *Gogaku*, d. 1893, celebrated painter of Chinese Southern School

Hishida, *Shunso*, (1871-1911), artist of great originality and power.

Ikeda, *Shoen*, d. 1917, lady Ukiyoye-painter.

Iwamura, *Toru*, d. 1917, Baron, critic of Western art and history.

Kano, *Hogai*, d. 1888, of the Kano school and one of the master painters of the Meiji era.

Kano, *Yeichoku*, d. 1891, of the Kano school and Art Com. to Court.

Kawabata, *Gyokusho*, d. 1912, master painter of Shijo school, Painter in Ordinary to the Court.

Kawabe, *Mitate*, d. 1905, Tosa school and high authority in antiquities.

Kawamura, *Oshin*, (Ukoku), d. 1806, ex-Judge and a master of Chinese Southern school.

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Kawanabe, *Gyosai*, d. 1889. master painter who originated a new style of the Popular school.

Kikuchi, *Hobun*, d. 1917, Juror of the Japanese painting, H.C., Fine Art Exhibition.

Kikuchi, *Yosai*, d. 1878, originated the Yosai style chiefy depicting warriors and war scenes.

Kishi, *Chikudo*, d. 1895. Kyoto painter who was Painter-in-ordinary to the Court.

Kobayashi, *Yeitaku*, d. 1890, noted artist of the Popular school.

Kodama, *Kwatei*, d. 1913, a master painter of the Southern school.

Kono, *Bairei*, d. 1905, Kyoto painter who was Painter-in-ordinary to the Court.

Kubota, *Beisen*, d. 1905, one of the most versatile painters of the periods, pupil of Suzuki Shonen.

Kumagae, *Naohiko*, d. 1913, master landscapist of the Shijo school.

Musugi, *Seikin*, d. 1910, lady painter, pupil of Kumagae Naohiko.

Miyagawa, *Shuntei*, d. 1914, Ukiyoye painter.

Mochizuki, *Gyokusen*, d. 1911, painter-in-ordinary to the Court; Tosa and Chinese school.

Mochizuki, *Kimpo*, d. 1918, who was mem. of H.C.

Mori, *Kwansai*, d. 1894, one of the recent masters of Okyo's school. Painter-in-ordinary to the Court.

Morikawa, *Sobun*, d. 1902, Kyoto painter of Shijo school.

Morizumi, *Kwangyo*, d. 1892, painter-in-ordinary to the Court and master of Sumiyoshi school.

Murase, *Gyokuden*, d. 1910, Chinese Southern school.

Nakajima, *Raisho*, d. 1871, Okyo's school.

Nakanishi, *Shoseki*, d. 1883, Prof. in Kyoto Art Academy.

Noguchi, *Shohin*, d. 1917, master painter of Southern school, a lady.

Noguchi, *Yukoku*, d. 1898, Southern Chinese school and painter-in-ordinary to the Court.

Nomura, *Bunkyo*, d. 1911, landscapist of the Shijo school.

Ochiai, *Yoshiiku*, d. 1904, *Nishikiyé* painter who improved style of newspaper illustrations.

Okuhara, *Seiko*, d. 1903, lady painter of the Southern school.

Saigo, *Kogetsu*, d. 1912, one of the best pupils of Gaho.

Sataké, *Eiko*, d. 1909, of the Buncho school.

Shibata, *Zeshin*, d. 1991, painter to the Court, *Makiyé* artist and originator of lacquer painting.

Shiwokawa, *Bunrin*, d. 1877, landscapist of the Shijo school.

Sugitani, *Sessho* d. '18, Sesshu's style, and a painter of Kumamoto.

Suzuki, *Hyaku-nen*, d. 1891, master of Okyo's style and father of Suzuki Shonen.

Suzuki, *Sho-nen*, d. 1818, Japanese painting.

Takahashi, *Koko*, d. 1912, died prematurely at the age of 36.

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Taki, *Kwatei*, d. 1901, Chinese Southern school and painter-in-ordinary to the Court.

Taniguchi, *Aizan*, d. 1899, master of Buncho's style.

Tanomura, *Chok-nyu*, d. 1906, Southern Chinese style who was in his days a veteran painter of the school.

Tazaki, *So-un*, d. 1898, painter-in-ordinary to the Court and master painter of Buncho's school.

Terasaki, *Kogyo*, d. 1919, a master painter of the new Japanese school, painter-in-ordinary to the Court.

Tomioka, *Eisen*, d. 1905, Popular school.

Tsukioka, *Yoshitoshi*, d. 1892, a master painter of the genre school.

Watanabe, *Shokwa*, d. 1887, son of Kwazan and pupil of Chinzan.

Yamaoka, *Beikwa*, d. 1914, Japanese painting.

Yamawaki, *Kwangi*, d. 1902, painter-in-ordinary to the Court.

Yasuda, *Rozan*, d. 1882, Southern Chinese school.

Yoshu, *Chikanobu*, d. 1912, one of the master *Ukiyoye* painters.

LIST OF LIVING ARTISTS.

A.C.C.=Art Commissioner to the Imperial Court; **Ca.**=Casting; **H.C.**=Hanging Committee of the National Art Exhibition; **J.S.**=Japanese Sword; **P.**=Porcelain; **S.**=Sculpture; **M.**=Makiye; **W.C.**=Water Color; **O.P.**=Oil Painting; **c.m.**=Certificate of Merit; **Rec.**=Recommended; **Sp.**=Special choice, both at the Government National Art Exhibition held every year in Tokyo.

JAPANESE PAINTING

Abe, *Shumpo* (阿部春峰), 3rd prize, b. in 1854, Kyoto.

Arai, *Hoso* (新井芳宗), J.P., Ukiyoye, b. in '63, Tokyo.

Arai, *Kwampo* (荒井寛方), b. in '78, Tokyo.

Araki, *Jippo* (荒木十畝), h. c., b. in '72, Tokyo.

Araki, *Tanrei* (荒木探令), b. in '57, Tokyo.

Atomi, *Gyokushi* (跡見玉枝), lady, b. in '59, Tokyo.

Atomi, *Kwakei* (跡見花渓), lady, b. in '40, Tokyo.

Fudeya, *Tokwan* (筆谷等観), b. '76, Tokyo.

Fujii, *Sutsuden* (藤井雪田), c.m., b. in '76, Kyoto.

Fukuda, *Baikei* (福田梅渓), b. in '67, Southern School, Osaka.

Fukui, *Kotei* (福井江亭), b. in 1865, Tokyo.

Furuya, *Itcho* (古谷一晁), c.m., b. in 1890, Kyoto.

Gejo, *Masao* (下條正雄), Paymaster-Gen. (ret.), b in 1843, Tokyo.

Hachida, *Koyo* (八田高容), c.m., Kyoto.

Harada, *Seiko* (原田西湖), c.m., Kyoto.

Hashidate, *Shisen* (端館紫川), b. in 1853, Tokyo.

Hashiguchi, *Goyo* (橋口五葉), b. '81, Kagoshima, designer.

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Hashimoto, *Eiho* (橋本永邦), 3rd prize, b. in 1881, Tokyo
Hashimoto, *Kwanseisu* (橋本關雪), Rec., 2nd prizes, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Hashimoto, *Seiso* (橋本正素), c.m., Tokyo.
Hashimoto, *Shuho* (橋本秀邦), b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Hata, *Kinseki* (秦金石), c.m., b. in 1853. Kyoto.
Hattori, *Shun-yo* (服部春陽), 3rd prize, b. in 1883, Koyto.
Hida, *Shuzan* (飛田周山), Sp. choice, b. 1878, Tokyo.
Hikida, *Hōshō* (疋田芳沼), 2nd prize, Kyoto.
Hirafuka, *Hyakusui* (平岡百穗), 3rd prize, Sp. choice, b. in '77, Tokyo
Hirai, *Baisen* (平井梅仙), 3rd prizes, b. in 1889, Kyoto.
Hirai, *Chokusui* (平井直水), Osaka.
Hirata, *Shodo* (平田松堂), c.m., 3rd prize, b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Hirezaki, *Eimei* (鰭崎英明), Ukiyoye painter, Tokyo
Hirota, *Hyakusui* (廣田百穗), c.m., b. in 1876, Kyoto.
Hiroye, *Kashu* (廣江霞舟), c.m., b. in 1890, Kyoto.
Hitomi, *Yuichi* (人見勇一), c.m., Kyoto.
Honda, *Tenjo* (本多天城), b. in 1866, Tokyo.
Hoshino, *Kugai* (星野空外), 3rd prizes, b. in 1883, Kyoto.
Ikeda, *Keisen,* (池田桂仙), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1864, Kyoto.
Ikeda, *Terukata* (池田輝方), c.m., 3rd prize, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Ikegami, *Bunsen* (池上文僊), b. in 1838, Tokyo.
Ikegami, *Shuho* (池上秀畝), 3rd prize, and Sp. choice, b. in 1879, Nagano.
Ikegami, *Sou* (池上掃雨), b. in 1865, Tokyo.
Imaizumi, *Bumpo* (今泉文峰), h.c., b. in 1848, Tokyo.
Imamura, *Shiko* (今村紫紅), 2nd prize, b. in 1880, Tokyo.
Imanaga, *Hideyo* (今永英世), b. in 1888, Tokyo.
Ishii, *Hakutei* (石井柏亭), 2nd prize, *Inten* artist, b. '82, Tokyo.
Ishii, *Tempu* (石井天風), c.m., b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Ishikawa, *Shogyoku* (石川蕉玉), lady, b. in 1890, Tokyo.
Ishizaki, *Koyo* (石崎光瑤), c.m., Kyoto.
Isoda, *Choshu* (磯田長秋), Sp. choice '18, c.m., Tokyo.
Ito, *Ko-un* (伊東紅雲), c.m., b. in 1880, Tokyo.
Kaburaki, *Kiyokata* (鏑木清方), Rec, b. in 1876, Tokyo.
Kamimura, *Shoen* (上村松園), master lady painter, b. '79, Kyoto.
Kamoshita, *Choko* (鴨下晁湖), 3rd prize, b. in 1890, Tokyo.
Kashino, *Nanyo* (樫野南陽), 3rd prize, Kyoto.
Katayama, *Nampu* (片山南風), 2nd prize, Tokyo.
Katta, *Shokin* (勝田蕉琴), 3rd prize, b. in 1878, Tokyo.
Kawabata, *Ryushi* (川端龍子), b. '86, Tokyo.
Kawai, *Eichu* (河合英忠), b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Kawai, *Gyokudo* (河合玉堂), h.c., b. in 1872, Aichi.
Kawakita, *Kaho* (川北霞峰), 3rd prizes, b. in 1875, Kyoto.
Kawachi, *Gakei* (河内雅溪), b. in 1873, Tokyo.

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Kawamura, *Manshu* (川村曼舟), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1880, Kyoto.
Kijima, *Okoku* (木島櫻谷), h.c., 2rd prize, b. in 1877, Kyoto.
Kikuchi, *Kashu* (菊地華秋), b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Kikuchi, *Keigetsu* (菊池契月), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1879, Kyoto.
Kimura, *Buzan* (木村武山), 3rd prizes, b. in 1884, Ibaragi.
Kitakami, *Shunzan* (北上俊山), c.m., b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Kitano, *Tsunetomi* (北野恒富), 3rd prize, b. in 1880, Osaka.
Kobayashi, *Gokyo* (小林巳橋), b. in 1875, Kyoto.
Kobayashi, *Kiyochika* (小橋清親), b. in 1827, Tokyo.
Kobayashi, *Kokei* (小林古徑), c.m., b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Kobori, *Tomone* (小堀鞆音), h.c., 3rd prize, b. in 1964, Tokyo.
Komura, *Daiun* (小村大雲), 3rd prizes, Sp. choice, b. in 1883, Kyoto.
Komuro, *Suiun* (小室翠雲), 2nd prize, mem. H.C., b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Kondo, *Shosen* (近藤樵仙), c.m., Tokyo.
Kose, *Shoseki* (巨勢小石), b. in 1841, Koyto.
Koyama, *Eitatsu* (小山榮達), c.m., b. in 1880, Tokyo.
Koyezuka, *Yuho* (越塚友邦), c.m., b. in 1875, Tokyo.
Kubota, *Beisai* (久保田米齋), b. in 1877, Kyoto.
Kubota, *Kinsen* (久保田金僊), b. in 1875, Kyoto.
Machida, *Kyokuko* (町田曲江), 3rd prize, b. in 1879, Tokyo.
Matsubayashi, *Keigetsu* (松林桂月), 3rd prizes, b. in 1876, Tokyo.
Matsubayashi, *Settei* (松林雪貞), lady, b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Matsumiya, *Honen* (松宮芳年), b. in 1886, Kyoto.
Matsumoto, *Fuko* (松本楓湖), h.c., in 1833, Tokyo.
Matsumura, *Baiso* (松村梅叟), c.m., b. in 1884, Kyoto.
Matsuno, *Kajo* (松野霞城), b. in 1867, Tokyo.
Matsuoka, *Eikyu* (松岡映丘), Sp. choice, b. '78, Tokyo.
Mayeda, *Seison* (前田青村), 3rd prize, b. 1893, Tokyo.
Migida, *Nen-ei* (右田年英), Ukiyoye, b. in 1863, Fukuoka.
Miyake, *Gogyo* (三宅臥曉), c.m., b. in 1864, Kyoto.
Mizukami, *Taisei* (水上泰生), 3rd prize, b. '82, Fukuoka.
Mizuta, *Chikuho* (水田竹圃), c.m., Osaka.
Mochizuki, *Seiho* (望月清風), 3rd prize, b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Mori, *Kinseki* (森琴石), b. in 1841, Hyogo.
Morimura, *Gito* (森村宜稻), c.m., b. in 1871, Aichi.
Moriboshi, *Seisho* (諸星成章), b. in 1874, Chiba.
Murakami, *Hoko* (村上鳳湖), c.m., Tokyo.
Murakami, *Kwagaku* (村上華岳), 3rd prize, b. in 1888, Kyoto.
Muraoka, *Oto* (村岡應東), c.m., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Murase, *Shugetsu* (村瀨秀月), b. 1885, Tokyo.
Murata, *Tanryo* (村田丹陵), 3rd prize, b. in 1872, Tokyo.
Nagamine, *Setsudo* (長嶺雪堂), b. in 1882, Kyoto.
Nagano, *Sofu* (長野草風), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Nakagura, *Gyokusui* (中倉玉翠), c.m., b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Nishimura, *Go-un* (西村五雲), 2nd prize, Kyoto.

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Nishimura, *Seiki* (西村青歸), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1883, Osaka.
Nishiyama, *Suisho* (西山翠璋), 3rd prizes, Kyoto.
Noda, *Kyuho* (野田九甫), 2nd prize and Sp. choice, b. in 1889, Tokyo.
Nomura, *Sekko* (野村雪江), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Ochi, *Shokwan* (大智勝觀), 3rd prize ('13), Tokyo.
Ogata, *Gekko* (尾形月耕), Ukiyoye, 3rd prize, b. in 1859, Tokyo.
Ogata, *Getsuzo* (尾形月三), 3rd prize, b. in Tokyo.
Ohashi, *Suiseki* (大橋翠石), Gold-medalist at Paris etc., b. in 1865, Gifu.
Okakura, *Shusui* (岡倉秋水), b. in 1868, Fukui.
Okuhara, *Seisui* (奥原晴翠), lady, b. in 1852, Iwate.
Omura, *Koyo* (大村廣陽), c.m., b. in 1891, Kyoto.
Ono, *Chikkyo* (小野竹橋), Spe. choice, b. '89, Koyto.
Otake, *Chikuha* (尾竹竹坡), 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. 1877, Tokyo.
Otake, *Etsudo* (尾竹越堂), eldest brother of the three Otakes, b. '68, Tokyo.
Otake, *Kokkwan* (尾竹國觀), 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1880, Tokyo
Sakakibara, *Shiho* (榊原紫峰), 3rd prize, b. in 1887, Kyoto.
Sakakibara, *Taizan* (榊原苔山), c.m., b. in 1890, Kyoto.
Sakuma, *Teisuen* (佐久間鼎圓), b. in 1848, Tokyo.
Sano, *Issei* (佐野一星), c.m., Kyoto.
Satake, *Eiryo* (佐竹永陵), 3rd prizes b. in 1872, Tokyo.
Sataka, *Eison* (佐竹永村), b. in 1825, Fukushima.
Shiba, *Keisen* (芝景川), c.m., b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Shiizuka, *Shokwa* (椎塚蕉華), lady, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Shima, Seien (島成園), lady, b. in 1893, Osaka.
Shimauchi, *Shonan* (島內松南), 3rd prize, b. 1881, Tokyo.
Shimazaki, *Ryu-o* (島崎柳塢), 3rd prize, b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Shimomura, *Kwanzan* (下村觀山), h.c., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Shoda, *Kakuyu* (庄田鶴友), c.m., b. in 1879, Kyoto.
Sugano, *Ryosen* (菅野梁川) Chinese Southern painter, b. Tokyo.
Sugiura, *Shunko* (杉浦俊香), b. in 1841, Tokyo.
Susa, *Tensai* (須佐天齋), c.m., b. in 1889, Tokyo.
Suzuki, *Ryokuin* (鈴木綠蔭), b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Tajika, *Chikuson* (田近竹村), 3rd prizes, b. in 1864, Kyoto.
Takahashi, *Ryou*, (高橋菱雨), c.m., b. in 1884, Kyoto.
Takase, *Shungyo* (高瀨春曉), c.m., b. in 1885, Kyoto.
Takashima, *Hokkai* (高島北海), h.c., b. in 1864, Tokyo.
Takatori, *Chisei* (高取稚成), 3rd prizes, Tokyo.
Takenouchi, *Keishu* (武內桂舟), b. in 1861, Tokyo.
Takenouchi, *Seiho* (竹內栖鳳), h.c., b. in 1864, Tokyo.
Tamura, *Goko* (田村豪湖), c.m., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Tanaka, *Gakusho* (田中岳峰), c.m., b. in 1876, Tokyo.
Tanaka, *Raisho* (田中賴章), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. 1868, Toky
Tanaka, *Yuho* (田中幽峰), b. in 1863, Kyoto.

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Tanami, *Gakusho* (田南岳墅), prizes, b. 1865, Ise.
Tokuda, *Rinsai* (德田隣齋), 3rd, prize, b. in 1880, Kyoto
Tomioka, *Tessai* (富岡鐵齋), painter to Court, b. 1830, Kyoto.
Tomita,, *Keisen* (富田溪仙), c.m., Kyoto.
Tsubata, *Michihiko* (津端道彦), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1871, Tokyo
Tsuchida, *Bakusen* (土田麥仙), 3rd prizes, b. 1885, Kyoto.
Tsuji, *Kwak* (都路華香), 2nd (1) & 3rd (3) prizes, b. in 1870, Kyoto.
Tsutaya, *Ryuko* (蔦谷龍岬), Sp. Choice, b. 1885, Tokyo.
Uchimi, *Kichido* (內海吉堂), c.m,, b. in 1848, Kyoto.
Ueda, *Ryugwai* (上田柳外), 3rd prize, b. in 1869, Kyoto.
Uenaka, *Chokusai* (植中直齋), 3rd prize, b. in 1885, Tokyo.
Watanabe, *Shotei* (渡邊省亭), b. in 1849, Tokyo.
Yamada, *Kaido* (山田介堂), c.m., in 1860, Kyoto.
Yamada, *Keichu* (山田敬中), c.m., b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Yamada, *Ko-un* (山田耕雲), 2nd prize ('13), b. in 1878, Kyoto
Yamamoto, *Baisho* (山本梅荘), h.c., 3rd prize, b in 1846, Aichi.
Yamamoto, *Shunkyo* (山元春擧), h.c., b, in 1871, Kyoto.
Yamamura, *Kokwa* (山村耕花), c.m., in 1878, Tokyo.
Yamanaka, *Kodo* (山中古洞), b. in 1869, Tokyo.
Yamanouchi, *Shin-ichi* (山內信一), 3rd prize, Kyoto.
Yamanouchi, *Toshu* (山內都州), 3rd prizes, b. in 1878, Tokyo.
Yamashita, *Bazan* (山下馬山), Kyoto.
Yamashita, *Chikusai* (山下竹濟), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1885, Tokyo.
Yamashita, *Seigai* (山下青圭), b. in 1859, Tokyo.
Yamashita, *Seijio* (山下靑城), b. '73, Tokyo.
Yasuda, *Yukihiko* (安田靱彦), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1884, Tokyo
Yasuma, *Sodo* (保間素堂), c.m., b. in 1882, Osaka.
Yokoyama, *Taikwan* (橫山大觀), b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Yoshioka, *Kwado* (吉岡華堂), b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Yoshiwara, *Gafu* (吉原雅風), b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Yuki, *Somei* (結城素明), Recom., Prof., h.c., b. in 1875, Tokyo.

Western Painting

Aida, *Torahiko* (相田寅彦), b. in '88, Tokyo.
Akagi, *Tuijo* (赤城泰舒), b. in '89 Tokyo.
Akamatsu, *Rinsaku* (赤松麟作), b. in '68, Osaka.
Aoyama, *Kumoji* (青山熊治), 2nd prize, b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Ataka, *Yasugoro* (安宅安五郎), b. in '83, Tokyo.
Atomi, *Tai* (跡見泰), 3rd prize, b. in '84, Tokyo.
Doki, *Yoshisuke* (土岐芳助), b. in '81, Tokyo.
Fujishima, *Eisuke* (藤島英輔), b. in '78, Tokyo.
Fujishima, *Takeji* (藤島武二), h. c., Prof., 3rd prize ('13), b. in '67, Tokyo.
Gomi, *Seiichi* (五味清吉), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1886, Tokyo.

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Goseda, *Horyu* (五姓田芳柳), b. in 1864, Ibaragi.
Goseda, *Yoshimatsu* (五姓田義松), b. in 1853, Kanagawa.
Goto, *Koshi* (後藤瓦志), b. in 1895. Tokyo.
Hachijo, *Yaichi* (八條彌吉), 3rd prize, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Hasegawa, *Noboru* (長谷川昇), c.m., Tokyo.
Hashimoto, *Kunisuke* (橋本邦助), 3rd prizes, Tokyo.
Hiraoka, *Gompachiro* (平岡權八郎), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Ikeda, *Jisaburo* (池田治三郎), 3rd prize, Kyoto.
Ikeda, *Nagaharu* (池田永治), c.m., Tokyo.
Ishibashi, *Wakun* (石橋和訓), Recom. b. in1868, studied in England.
Ishikawa, *Kin-ichiro* (石川欽一郎), Tokyo.
Ishikawa, *Toraji* (石川寅治), 2nd prize ('13), b. in 1875, Tokyo.
Isobe, *Chuichi* (磯部忠一), b. in 1880, Tokyo.
Ito, *Kaigen* (伊藤快彦), b. in 1867, Kyoto.
Kanayama, *Heizo* (金山平藏), Recom., b. 1888, Tokyo.
Kanokogi, *Takeshiro* (鹿木孟郎), Prof., b. in 1874, Kyoto.
Katada, *Tokuro* (片多德郎), c.m., and Sp. choice, b. in 1889, Tokyo.
Kato, *Seiji* (加藤靜兒), 3rd prize, b. in 1887, Aichi.
Kawai, *Shinzo*, (河合新藏), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1866, Tokyo.
Kawamura, *Kiyo-o* (川村清雄), b. in 1850 Tokyo.
Kitazawa, *Rakuten* (北澤樂天), b. in 1876, Tokyo, caricaturist.
Kobayashi, *Mango*, (小林萬吾), Prof., 3rd prizes, b. in 1870, Tokyo.
Kobayashi, *Shinji* (小林眞二), o.p., b. in 1890, Tokyo.
Koda, *Katsuta* (香田勝太), c.m., b. 1885, Tokyo.
Koito, *Gentaro* (小糸源太郎), b. in 1887, Tokyo.
Kosugi, *Misei* (小杉未醒), b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Koyama, *Shotaro* (小山正太郎), Porf., design, b. in 1858, Tokyo.
Kumagai, *Moriichi* (熊谷守一), c.m., Tokyo.
Kume, *Keiichiro* (久米桂一郎), Prof., b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Kurata, *Hakuyo* (倉田白羊), b. in 1881, Saitama.
Kuri, *Shiro*, (久里四郎), 3rd prize, b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Kuroda, *Kiyoteru* (黑田清輝), Prof., A.C.C., h.c., b. in '66, Tokyo; studied under Colin.
Maruyama, *Banka* (丸山晚霞), b. in 1867, Tokyo.
Masamune, *Tokusaburo* (正宗德三郎), b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Matsui, *Noboru* (松井昇), Prof., b. in 1852, Tokyo.
Matsumura, *Tatsumi* (松村巽), c.m., b. in 1893, Tokyo.
Matsuoka, *Hisashi* (松岡壽), b. in 1862, Tokyo.
Matsuyama, *Shozo* (松山省三), b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Mayama, *Takaharu* (眞山孝治), 3rd prize, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Mikami, *Tomoharu* (三上知治), c.m., Tokyo.
Minami, *Kunzo* (南薰造), 2nd prizes ('13), b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Mitsuya, *Kunishiro* (滿谷國四郎), h.c., b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Miyake, *Katsumi* (三宅克己), 2nd & 3rd prizes; Rec.; b. in '74, Tokyo.
Mizuno, *Ibun* (水野以文), c.m., b. in 1890, Tokyo.

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Murakami, *Tenryu* (村上天流), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Nagahara, *Kotaro* (長原孝太郎), c.m., b. in 1864, Tokyo.
Nagatochi, *Hideta* (永地秀太), c.m., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Nakagawa, *Hachiro*, (中川八郎), 2nd & 3rd prizes, h.c., b. in 1877, Tokyo.
Nakamura, *Fusetsu* (中村不折), h.c., b. in 1867, Tokyo.
Nakamura, *Tsune* (中村彝), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Nakano, *Eizo* (中野營三), c.m., b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Nakazawa, *Hiromitsu* (中澤弘光), h.c., 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. '74, Tokyo
Natsume, *Shichisaku* (夏目七策), c.m., Tokyo.
Ohashi, *Seigyo* (大橋正堯), c.m., Tokyo.
Oka, *Yoshie* (岡吉枝), 3rd prizes, Tokyo.
Okada, *Saburosuke* (岡田三郎助), Prof., h.c., '69 b. in Tokyo.
Okubo, *Sakujiro*, (大久保作二郎), sp. choice '19.
Oomori, *Yasuhito* (大森安仁), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Ōno, *Ryutoku* (大野隆徳), c.m., b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Ota, *Saburo* (太田三郎), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1884, Aichi,
Sakamoto, *Shigejiro* (坂本繁二郎), 3rd prize, b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Sato, *Tetsusaburo* (佐藤鐵三郎), 3rd prize, b. in 1889, Tokyo.
Semba, *Kimpei* (仙波均平), c.m., b. in 1885, Tokyo.
Shirataki, *Ikunosuke* (白瀧幾之助), c.m., Rec., b. in 1871, Tokyo.
Susuki, *Setsutaro* (薄揖太郎), c.m., Tokyo.
Suzuki, *Jokichi* (鈴木錠吉), c.m., Tokyo.
Takahashi, *Katsuzo* (高橋勝蔵), b. in 1860, Tokyo.
Takamura, *Masao* (高村眞夫), 3rd prizes, b. in 1876, Tokyo.
Tanabe, *Itaru* (田邊至), c.m., 3rd prize, Sp. choice, b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Tanaka, *Ryo* (田中貢), c.m., Tokyo.
Teramatsu, *Kunitaro* (寺松國太郎), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1876, Kyoto.
Terazawa, *Kotaro* (寺澤孝太郎), c.m., b. in 1885, Tokyo.
Todori, *Eiki* (都鳥英喜), c.m., b. in 1873, Kyoto.
Tsuji, *Hisashi* (辻永), 3yd prize, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Wada, *Eisaku* (和田英作), Prof., h.c., b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Wada, *Sanzo* (和田三造), ex.-h.c., 2nd prizes, Tokyo.
Watanabe, *Fumiko* (渡邊文子), c.m., Tokyo.
Watanabe, *Shinya* (渡邊審也), b. in 1875, Tokyo.
Yamamoto, *Morinosuke*, (山本森之助), h.c., 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1877, Tokyo.
Yamashita, *Shintaro* (山下新太郎), 3rd. prizes, b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Yamawaki, *Nobunori* (山脇信徳), c.m., Tokyo.
Yanagi, *Keisuke* (柳敬助), c.m., b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Yuasa, *Ichiro* (湯浅一郎), b. in 1868, Gumma.
Yazaki, *Chiyoji* (矢崎千代二), 3rd prize, b. in 1872, Tokyo.
Yazaki, *Takeji* (矢崎武二), 3rd prize '13, Tokyo.
Yoshida, *Fujio* (吉田ふじを), c.m., b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Yoshida, *Hiroshi* (吉田博), h.c., 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1876, Tokyo.

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Yoshida, *Yukiko* (吉田雪子), lady, Tokyo.

Sculpture

Asakura, *Fumio* (朝倉文雄), Prof. 2nd prizes, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Fujita, *Bunzo* (藤田文蔵), b. in 1861, Tokyo.
Fujii, *Koyu* (藤井浩祐), 3rd prize ('13). b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Hata, *Shokichi* (畑正吉), c.m., Toyama.
Hirakushi, *Denchu* (平櫛田中), 3rd prize, b. in 1872, Okayama.
Hori, *Shinji* (堀進三), c.m., b. in 1890, Tokyo.
Kato, *Kei-un* (加藤景雲), b. in 1878, Shimane.
Kitamura, *Seibo* (北村西望), c.m., Rec., b. in 1884, Nagasaki.
Kitamura, *Shikai*, (北村四海), 3rd prize, b. in 1871, Nagano.
Kunikata, *Tenkai* (國方天海), c.m., b. in 1883, Kagawa.
Mori, *Noritake* (毛利教武), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Motoyama, *Hakuun* (本山白雲), b. in 1871, Tokyo.
Naganuma, *Shukei* (長沼守敬), Prof., h.c., b. in 1857, Tokyo.
Naito, *Shin* (内藤伸), c.m., b. in 1882, Shimane.
Nitta, *Kotaro* (新田藤太郎), c.m., b. in 1886, Kagawa.
Numada, *Ichiga* (沼田一雅), Prof., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Oguma, *Ujihiro* (大熊氏廣), h.c., b. in 1854, Tokyo.
Ogura, *Uichiro* (小倉右一郎), Rec., b. '81, Tokyo.
Shinkai, *Taketaro* (新海竹太郎), Prof., h.c., b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Shirai, *Uzan* (白井雨山), h.c., b. in 1864, Ehime.
Takamura, *Ko-un* (高村光雲), Prof., A.C.C., b. in 1850, Tokyo.
Takeishi, *Kozaburo* (武石弘三郎), b in 1877, Niigata.
Takenouchi, *Kyu-en* (竹内久遠), A.C.C., h.c., b. in 1857, Tokyo.
Tatebata, *Daiun* (建畠大雲), 3rd prizes, Rec., b. in 1882, Wakayama.
Udagawa, *Kazuo* (宇田川和雄), casting, b. in 1865, Tokgo.
Yonebara, *Unkai* (米原雲海), Prof., h.c, b. in 1869, Tokyo
Yoshida, *Homei* (吉田芳明), b. in 1877, Tokyo.

Ceramics, Metal-carving, etc.

Ando, *Jubei* (安藤重兵衛), shippo-ware, b. in '54, Tokyo.
Gassan, *Teiichi* (月山貞一), J.S., A.C.C., b. in 1834, Osaka.
Hattori, *Korin* (服部光鱗), b. in 1863, Aichi.
Hirata, *Juko* (平田重光), metal chiselling, b. in 1854, Tokyo.
Horikawa, *Kozan* (堀川光山), ceramist, Kyoto.
Isoya, *Kwanzan* (磯矢完山), M., b. in 1878, Osaka.
Ito, *Chuta* (伊東忠太), Prof., architect, b. in 1867.
Ito, *Masami* (伊藤正見), metal carver, b. in 1879, Tokyo.
Ito, *Tamekichi* (伊藤爲吉), architect, b. in 1864, Tokyo.
Ito, *Tozan* (伊藤陶山), ceramist, Kyoto.
Kameoka, *Kikusen* (亀岡掬泉), architect, b. in 1864, Tochigi.
Kawanobe, *Appo* (川之邊一朋), lacquerware, b. in 1890, Tokyo

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Kato, *Tomotaro* (加藤友太郎), ceramist, Tokyo.
Kinkozan *Sobei* (錦光山宗兵衛), pottery, b. in 1868, Kyoto.
Kishi, *Kokei* (岸光景), design, A.C.C. b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Kouda, *Minoru* (小宇田實), Porf., architect., b. in 1879, Tokyo.
Miyagawa, *Hanzan* (宮川半山), porcelain, b. in 1859, Yokohama.
Miyamoto, *Hosoku* (宮本包則), J.S., A.C.C., b. in 1830, Tokyo.
Nakamura, *Eiyu* (中村英友), metal carving, b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Nakamura, *Kitaro* (中村喜太郎), M. & lacquer art, b. in 1866 Ishikawa.
Nakamura, *Shuto* (中村秋塘), pottery, b. in 1866, Ishikawa.
Namikawa, *Yasuyuki* (並川靖之), shippoware, A.C.C., b. in 1865, Kyoto.
Ogawa, *Kazumasa* (小川一眞), photography, A.C.C., b. in 1860, Tokyo.
Okazawa, *Sessei* (岡崎雪聲), Prof., carving, Tokyo.
Seifu, *Yohei* (清風與平), Pottery, A.C.C., b. in 1849, Koyto.
Shiroyama, *Shosai* (白山松哉), Prof. M., A.C.C., b. in 1885, Tokyo.
Sugawara, *Issai* (菅原一齋), embroidery, b. in 1871, Kyoto.
Tsujimura, *Shokwa* (辻村松華), M., b. 1871, Kanagawa.
Tsukada, *Shinyusai* (塚田眞雄齋), metal carving, b. 1840, Tokyo.
Uematsu, *Hobi* (植松抱美), M. & lacquer art, b. in 1872, Tokyo.
Unno, *Shoshu* (海野勝珠), metal carving, b. 1865, Tokyo.
Unno, *Yoshimori* (海野美盛), Prof, metal carving, b. in 1864, Tokyo.
Yamasaki, *Cho-un* (山崎朝雲), Ca., h.c., 3rd prize, b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Yasui, *Hochu* (安井抱中), M. & lacquer art, b. in 1857, Tokyo.
Yokogawa, *Tamisuke* (橫河民輔), architect, Tokyo.

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CHAPTER VIII

CONTEMPORARY FICTION

1. PERIOD OF TRANSITION 1868–1885

For about twenty years after establishment of the rehabilitated Imperial regime, in 1868, the literature of Japan like other institutions of native origin, was submerged under the huge tide of social and political convulsion that had swept over the country since it was thrown open to the intercourse with Western nations. Both the Government and people were dazzled by the material splendor of Western civilization, and eager to reconstruct political, educational and economic system on one hand and to introduce on the other railways, telegraphs and other factors of civilization, had to leave in neglect the cultural aspect of life. Men of letters were reduced to last resources as to means of existence.

The first sign of revived activity of literature was seen in the translation of European novels, mostly English, such as Lord Lytton, Disreali and Walter Scott. It is interesting to note that these translations were followed by the appearance of politico-social fictions by young political aspirants of the day who were denied the freedom of speech. Yano *Ryukei's* "Keikoku Bidan" (Rise of Thebes), Ozaki *Yukio's* "New Japan", Suehiro *Tetcho's* "Plum Tree Amidst the Snow", and Shiba *Tokai-Sanshi's* "Chance Meeting of the Fair and the Brave", etc. appeared in this period.

2. RENAISSANCE 1885-1907

The new era in literature was ushered in by Prof. Dr. Y. Tsubouchi (b. 1858) of Waseda University, who issued in 1885 his "Principles of Fiction" in which he denounced the conventional method of the old school and strongly insisted that novels as an interpretation of life, must depict not what should be, but what is. He himself wrote some stories based upon the Realistic ideas laid down by him. He has subsequently given up fiction-writing in order to devote himself to drama. The "Kamakura trio", the "Makino-Kata" (1897), "Yoshitoki Saigo" (The Last Hour of Yoshitoki) (1917) and "Nagorino Hoshizukuyo" (1918), and "Urashima" (1905), may be mentioned among his dramatic works.

With the name of Dr. Tsubouchi are inseparably associated Koyo, Roban and Ogai.

Ozaki *Koyo* (1867-1904) was the leader of a small coterie of novelists who stood for realism or rather aesthetic realism and were in one sense and other the followers of the principle of art-for-art's sake. The "Konjikiyasha" depicting the tragic struggle between covetousness and

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love was his representative, though unfinished, work.

Koda *Roban* (b. 1867) is an idealist and his writings are leavened with Budhistic, aesthetic and philosophic sentiments, expressed in style that is sober and grave. His "Pagoda" was translated into English. He has long ceased to produce literary works except some occasional essays on history.

Mori *Ogai* (b. 1860), retired Surgeon-General, will long be remembered as a pioneer in the introduction of Continental literature into Japan. Goethe's Faust and Ibsen's Doll's House, were, for example, perhaps first translated into Japanese by this Surgeon-writer in their complete forms. His "Dancing Girl", a love story between a German woman and a Japanese, will ever remain a literary gem. He has also written some works on art subjects. His style bears the mark of high polish and elaborate finish even to a fault.

Other Minor Names

Higuchi *Ichiyo* (1872–1896), a lady writer and a genius of exceptional ability, her career as an author lasted only four years, but in this short period she had sufficiently distinguished herself as a consummate master of psychological analysis. Her name will forever remain in our history of literature. Her style is very graceful as well as charming but is somewhat marred by conventionalism, in common with some writers of the preceding age. The "Nigorie" (Muddy Stream) is her representative work.

Futabatei *Shimei* (1866–1907) was a Russian scholar and stayed in St. Petersburg as Special Correspondent of the "Asahi." He was the first introducer of Turgenieff, while his "Ukigumo" (Fleeting Cloud) which appeared in 1887, will always remain as a realstic product typical of this age.

Yamada *Bimyo* (1868-1909), Kawakami *Bizan* (1870–1908), Hirotsu *Ryuro* (b. '61), Iwaya *Sazanami* (b. '70), Emi *Suiin* (b. '69), Yanagawa *Shunyo* (1877–1917), Izumi *Kyoka* (b. '73) Oguri *Fuyo* (b. '75), etc, all belonged to Koyo's school. Of these Bimyo is noteworthy as one who first inaugurated the colloquial style in writing. Ryuro is strong in tragic stories while Shunyo produced popular and "family" novels.

Kyoka is often called an Allan Poe of Japan as he is fond of treating weird stories. His masterpiece is the "Koya Hijiri" (Sage at Koya).

Sudo *Nansui* (b. '58), Uchida *Roan* (b. '68), Aiba *Koson* (b. '55), Kuroiwa *Ruiko* (b. '62), Murakami *Namiroku* (b. '68 about), Kosugi *Tengai* (b. '65), Goto *Chugai* (b. '66), Kikuchi *Yuho* (b. '70), Taguchi *Kikutei* (b. '75), and a few others are well known and though some of them are still popular, their best days may be said to have passed.

Tokutomi *Roka* (b. '68) is, however, a notable exception, probably because he is comparatively a spare writer. His first fiction, a sentimental love story styled "Namiko", translated into English, was produced about twenty years ago. He is a socialist, a disciple of Tolstoy to whom he paid pilgrimage in 1906 at his retreat at Yasuyana and again to Russia in '19. He himself lives a retired life. His other works are, "Yadorigi" "Mimizuno Tawagoto", "Shinshun", etc., all reputed as best seller.

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3. CONTEMPORARY WRITERS AND SCHOOLS

A. Naturalism

The realistic movement was accentuated by the Japan-China War (1894–95), which, besides awakening national consciousness, lifted the curtain for public contemplation of the tragic drama of life. Ryuro's "Double Suicide at Imado" and Roka's "Hototogisu" (1900) or "Namiko" in English dress published in America reflect this morbid tendency of the time. The Russia-Japan War (1904–05) further intensified it. The study of Tolstoy, Zola, Maupassant, Ibsen, Bjornson and other Continental novelists did much in directing the public mind to this new aspect of life.

Here we must pause to review briefly two men of letters who as pioneer naturalists, have left a mark on the literary history of Japan. Kunikida *Doppo* (1871–1908) who started as a realistic author of short stories leaned strongly toward Naturalism in his later productions. Some of his stories, as "Beef and Potatoes", have been translated into English.

Shimamura *Hogetsu* (1867–'18), a disciple of Tsubouchi and dramatist in later years, will always be remembered as an ardent propagandist of Naturalism. The suicide of the star actress Miss Matsui in Jan. '19 to follow him who died a couple of months before will long continue to furnish a favorite subject of discussion both to literary authors and moralists.

It was, however, by Tayama *Katai* (b. 1871) and some others that Naturalism was carried to the highest watermark in Japan. His "Futon" (Quilt, produced in 1907) boldly depicts the sensuous experience of a middle aged man. The "Zansetsu" (Later Snow), the "Iden-no-Gambyo" (Hereditary Eye Trouble), the "To-ei" (Shadow of the Lamp) are among his later productions, the last inviting wide notoriety by the censor's suppression as being prejudicial to public morality soon after it was issued in 1919.

Shimazaki *Toson* (b. 1872) is another prominent figure of this school. His "Hakai", a story of a Japanese parish, published in 1906 and his "Haru" (Spring) will perhaps remain in the first rank as naturalistic novels of the day.

Masamune *Hakucho* (b. '79), sure and incisive in his power of grasp and penetration of human life, never fails to give a clear and accurate picture of whatever subject he choses to write upon. His pictures of the feminine sex are consummate. The "Maboroshi" (Phantom) and "Doku" (Poison) probably show the height of his naturalism.

Iwano *Homei* (b. '73), once an energetic propagandist as well as critic and powerful writer, was bold enough to adopt the "Hanju-shugi" or Half Beast Principle as his watch-words. He was not afraid to act up to it as regards the sex relation. He seems to have changed his point of view.

Tokuda *Shusei* (b. '71) loves to depict the gloomy side of life, though he is a kindly man at heart. He is impatient to see lonely life and cruel fate, only his naturalism compels him to resign to the vagaries of the mundane world. This explains why his productions strike us as comfortless and oppressive. The "Kabi" (Mould) and "Tadare" (Inflammation) are among his best novels.

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Kamitsukasa *Shoken* is a cynical writer, Ogawa *Mimei*, a sentimentalist, and Nakamura *Seiko*, a psychological analysist while Hirotsu *Kazuo*, Tanizaki *Seiji*, Kano *Sakujiro*, Yoshida *Genjiro*, Soma *Taizo*, etc., are younger writers more or less under the influence of Naturalism. But it would be over-hasty to stamp them as such for there are signs that some of these writers are trying, to keep pace with a new taste of the reading public, and to go over to some new principle.

B. Humanitarian School

The Naturalism that dominated for several years ago over our literary productions has been replaced by Humanitarianism and a kind of Art-for-Art's School or Neo-Romanticism, as some call it.

The foremost figure of the Humanitarian school is Mr. Mushakoji *Sane-atsu*. Born of a noble family (1895), he has come forward to champion love and to fight against the cold, emotionless Naturalism. His lack of system and seasoned thought is compensated for by his warm sentiment of love. The "Shirakaba", once his organ, is a rallying point to a number of young reactionaries, some of whom, have gone so far as to establish a new village of their own in a secluded corner of Kyushu. The "Sun-flower" and the "Seno Imoto" (The Young Sister) are some of his works.

Arishima *Takeko* (b. '78) is a star of the first magnitude with a great future. A romantist, poet, and missionary of love, he is blessed with wide knowledge, rich experience and mature observation and his productions are consequently rich in background. His humanitarian characteristics seem to be the love of a parent toward the offsprings. Among his works the "Kain-no-Matsuei" (Cain's Descendants) and the "Gaisen" (Triumph) may be mentioned as typical of his artistic power while the "Shi-to-sono-Zengo" (Death, Before and After) and the "Sengen" (Declaration), of his philosophy of love.

Shiga *Naoya* possesses a peculiary moving power with his profound penetrativeness and chaste style. He belongs to the same type as Arishima though on a slightly smaller scale. His "Wakai" (Reconciliation pub. '18) is believed by some as one of the best productions of this school.

Nagayo *Yoshiro* and Kurata *Momozo* are two rising composers of reading drama. The former's "Kan-u to-Ryuho" (Kuan-Yu and Liu-Pong) is recommended by his friends as a mighty creation for its grand scale power and fervour of youth. Nomura *Aisho* is a rising novelist that belongs to this school.

The Humanitarianism possesses two lady writers, Mrs. Nogami *Yayoi* and Miss Nakajo *Yuriko*. The former's clear intellect and skill of delicate touches has won her a reputation though the future of the latter is an unknown quantity, she being in her teens.

C. Art-for-Art's Sake School

In this group Mr. Tanisaki *Junichiro* (b. '86) stands foremost, being a writer who, according to his admirers is comparable to De Quincy in richness of imagination and free command of gorgeous expression, to Allan Poe in weirdness, and to the Russian romantist Sologub in penetration. His "Jimmen-so" (Face-Pox) shows masterly treatment in keeping

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within proper bounds the tendency to sentimentalism while "Futari-no-Chigo" (Two Children) describes in fascinating style the vagaries of adolescence. His other works are "Kin-to-Gin" (Gold and Silver), the "Gyotaro" and the "Akuma" (Devil), the latter two being somewhat autobiographical.

Akutagawa *Ryunosuke* (b. '92) is a rival of Mr. Tanisaki in respect of artistic talent, pungency and boldness. A skillful psychological analysist, his romanticism is pure, and almost severe, and seldom steps out of the noble elegant atmosphere of Oriental spirit and character. The "Jigoku-hen" (Hell Trouble) are among his latest productions.

Kume *Masao* is a gifted writer of many sides, namely a dramatist, a novelist, and a critic. The "Hotarugusa" (1918) is a love story believed to be antobiographical.

Nagata *Mikihiko* and Chikamatsu *Shuko* are noted figures in the so-called "Yuto Bungaku" or Literature of Hedonism which at one time seemed to hold sway over the literary world of Japan. They and their followers are sentimentalists with intense sensuous imagination as also sympathetic feeling and picturesque descriptive power. The "Sensho-no-Hanashi" that made Nagata famous, is a story of a broken-down strolling player, while his "Umoregi", a later production, treats the infatuation of a young genius of art with an actress of exceptional beauty. He has of late begun to show signs of exhaustion due to overproduction.

Arishima *Ikuma*, younger brother of Arishima *Takeo*, is a poet; that is when he treats of heart and life poetically, he, rises to a heigh the does not otherwise reach. The "Gondora no Ichiya" (A Night in Gondola) "Komori no gotoku" (Like a Bat) are among his masterpieces.

Ikuta *Choko* is a dramatist, while Kikuchi *Kan* is noted for his gloomy nihilism "born of egoism" as seen in his "Tadanao-kyo Gyo-jo Ki" (Lord Tadanao's Memories). Satomi *Ton*, another young brother to Arishima, skillful psychological analysist, Toyoshima *Yoshio* blessed with clear intellect, delicate and translucent power of expression, and Sato *Haruo*, a Tanisaki on a minor scale in point of delicacy and prettiness of style and as possessor of grotesque and free fancies, may be mentioned as rising litterateurs of this school.

Osanai *Kaoru*, Kubota *Mantaro*, Nagata *Hideo*, Goto *Sueo* and Mrs. Sato *Toshi-ko* have ceased to write stories.

D. Not Classified

Among these writers of "Not Classified" group the late Prof. Natsume *Soseki* (1867–1916) deserves the first place. Originally a prof. of English literature at the Tokyo Imp. University, he became the leader of a small coterie of Men of letters sometimes called "Yoyuha" school. meaning "Tranquil attitude toward life." Natsume's first story "I am a Cat" (1905) is a domestic observation from the household pet's point of view, much as Riki was accustomed to sit in judgment on Anatole France's amiable M. Bergret, and caused a sensation among the reading public of the day that had already become tired of the heavy sensation Irony, humor, and power of psychological analysis characterized his works which are also rich in background made up of wide knowledge, profound learning, and mature observation. His style, often classically correct, is graceful and subtle though lapsing into tediousness at times. The "Botchan"

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the "Higan-sugi-made", and the "Mei-an" unfinished, are his representative works. He has also written sketches.

Morita Sohei and Suzuki *Miyekichi* are two prominent disciples of Natsume. Morita is, however, a pessimist and fatalist, though the other treads on the whole in the footsteps of their common master. Morita's "Baien" (Smoke), the maiden work which at once promoted him into fame is a dismal love story somewhat autobiographical. He has lately given up writing fiction. Suzuki has touches of Soseki in style, point of view and skill of psychological analysis, as shown in such stories as the "Kushi" (Comb) and the "Ichimai no Kawara" (A Tile), and "Kuwa no Mi" (Mulberries). He now tries his hand on household tales.

Nagai *Kafu* (b. 1879) started as a follower of Ryuro but has ended as a hedonist of established reputation. His hedonism stands out in bold relief in his "Reisho" (Sneer). It also contains a satire of the Japanese society of the day. He himself says that he means to depict the story of a pleasure-seeker whom the surroundings compel to enter the life of resignation and acquiescence. The "Stories about America" and the "Stories about France" are reminiscence of his sojourn abroad.

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CHAPTER IX

RELIGIONS AND RELIGIOUS WORK

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Rev. H. Kosaki (on Christianity)

The Constitution guarantees freedom of faith to all Japanese subjects, who as Shintoists, Buddhists, or Christians are left free so long as their belief does not prove prejudicial to the maintenance of public peace and order. Strictly in accordance with the spirit of religious freedom, Japan follows the policy of secular education. Christianity, however, still occupies a peculiar position from historical relation; it is officially recognized but it has not yet acquired the same status as the other two.

Further, viewed in relation to popular sentiment and national custom, the three faiths, though Shintoism is hardly a religion in the sense the other two are, differ much in the relative advantage they enjoy. Shintoism and Buddhism occupy from priority favorable position and command far larger "vested interests" as to number of followers, and endowment. Shintoism, for instance, is represented as an embodiment of the cult of ancestor worship upon which the Mikadoism is based, according to some enthusiastic scholars, and looks as though it were a state religion in popular belief. All Imperial and state rites are performed according to the time-honored formality of Shintoism. Shinto shrines receive special attention from the Government while ministers of the first class shrines are granted, just like ordinary Government officials, rank from the court and regular salary from the Home Office.

The disadvantage experienced by Christian churches as regards the protection of their property is really serious, a disadvantage from which Buddhist and Shinto temples, by virtue of usage, are free. The authorities have in their hands a draft law of religions intended to cover all religious organizations in Japan, but it has repeatedly suffered the fate of being shelved as a project of no urgent importance. The result is that the church buildings and lot are charged the national taxes just like private estates with this exception that they are exempted from the house, and local tax. The fact is that Christianity though officially recognized as a religion lacks legal status.

Shintoism. This is a semi-religion, since it has no founder and no dogmas, but it recognises the immortality of soul. Its essential notion of ethics is cleanliness both in mind and body. It is pantheistic and in this and other respects resembles the Greek and Roman cults; it pays greater reverence to its deities the more wrapped they are in mythical legend. What is especially noteworthy is that a female deity, the Sun-

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Goddess, is held in the highest honor, an interesting point which must arouse the curiosity of our scholars to investigate, only they are sternly forbidden to touch it in any scientific way. At any rate, orthodox Shintoists regard the Sun-goddess as the personification of the Sun, "She" as the ancestor of the Imperial House of Japan and a reigning Emperor as ruler incarnate of "She".

Buddhism. Both Shintoism and Buddhism, stimulated by Christianity have been awakened from their dormant state in recent years, and following in the wake of their common "rivals", the Christians, are making greater exertions than they were before for affording spiritual guidance to their followers and material help to the needy. Buddhism compares at least equal with Christianity as regards the part they play in educational and philanthropic work, every sect of importance having its own secondary and "university" institutions for the benefit of children of priests. The interest taken in education is in part due to the fact that certain educational qualification is now necessary for ordination, a thing that was unknown before, with what effect as may easily be imagined. Japanese Buddhism too, does not neglect propagandism in foreign countries, chiefly in such places as Honolulu, San Francisco, and Chinese and Siberian towns possessing Japanese colony. The Shin sect is foremost in this foreign work, and it even boasts that it has obtained no small number of converts among foreigners. At home the Zen and the Nichiren sect have a large following among the intellectuals and soldiery.

Strange to say, the Great War, perhaps on account of its Western origin, did not appear to have appealed to the sentiment of Buddhists. During the whole course of its progress they did next to nothing, as regards relief and consolation of the soldiers at the front, in contrast to the great activity of some secular bodies. Even the "rice-riots" of 1918 occasioned by abnormal rise of the market and the threat of hunger left them unmoved.

One thing that may be recorded to the credit of Japanese Buddhist priests is their eagerness to study the Lamaic branch of the Northern School of Buddhism to which Japan belongs. Several adventurous priests have successfully explored the forbidden land of Tibet, though in this bold undertaking some have met the fate of martyrs, or were murdered on the way by brigands.

Christianity. Protestant is represented in Japan by about twenty sects, but of these only five or six, viz. Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregationist, Episcopalian, etc. are predominant. Of the number the Kumiai Church (Congregationists) is independent and self-supporting, the Nihon Kirisuto-kyo Church (Presbyterian & Reformed bodies) and the Methodist are about to reach the same stage. On the other hand Episcopalians, combining the four different sub-sections, are under control of the foreign mission. The Protestant churches as existing in Japan differ from their prototypes in the West and are more disposed to sink minor differences and to combine for the promotion of their common interest. This tendency toward fusion is one of the notable features in Japan as also the independence and self-supporting movement referred to above.

Perhaps from priority Roman Catholics have comparatively a larger number of followers in aristocratic circles than Protestants. They have also a stronger hold on the lower classes. Protestantism, on the other hand, enjoys greater influence among the educated and intellectual

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classes and generally among middle classes. It may be remarked that as classified by sexes, women believers occupy the ratio of 4 to 6 of male believers, at least for Protestantism, though the two sexes may be more equally balanced in the older church.

The contribution by Christianity in Japan to the cause of philanthrophy and especially in education is quite noteworthy. As regards the reform work of depraved chidren and erring women, rescue of such women and of lepers, etc. Christians may be said to have set the example. In education all the leading sects in Japan have disbursed tens of millions yen for founding and maintaining schools generally of secondary and higher grade. The Congregationists have their Chinzei Gakuin (Nagasaki), Doshisha in Kyoto, one of the earliest and largest private universities in Japan, the Methodists the Aoyama Gakuin and the Kwansai .Gakuin (Osaka), the Nihon Kirisutokyo the Meiji Gakuin and the Tohoku Gaku-in (Sendai), the Episcopalians, the Rikkyo Gakuin, etc.

In literature the first to be mentioned is the publication in 1917 of a revised version of the New Testament by a special committee of three foreign and three native translators, the expense coming from the American and British Bible Societies. The Kobun-Kai with Dr. Wainright at the head is doing active work for popularizing Christian literature in Japan or introducing to foreigners ethical and other matters concerning Japan.

Ancestor-Worship

While ancestor-worship is generally considered as foundation of our national system there are extant some customs which are hardly reconcileable to it. Japanese graveyards, for instance, present too often desolate and foresaken appearance and school boys who are taught to worship their ancestors keep away from graveyards as uncanny or even haunted. It is said that more than one half of the graves in the cemeteries of Tokyo are left in neglect. This state of thing forms a strong contrast to the Christian graves in Western countries which we are told, are always kept clean. The reason for this apparent anomaly of the Japanese custom is perhaps traceable to the primitive custom of holding death with horror and disgust. Formerly at Yamada, Ise, where the Great Shrine stands, funeral service had to be performed after dark and even stealthily.

Another significant custom in this connection is the adoption of heir from families with no blood relation. The practice comes from the idea of perpetuating family-names. The present Count Nogi who was created Count and ordered to succeed the house of Gen. Nogi after his tragical death, is a case in point. The General had expressly stated in his will that with his two sons killed in battle, his house should become extinct with him. The present Count comes from the Mori family and there is an officer who is connected by blood with the General.

Shintoism

Shinto shrines are classified into twelve grades as to official status. The Great Shrine of Ise of course heads the list, while "village shrines"

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and "shrines with no fixed parish to guard over" occupy the bottom. All shrines of higher grades are dedicated to deities said to have lived in mythical age, while shrines dedicated to the memory of distinguished patriots occupy middle rank. The recent deification of note was that of Prince Kitashirakawa who died of disease in 1895 in Formosa where he was sent at the head of an army to subjugate the rebellious aborigines refusing to submit to the new rule. A shrine of the first grade was also established in Saghalien as late as July 1910, dedicated to certain three deities of the Age of Gods, and is therefore the latest Shinto dedication of the kind.

Shinto Ministers

These number about 15,000 throughout the country, but excepting those of the State shrines, who are appointed by the Government, all others are ordained chiefly as hereditary office. There is no regular rule as regards ordination. In 1908 the Home Office entrusted the National Rite Institute of Tokyo with the business of giving training to sons and brothers of Shinto ministers; graduates of the two National Literature Institutes, in Tokyo, and Yamada, Ise, are qualified to become Shinto ministers.

Shinto Sects

Thirteen officially recognized sects exist, and they all profess as a cardinal article of faith, reverence to deities and observe precepts handed down by the "divine ancestors." The established sects are these:—

Shinto Sect.—Principal deities worshipped in this sect almost cover the whole of "divine race" of the mythical age. There are three or four subsects.

Jingukyo Sect.—Originated in '89, this sect worships as principal the Sun-Goddess enshrined in the Great Shrine of Ise. Minister of this sect undertake marriage, funeral and similar rites and ceremonies according to the "national rituals indigenous to the Imperial realm."

Taishakyo Sect.—This sect is based on the Great Shine of Izumo, popularly known as a Deity of Love and Marriage, but really dedicated to six of the Mythical Deities.

Fuso Sect.—The sect was founded by Fujiwara Sumiyuki about middle of the 16th century. Sumiyuki "obtained a revelation" after a prolonged penance on the summit of Mt. Fuji, hence this sect, though primarily dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation" and four other deities, is inseparably associated with that mount.

Daiseikyo Sect.—This is dedicated to the "million deities" of the heaven and earth and to the Imperial ancestors, and professes to "uphold the divine precepts and to maintain national polity." The sect embraces several pseudo sects.

Jikko Sect.—The believers of this sect hold that "Mt. Fuji is the heart of the globe" and vow to pray for the eternity of the Imperial family and of national existence, and to be diligent in pursuit of occupation, and so on. Though the "Three Deities of Creation" and the holy sanctuary at the Imperial Court are worshipped, Mt. Fuji is a prominent feature in this sect.

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Kurozumi Sect.—The sect was founded by Kurozumi Munetada who died in 1849. It vows to uphold the divine precepts and observes the august commands of the Imperial ancestors. The Sun-Goddess is a principal object of worship. Regarding Sun as primary source of all life and nature, the believers hold it with divine veneration. That healthy practice of deep respiration is an article of faith among Kurozumi adherents.

Shuseiha Sect.—This was founded in 1874 by Nitta Kunimatsu who professed to have discovered a happy medium between the tenets of Shintoism and Buddhism. It is dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation."

Jisshukyo Sect.—The sect was officially acknowledged as late as 1880 by the Government, the founder being Yoshimura who, having been "profoundly perturbed to find the pernicious teachings of Buddhism and Christianity" enslaving the minds of the people, travelled far and wide over remote mountain districts in search of the "true doctrine." He at last "obtained it through the revelation of the Sun Goddess." The sect vows to uphold the divine precepts and national polity, worships the Three Deities of Creation and minor deities, and is specially zealous to minister divination, exorcising, and similar practices.

Mitakekyo Sect.—Though dedicated to the Three Deities, the tenet aims at cleanliness of mind and body, and the votaries of this minor sect make it a regular practice to visit high mountains and by this hardy process of devotion tries to propitiate the divine favor and to secure prosperity and long life. This may therefore be called a Mountainers' sect.

Miharakyo Sect.—The tenet of this sect is to reverence the Three Deities, offer devoted respect to the Imperial family, to reject the "tempting heretical doctrines" of foreign religions, to pursue occupation with diligence the better to fulfill one's duties as loyal subjects, and so on. The sect was founded a little over half a century ago, and regards "cleanliness" as a primary source of duty and obligation.

Shinrikyo Sect.—This sect is the latest addition to Shintoism, its founder Sano Tsunehiko being still alive. Chief feature of distinction lies in the fact that a special stress is laid on the importance and efficacy of divination, prayer and such processes for attaining prosperity and success.

Shrines and Priests

		Great Shrine	State Shrines	National	Provincial	Communal	Village Shrines	Ungraded	Total
Shrines (Junn 30)	'16	... 1	101	73	625	3,447	45,332	69,338	118,917
	'17	... 1	102	75	634	3,451	45,248	68,218	117,729
Priests (Dec. 31)	'15	73	403	227	907	3,422	8,579	908	14,519
	'16	73	414	239	955	3,408	8,677	926	14,692

BUDDHISM

Japanese Buddhism is divided into 12 sects and sub-sects of which Shin, Zen and Shingon sects each claims 10 sub-sects, and Nichiren sect 9.

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Hosso Sect.—The oldest sect now extant, it was introduced from China about 653 A.D. Its headquarters are the Kofuku-ji Temple, Nara, one of the seven "Head Monasteries of Nara," and are the family temple of the great aristocratic family of Fujiwara.

Kegon Sect.—Another old sect which was introduced in 735 A.D. The Todai-ji temple of Nara, famous for the Great Bronze image of Buddha, is the headquarters of the sect.

Tendai Sect.—Introduced in 805 A.D. from China by Saicho, it was the first Buddhist sect in Japan that based its doctrines on the "Greater Vehicle" (mahayata) scriptures, a first advance towards popularization of the religion. It principally aimed at attaining salvation by the practice of the "cardinal virtues" or moral and religious observances. The Enryakuji temple on Mount Hiyei, Omi, is the headquarters of the sect.

Shingon Sect—The sect was also introduced from China, and that was in 806 A.D. Kukai, the inventor of the Japanese *kana* syllabary which has done immense service for popularizing learning, was the introducer. One conspicuous feature of this sect is that it is given excessively to mystic rites and prayers. The Gokokuji (or To-ji) in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the sect, while the Kongobu-ji on Mount Koya is the headquarters for the older subsect.

Yuzu Nembutsu Sect.—It was founded by Ryonin who died in 1132, and though it has lost much of its popularity it still exercises a great influence over the masses. Chanting prayers in company is a peculiar feature of this sect.

Jodo Sect.—Established by Genku (Honen) in 1175, the Buddhist doctrines were first made easily accessible to popular ears by this sect, for by it was first distinctly drawn up a line between doctrines for the masses, and those for the initiated, called respectively doctrines of the Holy Path and those of Pure Land. The Chion-in temple in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the Jodo Sect.

Zen Sect.—The sect was introduced from China by Eisai and Dogen early in the 13th century. It is the most abstruse of all the sects and aims at salvation by meditation and introspection and is the principle representative of the self-power school. The doctrines of the sect appeal especially to the intiated and the intellectual, and as they were embraced in former warlike days by warrior classes, they even now hold a powerful sway over the initellectual class. Meditations are required of the followers as a regular means for attaining true wisdom. The three main subjects are Rinzai, Sōto and Ōbaku, of which the second enjoyed greater prosperity at one time, but afterword it was eclipsed by the second, though theol ogically there is little to distinguish them. The Yeihei-ji in Echizen and the Soji-ji at Tsurumi, near Tokyo, are the two headquarters of the Sōto division.

Shin (True) Sect.—This is the popular and widely-spread of all Buddhist sects, and was founded by Shinran Shonin who was a disciple of the founder of Soto sect. The tenets of the Shin sect are based on the three scriptures of the Greater Sûtra (Amitayus), Sûtra of Meditation, and Lesser Sutra. The sect does not impose "prohibition" on its followers; they are allowed to eat flesh and take wives. The salvation is to be attained by faith only, by depending on the power of Amitapha Buddha i.e. by chanting and praising the name of Buddha. The believers of the

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sect are ordered merely to repeat the motto, "Nam Amida," which means "to take refuge in Buddha's behest" or to invoke Him.

The founder of the sect first established his temple at Inaba, Hitachi, in the year 1224. He next removed to Kyoto and his remains were buried at Otani, the present site of the Nishi (West) or Hompa Hongan-ji. The other headquarters are the Senjhu-ji Isshinden, Ise, and the Higashi (East) Hongan-ji, the latter established in 1602 in Kyoto. This last owes its inception to the political motive of Iyeyasu who in that way splitted up the power held by the sect and, by engendering rivalry between the two main branches, rendered it comparatively harmless, as a secular power.

This sect presents other features that are more commonly seen among the laity and less among ministers of religion. The Lord Abbots of the two Honganji, for instance, have been granted the patent of nobility of the rank of Count, while the Lord Abbot of the Senshu-ji has been created a Baron. The two Hongan-ji temple has carried the parallel still further, for the excessive indulgences of their chiefs and subordinates and general mismanagement have reduced them nearly to insolvency.

Nichiren or Hokke Sect.—The sect was founded by Nichiren 1252. Its doctrine is to attain Nirvana by chanting the motto "Myōhōrengekyō" and is therefore one easily appealing to popular ears as that of the Shin Sect. Unlike the latter the sect is almost fanatical in its denunciation of other older sects. The religious performances are quite noisy, as the chanting is to be made to the accompaniment of drumbeating. Disturbance and nuisance complained of by non-Nichiren neighbors not unfrequently give rise to troubles which are often amusing. The Kyu-en-ji on Mount Minobu, Kai, is the general headquarters of the sect.

Ji Sect.—This sect was founded by Ippen Shonin in 1275 and is noteworthy as being the latest sect created in Japan. Apparently the ground had been too fully occupied by the older sects, notably Shin, Zen, and Nichiren, to allow this sect to attain any great prosperity. The sect teaches a doctrine which may be said somewhat as a compromise between the Holy Path and Pure Land schools. The Seijōkō-ji at Fujisawa is the headquarters.

Shinsnoji Sect (*Narita-san*).—This was originally an offshoot of the Shingon sect, and its tenets are still practically identical with those of Koya-san. It was for the express purpose of invoking divine help for frustrating the rebellion of Masakado (killed in 940) that Kwancho, of the Hensho-ji temple, Kyoto, was ordered by the Emperor of the day, to perform the mystic rite of damnation at a place not far from the residential seat of the rebel chief. The temple, from its origin, is believed to exercise potent influence on all matters of contention, whether warlike or of peaceful character, and attracts countless throngs of visitors in time of trouble, as on the occasion of war. Public entertainers, as actors etc., are zealous votaries of the temple

Buddhist Temples and Priests

Based on the report of the Department of Education: —

		Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzai	Sodo	Obaku	Total
Temples	1915	4,563	12,327	8,350	6,078	14,225	525	
	1916	4,556	12,320	8,350	6,074	14,224	525	
		Shin	Nichiren	Ji	Yuzu	Hosso	Kegon	Total
	1915	19,636	5,018	495	351	43	32	71,653
	1916	19,645	5,018	495	361	43	32	71,643

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Priests		Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzai	Sodo	Obaku	
	1915	2,697	6,946	6,393	4,452	11,215	337	
	1916	2,709	6,925	6,413	4,309	11,356	341	
		Shin	Nichiren	Ji	Yuzu	Hosso	Kegon	Total
	1915	14,909	4,037	347	220	16	17	51,584
	1916	14,821	4 079	340	214	17	17	51,541

Collection of contributions

Buddhist sects, especially those of the Shin denomination, have been conspicuous in their zeal for collecting contribution, generally from middle and lower classes. So repeatedly has this collection been resorted to recently that it is even regarded to materially affect the prosperity of the provinces. In view of this all organized attempts of levy have lately been placed under the strict control of the Central Government.

Such intended levies now awaiting the sanction of the authorities amount to 20,000,000 *yen* of which 6,400,000 *yen* is by the Nishi Hongwanji, 7,000,000 *yen* by the Higashi Hongwanji, 3,000,000 *yen* by the Sojiji, 2,000,000 *yen* by the Koyasan, 1,000,000 *yen* by the Zojoji, 500,000 *yen* by the Buzan sect and 300,000 *yen* by Nichiren sect.

The Hongwanji Scandal.—The two Hongwanji temples spoiled by prosperity, have been overtaken by the remises of their own extravagance and internal misgovernment. They have frequently been threatened with bankruptcy, and the case of of Nishi Hongwanji has even developed into criminal inquiries. The Lord Abbot of the day was obliged to resign the position some six years ago, and he has ever since been leading the life of a Wandering Jew in India and China.

Christianity

Early Christianity.—Christianity in Japan dates from 1549 when Portuguese missionaries, Francis Xavier and Kasper, landed at Kagoshima, on the advice of the Japanese refugee at Goa, India, named Ryosai Kanshiro Satomi (known by the name of Anjiro among the Portuguese settlers there).

The Christian faith spread with marvellous rapidity among the feudal barons and their retainers in Kyushu, to be propagated in time among higher circles in middle Japan. In less than forty years churches numbered over 250 and believers more than 300,000. The misguided zeal of the Jesuits and their followers to meddle with secular affairs naturally began to invite the suspicion of the powers that be, for this ambitious design, welcomed and supported by a large numbers of ex-retainers of the overthrown *daimyos*, was justly considered as constituting a serious menace to the peace of country. The Dutch traders, out of their feud to the Portuguese, secretly informed in 1611 to the Tokugawa shogunate that the Jesuits and their native followers were revolving sinister design against the authorities. The Government lost no time to enforce the policy of intolerance and persecution ; the Jesuits fathers were expelled, many feudal barons embracing Christianity were either put to death or exiled, and in 1613 an edict was issued strictly prohibiting Christianity on pain of death. It was of course impossible to convince the native converts out of their faith by administrative order and quite a large number of them still

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remained in secret as the faithful believers of Christianity. These and their friends, ex-retainers of the fallen clans, secretly abided their time. At last they, 35,000 strong, broke out into open rebellion at Shimabara in the year 1637. It was suppressed in the following year and with the wholesale slaughter of the rebels, the cause of Christianity fell to the ground. From that time till 1873, when the prohibition was revoked, Christianity was merely a matter of memory and even that of horror to the people of Japan.

The Revival.—It is interesting to note that Protestantism was the first to be introduced into Japan after the seclusion policy had been given up at the urgent remonstrance of the American mission for the conclusion of treaty of commerce. Perry's squadron, on its second arrival at Uraga in 1853, had on board Rev. Gohre. He with a Japanese Christian named Santaro (known as Samuel Pattee among Americans) tried to teach the faith to such of the Japanese they could be brought in contact. The time was still premature, and their work failed to bear any practical fruit. In the year following the ratification (1859) of the Treaty between Japan and America, the North Mission Board sent four pioneer missionaries, Brown and Hepburn in Kanagawa, Verbeck in Nagasaki, and Williams in Osaka. Soon they were followed by many others, including Dr. Greene and Davis.

Early Centers of Protestant Church.—The Brown's School at Yokohama, the Foreign Language School at Kumamoto established in '73 by engaging Capt. Janes, U.S.A., the Sapporo Agricultural College founded in 1876 by the Government by engaging President Clarke of Amherst Agricultural College, U.S.A., and the To-o Gijuku School estsblished about the same time at Hirosaki, are reputed as having produced a large number of native Christians who have subsequently become celebrated in various fields of activity. The Donin-sha founded in Tokyo by the late Dr. Kei-u Nakamura, now no longer existing, and the Doshisha founded in Kyoto by the late Rev. I. H. Niijima in 1875, especially the latter, are also noted for having played prominent part in the propagation of the Protestant religion.

The Salvation Army.—Has been active these two or three decades and though at first its peculiar mode of work did not agree with the Japanese religious ideas, its meritorious service in connection with relief and philanthropic works has come to be widely recognized. The Imperial Court honored the Army with a grant of altogether ¥10,000 in the ten consecutive years begining '18.

Roman Catholic Church.—In 1844 two Catholic priests arrived in Luchu, to be expelled four years later to Hongkong. On the conclusion of the Treaty with France in 1859 the two priests each came to Luchu, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, but it was not till 1872 that Catholic priests regularly started the work of evangelization in Tokyo, where in '75 they founded a Church in Tsukiji.

The independence movement which is enlivening Protestant churches so much is as yet only faintly heard among Catholics. The latter may in time acquire sufficient strength to enable them to dispense with foreign aid in evangelic work and maintenance of churches, but that time appears to be very remote. The union movement is of course out of place for Catholics for whom there is only one creed.

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Russo-Greek Church.—The first priest of the Church was Mahof who was appointed to the chapel founded on the premises of the Russian Consulate at Hakodate in 1855. The late Archbishop Nicolai (d. Feb. '12) originally named Ivan, arrived in 1860 when 24 years of age. He removed to Tokyo in 1872, and he therefore attended faithfully to his duty in Japan for more than forty-five years. The growth of this church in Japan was solely due to his indefatigable zeal and untiring devotion. There is no special advance of the local congregations. They are still very weak, nor has there been witnessed any important increase in the number of theological students nor in that of the pupils as in other Church schools. The Revolution in Russia has reduced the Church to a sad condition, owing to discontinuation of aid from home.

Statistics of Christian Churches in Japan for 1917.

	Mission or Society	Organized churches	Self-supporting churches	Japanese mission force	Foreign mission force	Full members	Sunday schools	Total enrolment
	Protestant	1,039	269	3,011	1,074	101,571	2,473	154,274
Principal Creeds	Kumiai ...	139	82	149	77	21,144	191	18,378
	Jap. Meth...	133	29	384	155	15,466	523	35,802
	Nippon Chr.	225	80	615	188	28,210	395	18,288
	Seikokai ...	169	13	335	252	7,329	282	24,255
	Baptist ...	42	4	244	76	4,581	234	15,530
	Salvation ...	84	22	306	11	7,530	82	5,950
	Roman Catholic	275	78	179	251	75,983	—	—
	Russo-Greek ...	267	—	163	1	36,265	—	1,971
	Total	1,581	347	3,353	1,427	213,819	2,473	156,245

The three years' joint evangelic movement was undertaken by our Protestant churches in 1914-16.

Young Men's Christian Associations.—Japan has adopted the Young Men's Christian Association as well as many others of the best type of religious institutions of the West. Planted first in 1880 at Tokyo, the Association has spread so rapidly that there are now eleven regular city Associations having a total of 8,425 members and eighty student and unequipped town Associations with about 3,000 members. The secretarial force numbers 55 Japanese and Korean, and 19 American and British. The annual budgets of the Associations and of the National Committee amount to ¥ 160,000, nearly all of which is raised in Japan. Besides, educational classes enrolled 8,824, and Bible groups 3,500 men.

The work of the Association in Japan is similar to that in other lands, being divided into religious, educational, hostel, social, industrial, army, physical and employment departments.

The Association has erected student homes or hostels, in most of the leading educational centers, not only for the benefit of students from the country, but to set up wholesome moral and religious influence. For this purpose 100,000 *yen* was given by American friends, which amount is being supplemented by gifts in Japan, so that eighteen new hostels have already been erected. Japan's share in the White House collection of 1910 is said to be $250,000, distributed among nine buildings to be erected in Tokyo and other cities and on condition of the sites being given

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by Japanese. Y.M.C.A. work is also active among Chinese students staying in Tokyo for study.

One of the most fruitful phases of the Association movement has been the securing of Christian college graduates from Canada and the United States to teach English in the Japanese schools. While these teachers are appointed and salaried by the schools, they are free to use their leisure for Christian work among the students.

Young Women's Christian Associations.—The National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Associations of Japan was organized in 1905, and at the end of 1915 had a membership of 2,673 in twenty-four Associations, twenty of which are in schools. Every year about two hundred girls gather in a summer conference for special Bible study, lectures and recreation. During the past year 553 girls have been in voluntary Bible study besides that required in mission schools. A monthly magazine, "Young Women of Japan" (Joshi Seinen Kai) is published and has a circulation of about 1,500. The Tokyo Y.W.C.A. has during the past year put up an administration building, which contains offices, class-rooms, domestic science department, gymnasium, parlors, and one part of the building contains a hostel which accommodates sixteen girls. Two other hostels in different parts of the city accommodate seventy girls. The Tokyo Association also carries on Travellers' Aid work and the beginnings of settlement work in a neigborhood house and kindergarten, where various classes for older children and men and women also are conducted. The Yokohama Association has rest rooms which are open to all young women. Classes of different kinds are also carried on there. The chairman of the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. is Mrs. Hana Ibuka. The national headquarters for the present are in the building of the Tokyo Association, 14 Kitajimbocho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Temperance Societies.—The pioneer temperance society was organized in Yokohama about 1875, but it soon ceased to exist, and a new one was formed in the same place in '86. This has continued to the present day.

The total number of temperance societies at the end of 1915 was 108, with 12,000 members in all spread over to Korea and China, and even among Japanese residing in Hawaii and America. The largest of these is the Tokyo Temperance Society, and the oldest the Yokohama Society. The National Temperance League of Japan was formed in Oct., 1898 in Tokyo, and is publishing a monthly, "Kunino Hikari" as its organ. President T. Ando: Office c/o Mr. Ando, No. 22 Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Women's Christian Temperance Union of Japan.—(Kirisutokyo Fujin Kyofu Kwai).—Organized in 1886, this body represents Japan's contribution to the work of the World's W.C.T.U. or White Ribbon Society. At the close of 1915 members numbered 3,500 with 44 societies throughout Japan. The W.C.T.U. has devoted eagerly to the work of social reform of women, and maintains the Crittenden Home at Hyakunincho, Okubo, Tokyo, for the reform of abandoned women. Besides, working for the same cause there are 19 societies for young women with 900 members and 56 for juvenile with 800 members attached to the W.C.T.U. President is Mrs. Kajiko Yajima since its foundation. Office at 3 Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Salvation Army.—The Salvation Army commenced its work in Japan

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September 1895. The Corps and Societies now number 85. Several well established Social Institutions are doing very needy and useful work. These include, 2 Women's Rescue Homes, 1 Children's Home, 2 Discharged Prisoners' Homes, with which is incorporated a section for probationery offenders, the Government allowing annual grant for this department; a Free Night Shelter for Men; A Workmens' Home and a Poor People's Hospital and Dispensary; also 2 Slum Posts. Other agencies embrace Police Court and Prison Visitation, Free Cessation and Enquiry Department, Labor Bureau etc. Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress have contributed to the funds and in connection with the Coronation Honors the Blue Ribbon Medal was bestowed upon Lieut-Col. Yamamuro, the Chief Secretary in recognition of the beneficient work of the Salvation Army with which he had been connected as an officer for 20 years.

In the Officers' Training School nearly 50 young men and women are in residence, preparing for officership. Commissioner D. Grute is the Territorial Commander, Headquarters at 11, Ginza Nichome, Tokyo.

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CHAPTER X

CHARITY AND RELIEF

(Also Some Patriotic Societies)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Kosuke Tomeoka, late Commissioner of Reform and Philanthropic Work, Home Office

Philanthropic work in Japan may be divided into three classes, namely the benevolence of the Imperial Court, administartive measures bearing on charity, and communal and private work of charity. Though as yet far behind the Western countries in the scope of the work undertaken, when considered by itself the devolopment Japan has made in this particular direction since the reign of the Emperor Meiji has been memorable.

Benevolence of the Court. --The benevolence graciously extended by the Court to cause of charity and relief is unbounded. It takes diverse shapes and is shown on all occasions deemed fit to claim it. During the space of three years ending 1914 disbursements made by their Majesties for the relief of sufferers from earthquakes, flood, etc., totalled ¥216,300, or about ¥72,100 a year on an average. Philanthropic undertakings, whether secular or religious, Buddhist or Christian are receiving alike due attention from the Court which is making liberal grant of money to promote their work. Similar grants made on special occasions are even more conspicous, so far as the amount disbursed is concerned. Thus in order to solemnize the lamentable happening the Court made the contribution of ¥400,000 on the occasion of the demise of the Empress-Dowager Eisho in Jan., 1896, ¥1,000,000 in memory of the demise of the Emperor Meiji in Sept., 1912, and of ¥600,000 in that of his consort Empress-Dowager Shoken in April, 1914. These have added more than ¥4½ millions to the stock fund of charity work in Japan proper and territory, both principal and interest. Nor must the special Imperial grant in Feb. 1911 of ¥1,500,000 as fund for giving free treatment to destitute people suffering from disease be omitted, it having laid the foundation of the Saiseikai (Imperial Charity Association) created in the same year with the fund of ¥20,000,000 collected from wealthy classes. Lastly the donation of ¥100,000 made by the late Empress in 1912 to the International Red Cross Society and of ¥1,000,000 by His Majesty to general charity to Commemorate his Coronation in 1915 should be mentioned.

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Administration Measures on Charity.—The question may be divided into two parts for convenience of explanation, i.e. financial and legislative arrangement. For relief on a large scale, the Relief Regulations enacted in 1880 provide that each administrative prefecture should create, for the purpose of giving relief when calamity overtakes whole or part of its jurisdiction, a Relief Fund within the minimum limilt of ¥ 500,000. The State undertook to hand over every year for ten years an amount to be fixed in proportion to that set apart by the prefectures toward the Fund. The State also makes disbursement for paupers and foundlings. The Relief Fund, interest accruing therefrom, State Aid thereto, etc. make this record.

RELIEF FUND

Year ended March	Local apport'ment for the year	Proceeds from Fund	State Aids	Dis'ments from Fund	Fund existing
1913	¥63,310	¥2,082,225	¥19,000	¥466,908	¥47,201,490
1914	31,977	2,133,368	19,000	1,064,618	48,102,100
1915	32,444	2,231,231	218,554	380,730	50,038,456

The disbursements from the Fund include expenses incurred for giving relief to cases of destitute sick-travellers, cases of deaths that can not be identified, etc. The State also makes outlay for paupers and foundlings, as follows:—

Year Ended Dec.	Paupers: No. of Receivers	Paupers: Dis'ments (by State & Com'ral)	Foundlings: No. of Receiver	Foundlings: Dis'ments (by State & Cam'nal)	Sick Travellers: No. of Receivers	Sick Travellers: Dis'ments (by State & Com'nal)
1914	7,982	¥147,008	1,729	¥68,358	2,952	¥192,429
1915	7,247	134,683	1,812	66,863	2,224	243,396
1916	7,133	135,891	1,733	66,836	2,094	233,876

The Relief rules announced in 1874 provide that decrepit persons, infants, disabled persons and invalids with no relatives to care them may be granted relief as follows:—

Decrepit (above 70 years old) or disabled person ... ... 1.5 *koku* of rice per year.
Infant (under 15) ... ... 0.7 *koku* of rice per year.
Invalid ... ... 3 *go* of rice for man and 2 *go* for woman per day.

To those who take care foundlings 0.7 *koku* of rice may be granted per head every year for bringing them up.

As regards legislative measures for eleemosynary and similar purposes, there are, to mention those that are now in force, relief arrangement for the destitute and helpless, treatment of unclaimed travellers fallen sick or who die, succor of sufferers from natural calamities, protection of persons afflicted by insanity, reform of refractory boys, provision for controlling lepers, aids to private charity work, training of officials and others connected with such work, education of blind, deaf and mute, protection of discharged prisoners.

Communal and Private Eleemosynary Work.—The work covered by these benevolent enterprises consists of orphanage, asylum for the aged, free medical treatment, giving relief to paupers, furnishing work

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for nonemployed, sheltering homeless, protection of fallen women, relief to families of deceased soldiers and sailors, education of children of poorer classes, defectives, feeble-minded, maid servants for domestic work or for tending children, etc. these making the following record at the end of 1916 :—

		No. of establishments	Expenses ¥	Fund existing ¥	No. of persons received
Reform works		54	264,886	—	2,124
Orphanages		138	423,982	2,029,539	6,641
Nurseries		46	48,351	134,934	3,137
Asylums for aged		23	213,426	1,346,881	580
Free med. treatment		74	979,395	18,418,459	× 7,031,814
Relief for the poor		57	144,581	2,859,489	3,051
Work-houses		26	234,015	333,146	× 284,938
Intelligence offices		23	29,701	63,339	42,834
Vagrants' homes		28	49,623	110,165	× 327,414
Protection of women		5	12,531	41,639	408
Special Education	deaf-mutes	70	176,878	1,036,556	3,326
	poorer children	52	138,622	574,654	13,471
	maid-servants	15	41,910	14,132	705
	others	12	19,817	108,220	638
Other relief works		70	2,218,251	34,418,618	3,597
Total		693	4,945,750	61,480,771	80,512 × 7,644,166

× Received by number of days.

Note ;—Of the above establishments 35 were under the direct management of foreigners while 5 depended chiefly upon foreign money for support. Again the no. of establishments does not coincide with the real no. of charity bodies which totalled 621, as one or more works are often combined in one institution.

PATRIOTIC AND CHARITY INSTITUTIONS

For convenience's sake philanthropic institutions are broadly divided into two classes, patriotic and charitable, though at times it is not easy to draw any sharp line of demarkation between the two.

I. Patriotic Institutions

The Red Cross Society of Japan—Shiba, Tokyo

The Society was started in 1877 and in 1886 Japan joined the Geneva Convention. Two hospital steamers "Hakuai-Maru" and "Kosai-Maru" were newly contructed on the occasion of the Boxer trouble in 1900. The Society's hospital is reputed in accommodation and general arrangement as being the best in the Far East. It attends to training of nurses, the course of study extending over three years. Every local branch of the Society also maintains a similar service, though of two year course.

In the European war that broke out in 1914 the Society despatched three relief corps each to England (staff of 20) Russia (13) and France (29), this being the first time that Japan extended her philanthropic work to Europe.

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The latest statistics returned at the end of 1917-8 fiscal year read as follows: Hospitals, 15; hospital train, 1; hospital ships, 2; medical corps, 161; doctors and pharmacists, 196; nurses and helpers 4,951. The total membership of the society was 1,798,835 including foreigners. Expenditure in 1917 amounted to ¥ 2,820,977, of which the hospitals spent ¥ 1,013,559; total property assessed at ¥ 36,769,950

From 1914 the Society is devoting 10% of the annual subscription by the members to the preventive work of tuberculosis to be undertaken by its provincial branches, this arrangement to last six years. The Honorary President is H.H. General Prince Kan-in, while the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Committee are Baron T. Ishiguro and Mr. N. Hirayama and Marquis Kuninori Tokugawa respectively.

Volunteer Nurse Society.—As an adjunct to the Red Cross Society, this philanthropic body of women possesses over 13,665 members throughout the country. The chairman is Marchioness Nabeshima.

The Women's Patriotic Society.—Kudan, Tokyo

The Society owes its inception to an old woman and its present prosperity to her single-hearted devotion to the cause. Madam Okumura (d. '07), inspired by what she witnessed in North China at the time of the Boxer Trouble in 1900, started the movement to organize a patriotic league with almost fanatical zeal. The principal effort of the Society is to give relief to invalidated soldiers, the families of those who were killed. The Society also looks after schooling of orphans of soldiers killed in war. At present over 600 boys are cared for, to be increased to 1000 in time. It keeps a workhouse for disabled soldiers, their families or families of those killed in war.

It is now the largest and most important women's association in Japan, the data for 1917, being: No. of members 958,490; expense (from beginning to '17) ¥ 2,023,500; fund ¥ 1,310,000.

In Nov., 1913 the Empress announced that from that year on for ten years her Majesty would grant ¥2,5000 a year.

The Hon. President is H.H. Princess Kan-in, the Chairman Baroness Hamao.

The Volunteer Fleet

The Maritime Society started in October, 1904 the work of creating Volunteer Fleet as auxiliary to the Imperial Navy in time of emergency. Its program is to raise fund of ¥ 15,000,000 and to build and maintain auxiliary fleet of 100,000 tons. The first two steamers built with that object were a failure owing to defective plan. The Society is presided over by H.H. Admiral Prince Higashi-Fushimi and is divided into Men's and Women's department.

II. Charity Hospitals

These number about 80 throughout Japan proper. "Free" treatment by individual practitioners, i.e. of patients who fail to pay medical expenses, is estimated to represent *yen* 300 a year on an average for one

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practitioner in Tokyo. At *yen* 100 on an average, the total for about 40,000 doctors in Japan proper reaches 4 millions a year. Some medical statistician even says that the unpaid prices of medicines must reach 20 millions a year.

The Saiseikai.—Shiba, Tokyo

The work of this charity organization mentioned before is now divided into two kinds, one consisting in establishing free hospitals, and the other in distributing free tickets for treatment in the provinces.

The Hon. Pres. H.H. Prince Fushimi. Pres. Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, Vice-Pres. Nis. Hirata, Board of Directors consisting of nine members.

The fund subscribed by June. 1918 totalled about *yen* 24,302,400 of which over *yen* 15,117,500 collected. Work was started in May, 1912, and from beginning to end June, 1918 in Tokyo patients treated numbered 222,768 corresponding to over 6½ million number of days treated. In the provinces, during the year ended June, 1917, patients treated totalled 66,0492, making about 2½ millions.

The St. Luke's International Hospital.—Tsukiji Tokyo

The institution was founded in 1895, by a ' is under the direction of the American Episcopal Church Mission. It cares for the sick and suffering of all nations, irrespective of race, color, language, or creed. Dr. S. Usada, the first director was succeeded in 1900 by. Dr. R. B. Teusler, the present director. The director receives his appointment from the Bishop who is the head of the Mission. The property of the Hospital is held by the foundation of American Episcopal Missionaries, and it also receives an annual appropriation from the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church in America. The Hopital intends to accommodate 200 free patients and 100 pay patients. The staff consist of three or four foreign and 12 to 15 native doctors.

Dojinkai.—Hitotsubashi-dori, Kanka, Tokyo

The Society was founded in 1902 for diffusing medical konwledge in China and other Asiatic countries and to establish for that purpose free hospitals and to supply doctors and nurses. Maintains such hospitals at Peking, Seoul and about 30 other places; 320 practitioners and nurses have been despatched. During the decade ended 1917 the society's hospitals cared for 213,936 days' patients of all nationalities. The Hon. Pres. is Prince Kuni, Pres., Marquis Okuma, Vice-Pres., Dr. Tamba.

Izumibashi (Mitsui) Charity Hospital.—Izumicho, Kanda, Tokyo

This is the largest private charity hospital in Japan and was founded by the Mitsui family who has given *yen* 1,250,000 for the purpose; the work began at the end of 1908. ¥ 1,500,000 was added in 1919 to the fund. In March 1916-'17 patients total 1,398 are being received in the hospital and 170,044 out-patients receive treatment. The staff numbers 53

Tokyo Charity Hospital.—Atagocho, Shiba, Tokyo

This is a private inst. est. 1882; in 1917 had 1,597 patients in hospital, besides, 7,825 out-patients treated; in the preceding year possessed fund

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of *yen* 915,324; disbursed *yen* 57,250 and received *yen* 73,210. The Hospital is under special patronage of the Court.

The City Charity Hospital of Tokyo.—Tsukiji, Tokyo

The hospital was opened in 1911 at an estimated expence of *yen* 60,000 and with the scope to take in 400 patients at one time. It is attended to by Naval surgeons. In 1917-8 there were treated about 900 patients and over one hundred thousand out-patients wers given treatment.

III. Asylums and Orphanages

At present over 270 charity institutions exist in Japan which are classified as follows; Orphanage 52, nursery 18, asylum for destitute 60, ragged school 55, invalid soldiers and their families' home 10, ex-convict's home 60, blind, deaf and mute school 8, leper asylum 6, and 1 each of social reform and educational work. Besides there are about 53 public and private reformatories for refractory boys capable to accommodate 1,000 boys, now attended by 1,500 persons, expenses amounting to *yen* 286,000.

Tokyo Asylum for Invalids and Orphans.—Otsuka Tsujimachi, Tokyo.

Metropolitan institution, est. 1872. Receives unclaimed sick-travellers since 1883, foundlings and lost children with no one to protect since 1885, boys for correction since 1900. The number of inmates under protection at the end of 1917-8 year were;—destitute people 406, sick-travellers 1,240, foundlings and lost children 692 and 127 for correction.

Tokyo Sugamo Lunatic Asylum.—Sugamo, Tokyo

Metropolitan institution est. 1879 for taking care of lunatics of poor families or travellers taken by lunacy. From its establishment in 1879 to 1917 10,215 person entered and 9,806 left it, the cost of upkeeping being borne by the Metropolitan treasury. Of 3187 who left this institution in the course of 19 years (1895-1913), 1391 committed crimes such as lèse-majesté, homicide, suicide and arson, the proportion of crimes amounting to 40%. The asylum will be removed to Setagaya, a suburb of Tokyo to provide larger accommodation.

The Okayama Orphanage.—Okayama

The Orphanage was founded in April, '87 by the late Mr. Juji Ishii (d. '14). According to the returns at the end of June, '18, the Orphanage had under its care 395 children.

The Orphanage now maintains two branches, one at Osaka and the other at Chausuhara in Hyuga. The latter has about 675 acres of lands where the poor children are made to work in farming and sericulture. The *Hotokusha*, the bank of the institution, keeps the children's savings amounting to some *yen* 2,070 of which 3 boys possess over *yen* 100 each. Of the orphans aided, 372 have become self-spporting citizens.

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The Ryugé Orphanage (Fukuyama, Hiroshima)

This is one of the most successful and largest orphanages conducted on Buddhistic principle, and was founded in 1899 by the Buddhist priest J. Shichiri. The inmates number about 150.

Sumire Girl's School Orphanage (Yokohama)

A Catholic institution established in 1874, and hence one of the oldest in Japan. Already more than 1,300 orphans and foundlings have been taken care of, and at present 250 are given protection.

IV. Leper Hospitals

It was by foreign missionaries that all the private asylums and hospitals for lepers were first founded in Japan, and it was through their agitation that both the public and the Government have adopted definite arrangement for sheltering and segregating this unhappy class of fellow mortals. In the session for 1906-7 the Imperial Diet voted a measure for est blishing five leper hospitals at State expense, one each near Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Takamatsu and Aomori. In 1919 these cared for 1,312 while the total afflicted numbered 7,839 men and 2,870 women. In 1919 the inmates at the five Govt. leper hospitals numbered 1,312, besides some 300 at private ones, distributed as follows:

Zensei Hospital, Tokyo-fu (1st District)		461
Hokubu Hoyo-in, Aomori (2nd Dist.)		110
Hoyō-in, Osaka-fu (3rd Dist.)		372
Ryoyō-jo, near Takamatsu (4the Dist.)		148
Kyushu Ryoyo-jo, Kumamoto (5th Dist.)...		221
Total		1,312
Ihai-en, Meguro, Tokyo Gotemba Hospital, Shizuoka-ken Tairo-in, Kumamoto Kwaishun Hospital, Kumamoto Shinkei Hospital, Yamanashi-ken	(private)	300 (about)

Lepers throughout Japan number some 24,000, but the hospitals can at present accommodate only 5% of them.

V. Reform Work

1. Ex-convicts' homes

Ex-convicts' reform work may be said to have begun with the general amnesty granted on the occasion of the death of the Empress of Komei Tenno on Jan. 11, 1896, when 13,500 convicts were discharged. At the same time *yen* 400,000 was granted to assist discharged convicts' reform work. The sum was distributed among all the prefectures, and they have laid aside their allotment and moreover added to it. The fund at present aggregates *yen* 1,800,000 approximately. In Dec. 1917, there existed over 260 homes with 18,973 cared for, of whom 16,800 were newly admitted, while 17,790 were released in the same year as reformed. The rate of discharged convicts unqualified for bread-earning employment from one

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reason or another is 10% of the total discharged. The reform effected has been about 70%, the othee 30% being proved incorrigible."

Hosei-kai—(Prison Ass'tion Office, Tokyo)

The organ of the Chuo-Hogo-kai (Central Association for Protection of Ex-convicts). This is a foundation organized and supported by about 280 homes throughout the country. It is connected with the judicial authorities and exercises control over the homes.

Mr. Hara's Ex-Convict Home

One of the largest and best regulated, this was created on the memorable occasion of the amnesty in 1896. Mr. Hara is a Christian who had been imprisoned for some years for political offence, and who undertook the duty of a prison chaplain.

Up to Jan. 1919 the home took care of 6,198 ex-convicts including 607 women. Those admitted in '18 totalled 740 men and 91 women. The statistics for 1918 are as follows:—

Self-supporting, 572; under protection at the home or other institutions, 17; died, 2; escaped and re-convicted, 65; whereabout unknown, 159.

2. REFORM OF DEPRAVED CHILDREN

Regulations relating to reformatories were for the first time issued in this country in 1900, while the enforcement of the revised Criminal Code made it still more imperative to encourage the creation of reformatories. As estimated by the Home Office depraved boys in Japan Proper numbered roughly 100,000 in 1915. The provision for attending to the work of reform is still entirely inadequate, and the reformatories at work in the same year numbered only 54, classified into 25 prefectural or municipal institutions and 20 private. They cared for 1,486 boys while their full accommodation capacity amounted to 1781, only 6.6% of the total number. The estimates for the 54 reformatories amounted to ¥286,999 in the said year.

3. STATE REFORMATORY

The State Reformatory Law was issued in August '17, resulting in the establishments of State Reformatory with the disbursements of ¥150,000 at Daimon village, Saitama perfecture, to care for 150 depraved boys. It also attends training of experts. The Director is Shigejiro Ogawa, D.C.L.

VI. AIDS FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED

There is, according to experts, one feeble-mided in every 250 Japanese, but the accommodation for them is very inadequate, the following, for instance, being only one noteworthy orphanage of this kind in Tokyo, where there must be over 10,000 feeble-minded. In view of this fact Mr. Nakauchi Harukichi, Manager of the Fujikura Electric Wire Co. made a donation of ¥180,000 to the city of Tokyo in Feb. '19, to establish a home for these poor children in Oshima, Izu. The Sugamo Lunatic Asylum combines a home for the feeble-minded.

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The Takinogawa Orphanage for the Feeble-minded at Sugamo

This was founded in '91 at Takinogawa, Oji, eastern suburb of Tokyo, by Mr. R. Ishii, a devout Christian. About 67 immates of both sexes are under protection of the home, and in 1909 sixteen took to self-supporting business while thirty-four others were taken over by their relatives or friends. The orphanage is by no means strong financially.

VII. Cruelty to Animals

The S.P.C.A. work still remains in a primitive state. It was only in 1901 that an ordinance was for the first time issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for the protection of dumb creatures, covering only cattle and horses. It would not be strictly proper to accuse the authorities with neglect, for though the lower classes of Japan are not always considerate towards dumb creatures, as Mongols and other people of nomadic habit are, they rarely go to the extreme of cruel treatment often witnessed in Western countries. Cruelty to children, it may be added, is almost unthinkable in Japan.

There are two societies in Tokyo for the protection of animals, one is the *S. P. C. A.* at 145 Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo, organized in 1904 under the promotion of several Unitarian ministers, its members. The other is the *Nippon Jindo Kwai* (The Humane Society of Japan) created in June 1914 by a number of Japanese and foreign ladies in Tokyo.

VIII. Reform Farm or Katei Gakko(Family School)—Sugamo, Tokyo

Reform of refractory boys side by side with farming is a novel undertaking started by Mr. Kosuke Tomeoka, a well-known Christian reformer.

By March, 1914 the Home received 237 boys of whom 174 had left, 119 completely reformed, and the rest either from disease or as incorrigibles. The Reform Farm scheme is an ambitious one, being to open up land covering 1,000 *cho* (2,500 acres) in Hokkaido. The plan is to open up 800 *cho* in 11 years.

IX. Tramps and Vagrants' Home

The homes for sheltering tramps and vagrants, the first of the kind in Japan, were established in 1912 in Tokyo at the expense of the City 10,5000 *yen*. They also serve as intelligence offices for workpeople.

There are two private tramps' homes created earlier by a Buddhist priest, the first in 1900 at Honjo and the second in 1906 at Fukagawa, both in Tokyo. Counted from the first, the two have cared for 126,918 persons, one person sheltered one day being counted as one.

X. Miscellaneous Works

Invalidated Soldier's Home

This was first started in 1906 at Shibuya, suburb of Tokyo. Only about 70 are at present living in the Home, all the rest, sixteen thousands of

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invailds being still at their own homes, partly because the pension for invaildated soldiers was somewhat raised soon after the War and also because family ties are very strong in Japan. The Home was removed in June '08 to the present site at Sugamo, presented by the Mitsui family and has fund of over *yen* 300,000 of which *yen* 100,000 was donated by Mr. I. Morimura.

Life Boat Society

Established in 1,889 the Society's roll of members counted 86,051. Rescue record in 1917-8 year was 434 number of times, 435 boats and ships. It was granted ¥15.000 by Imp. Court in '16. H. H. Admiral Prince Higashi-Fushimi is the patron and Capt. (res.) Count Yoshii the President.

Seamen's Rescue Society

This sister society possesses 70,435 members, and the fund amounting to about half a million *yen*. During 1916 it gave training at the institutes in Shinagawa, Kobe and Nagasaki to 299 higher class seamen and 3,400 ordinary hands. 16,804 officers and men were given employment through the society's intermediation. Then 7,929 men were cared for at its hospitals, and pension, etc. were given to a number of decrept sailors or to families of deceased sailors that totalled 183, the money reaching ¥13,475. Hon. Pres. Prince Higashi-Fushimi; Pres. Adm. Baron Uchida.

Central Charity Association—No. 21 Hitotsubashi-dori, Kanda, Tokyo

At the instance of Baron Shibusawa, Viscount Kiyo-ura, and a large number of leading men either in or out of Government service, the Central Charity Association was created in Tokyo in 1908. The object aimed at is to inquire into the *modus operandi* and condition of charity and relief work at home and abroad; to place charity bodies on a definite system and to bring them into harmonious relation; to bring charity bodies into closer touch with the general public, and to extend guidance and encouragement to charitable works and help their conduct. Baron Shibusawa is chairman of the Board of Directors.

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CHAPTER XI

EDUCATION

SECTION I

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Dr. Sanaye Takata, Honorary President of Waseda Univ., Mem. of the House of Peers, etc.

History.—Principal landmarks in the history of education of Japan prior to the Restoration of 1868 are the introduction of Chinese classics in 284 A.D., sending of scholars to China for study from 607 to about 900 the publishing in 712 of the oldest book extant "Kojiki", introduction of the art of the printing in 770, invention of the Japanese alphabet by the Buddhist priest Kobo in 809, rise of vernacular literature in the Nara and Heian periods (which see), lady authors and poetesses taking conspicuous part, relegation during the feudal period of literature to position entirely secondary to martial art and as a matter fit for priests, courtiers, and other non-military classes.

With the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate learning somewhat revived, but it was far from being universal, and of course the education of girls was left sadly neglected. The subjects taught to boys were Chinese classics, history, laws, mathematics and Japanese literature. Prebeian class was contented with acquiring the knowledge of three R's.

It must be noted that the real educational system dates from the Restoration, when class distinction was abolished and equal opportunity opened to all classes. The Imperial Rescript promulgated in 1872 enjoined that "henceforward education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member." The public school system put in force in the same year was based upon the French model and the whole country was divided into eight educational districts, each to establish one university, 32 middle schools and 6,720 primary schools. The plan was premature, and was recast in 1870 at the advice of Dr. David Murray, an American educationist who was adviser to the Ministry of Education from 1875 to '97. Space forbids to review the revision subsequently effected. It may be broadly stated that since the Japan-China war ('94-5) the question of girls' and technical education, relatively neglected up to that time, has come to the front, while the world war has democratized educational system and principle.

Religion at Schools.—Secular system is strictly maintained at all public and Government establishments, though private schools are at

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liberty to include religion in their curriculum, and are moreover allowed to participate in the privilege of conscription service postponement, provided they are of the standing at least equal to the Middle School. When, however, those schools wish to participate in other privileges, such as eligibility to the junior civil service, or to style themselves as Middle School they must strictly conform to the Middle School regulations in which religious teaching of all description in the class room is excluded. Of late the authorities seem to have conceived the idea of bringing education and religion into closer contact. The transfer of the Religion Bureau from the control of the Home Office to that of the Department of Education is one of such signs.

Discipline at School.—The introduction of the Occidental system of learning and the displacing of venerable teachers of the old system with younger teachers devoid of prestige have resulted in undermining the laudable custom of mutual confidence that formerly bound master with pupils. The consequence is lax discipline and repeated outbreaks of boys into strike chiefly on the alleged ground of incompetence of principals or teachers or on the plausible excuse of opposing the transfer of those whom they trust. Happily these refractory occurrences are gradually lessening, the latest figures being, 20 cases in 1915, 17 in 1916, and 15 in 1917. It must, however, be borne in mind that the outbreaks though lessening in number, have grown in intensity. The year 1917 saw, for instance, the trouble in the Universities of Waseda and Doshisha (crisis in 1918), Gov. Tokyo Foreign Language School (1918), and Hamada Girls' High School. The case of Hamada is remarkable, it being probably the first of the kind ever witnessed in Japan.

Educational Reform and Expansion.—The reform effected in 1916 will remain memorable in the history of education. First it shortens by one year the number of years boys have to spend before completing the university education and next, which is of far more consequence, it means the adoption of democratic principle and liberal spirit as regards the treatment of high and university institutions, both State and private schools being given practically same status. The expansion program to increase the number of State high and other schools is an ambitious project financially and otherwise. The increased provisions may give more or less relief to the congested state of the number of candidates seeking admission to those Government schools utterly inadequate to receive all those legally qualified. The sum of ¥ 10,000,000 granted to the fund by the Emperor raised a question in the 41st ('18-'19) Diet whether it was advisable to use the grant only for purposes of higher education or for the benefit of Government institutions. Another question was whether the expansion would not threaten the interest of the private universities and other schools which have done much in the way of making good the shortage in the State institutions.

Expansion of Educational Organs

With a view to facilitating higher education the Government decided, with the approval of the 1919 Diet, to expand the educational organs. The expansion scheme includes establishment of 16 High Schools and 17 Technical Schools in 6 years beginning with 1919. Of the number seven including 2 High and 2 Higher Commercial Schools and 1 Higher Techni-

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cal, Higher Agricultural, and Foreign Language School are to be built in the 1919-20 year. It is estimated the number of Middle School graduates to be admitted to those Government Schools will almost be doubled in 1921—from the present 7,500 to 12,000. Some of the Govt. Special Schools are also to be elevated to universities. The Tokyo Higher Commercial and Higher Technical Schools, and some Medical Schools in various districts are expected to rise soon to the university standing. The scheme involves ¥39,5000,000 in construction cost and ¥4,5000,000 in instructors' training, mostly sending students abroad for study. In 1919 ¥3,000,000 and 170,000 was defrayed for the respective items. H. I. M. the Emperor has granted a sum of ¥10,000,000 to the expansion fund while some private persons have also promised various sums of money or to supply plots for the new buildings.

The New Regulations for Universities and High Schools

In Dec, 1917 this vexed problem of educational reform was settled by the Higher Educational Council which passed the resolutions shortening the school course by one year. The resolutions were enacted in Dec. '18 in the form of a new regulation for Universities, and High Schools, to come into force on April 1st, 1919.

Among the important innovations effected by the new Regulation there is the formal recognition extended for the first time by Government to private "Universities," those previously existing being anomalous institutions under control of the Special School Regulations. Especially notable is the fact that the new Regulation has placed the State and private Universities under same status. A single college university will also be recongnized in future, and each college of a University is to establish a post-graduate course.

Second important change is the abolition of annual examination system, those who after attending 3 or 4 years being granted the diploma if they pass the final graduation examination. These graduates receive the degree of "gakushi," corresponding to M. A.

The organization and standing of the High School has also received a radical modification. It consists of two courses, the Ordinary (4 years) and the Higher (3 years). The Higher course admits those who have finished the 4th year of Middle School, so that in future students can complete the university education one year earlier than before.

In return for the advantage conferred on the private University a certain amount of fund is to be deposited by it with the Government, ¥100,000 for one college, while the faculty shall have professors of whom more than one half to be exclusively attached to the institution.

The Higher course is divided into Literary and Scientific Departments, a graduate being granted the degree of *tokugakushi*, or Batchelor of Arts. It is understood to be the idea of the authorities to fuse the Middle and High Schools but at present there is no likelihood of such combination school being established whether as public or private establishment, especially as the latter is required to deposit fund of ¥500,000 with the authorities.

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Conferment of Doctorate

With the enactment of the new university regulations in 1919, the regulation regarding the conferment of the highest academic degree *hakushi* or *hakase*, corresponding to the Doctor (of Science, Civil Law, etc. as the case may be), has been revised and democratized. The privilege of conferring it is no longer reserved for the Imperial Universities and the Council of *Hakushi*; the Presidents of all the Government, public and private Universities are equally given the same privilege, subject to the approbation of the Educational Minister.

"Unification of National Thought."

This is an ambiguous term and it stands literally for one form of remedy proposed by a section of the intellectual class in order to put in one mould national thought that has become unsettled recently. Perhaps the proposition may more intelligently be put as undivided Japanese Nationalism. It therefore resolves into loyalty to the sovereign and country, and next to the preservation of all worthy manners and customs peculiar to Japan. There is indeed the Imperial Rescript on Education given by the Emperor Meiji (Vide p. 239, J. Y. B., 1918 issue) to guide the people but the message has been given too narrow interpretation by the bureaucrats who have even condemned all suggestions to adapt its principle to the need of the times. The growing sentiment of antipathy of the middle and lower classes towards the upper and rich classes has opened their eyes. How to harmonize the different classes is the question that is now receiving an anxious attention of all the thoughtful section of the community. A special committee of the Temporary Higher Educational Council, after frequent discussions, has concluded that to effect this purpose a sense of veneration of the national deities should be incalculated, measures for encouraging beautiful manners and customs peculiar to Japan should be provided, and that the class antipathy should be pacified and removed with the united efforts of both Government and people. How far this academic or similar suggestions will go toward unifying national thought, remains to be seen. It is reassuring that these "social reformers" have begun to turn their attention to the more urgent measures of how to mitigate the pressure of livelihood of middle and lower classes.

General Statistics on Educational Institutions in Japan Proper for the Year 1916-7

Colleges and schools		No.	Instructors	Enrolment	Graduates
Elementary Schools	Government ...	4	90	2,555	399
	Public	25,445	165,190	7,621,951	1,207,787
	Private	164	764	20,541	3,378

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Colleges and schools		No.	Instructors	Enrolment	Graduates
B. D. D. Schools	Govt....	2	43	431	118
	Pub. ...	7	85	720	100
	Priv....	64	344	2,238	251
Normal Schools, Pub. ...		92	1,614	26,307	9,890
Higher Normal Sch., Govt ...		2	133	1,012	252
Do. for Girls, „ ...		2	101	664	167
Teachers' Institutes, „ ...		1	20	185	45
Middle Schools	Govt....	2	52	745	127
	Pub. ...	245	5,059	113,407	16,147
	Priv....	78	1,591	33,815	5,139
Girls' High Domestic and High Schools	Govt. ..	3	60	1,117	255
	Pub. ...	295	3,510	79,592	19,921
	Priv....	80	1,188	21,256	4,804
High Schools, Govt. ..		8	357	6,289	1,725
Imp. Univ., Govt. ...		4	884	9,705	2,971
Special Schools (collegiate)	Govt....	8	287	4,356	893
	Pub....	5	133	1,915	388
	Priv....	54	1,768	28,088	3,785
Technical Schools (collegiate)	Govt. ..	18	630	6,656	2,022
	Pub. ...	2	44	455	100
	Priv....	3	114	959	223
Do. ('A' grade)	Pub. ...	183	2,363	42,799	9,376
	Priv....	24	727	10,790	1,891
Do. ('B' grade)	Govt....	1	6	238	67
	Pub. ...	349	1,962	44,886	14,165
	Priv....	15	88	1,289	579
Supplementary Technical Schools	Govt....	4	—4	1,151	999
	Pub. ...	9,390	2,161	564,731	170,525
	Priv. ..	303	752	11,868	3,372
Training Institutes for Technical School Teachers, Govt.		3	—×	143	61
"Other" Schools	Pub. ...	1,213	803	52,341	12,619
	Priv....	1,310	7,765	132,046	44,417
Total ...	Govt....	62	2,667	35,247	10,101
	Pub ...	37,226	182,975	8,549,104	1,461,028
	Priv....	2,095	15,121	271,341	67,838
	Total...	39,383	200,763	8,855,692	1,538,967

NOTE 1.—× Teaching at the Training Institutes for Technical School Teachers and at supplementary schools is undertaken by those of higher schools they are generally attached to.

NOTE 2.—Schools and Colleges under control of Departments other than the Educational, i.e. Nautical College, Fishery Institute, various military and naval schools and colleges, Peers' School, Post and Telegraph School are here excluded.

NOTE 3.—"Other" Schools include various schools and colleges that are not established in conformity with the Government regulations.

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FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS AT THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER DIRECT CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

	Americans	British	French	German	Russian	Belgian	Italian	Spaniard	Swiss	Mexican	Dutch	Chinese	Mongolian	Siamese	Indian	Malay	Total	Annual amount of salaries
1915-16	16	28	12	23	1	1	1	2	2	-	1	6	1	1	1	1	97	¥318,970
1916-17	17	25	13	22	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	6	1	-	1	1	94	313,270

SECTION II

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Schools of this grade are divided into ordinary elementary schools, and higher elementary schools, both being generally combined. The ordinary elementary school course extends six year and is compulsory (four year compulsory cause having been judged inadequate, it has been extended to six years since 1908) and the higher elementary school course over two or three years. The elementary course receives children of 6 to 14. The subjects of study in ordinary and higher schools are, the Japanese language, arithmetic, drawing, singing and gymnastics, subject to alteration according to local circumstances. The lesson in any three, manual work, commerce or agriculture was made compulsory in 1911, and at the same time it was arranged that English should be taught only as part of commercial lesson, and not as independent lesson.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE UNDER OBLIGATION TO ATTEND SCHOOL

End of March	Receiving the prescribed course of instruction			Not receiving the prescribed course of instruction		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1915	3,885,098	3,560,456	7,445,554	46,993	84,917	131,910
1916	3,962,266	3,651,101	7,613,367	42,677	75,894	118,571
1917	4,047,000	3,754,363	7,791,371	40,490	69,407	109,897

Continued	Total (No. of children under obligation)			Percentage attending School				
	Boys	Girls	Total		Cities	Towns	Villages	Average
1915	3,932,091	3,645,373	7,577,464	1912	97.14	98.23	98.41	98.23
1916	4,004,943	3,726,995	7,731,938	1917	97.94	98.57	98.75	98.61
1917	4,767,249	4,447,619	9,244,868					

SALARIES OF TEACHERS ON BOTH SEXES IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

End of March	No. of teachers	Monthly average yen	No. receiving under yen 5	No. receiving yen 50 to 195
1915	135,299	19.160	72	1,005
1916	138,886	19.414	85	1,137
1917	141,284	19.714	82	1,313

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New Salary Scale.—In March 1918 the Government issued and at once carried into effect a new salary scale. It has raised the maximum from ¥120 to ¥130. The average has been increased from ¥21.442 to 26.295 for regular teachers of the main course, from 13.393 to 16.875 for those of the special course, and from 12.489 to 15.722 for assistants, the average being increased from 20.147 to 24.771. The average rate of increase is 23%.

The Text-Books.—Warned by the serious abuses which appeared in the old system of leaving the prefectural committee to select text-books for local use the regulations were recast in 1903, and the Department reserved to itself the right of compilation. According to the new rule text-books on ethics, national language, Japanese history, geography and drawing are made uniform throughout the country. When there are a number of approved text-books on the same subject the local Governors are allowed to make selection. Every six years qualified publishers are made to bid for the right of publishing and selling text-books under strict official supervision. The books, including those for teacher's use, about 25 million copies a year.

Fees.—In principle education in primary grade schools is gratuitous, and the fee can be collected, only under special permission, and within limit of 10 *sen* in rural and of 20 in uaban district for the lower grade, and 30 and 60 respectively for the higher grade. Schools of the lower grade collecting fees and pupils paying are shown below:—

	No. of schools collecting fee	Number of pupils			
		Paying full or increased fee	Paying in part or partially exempted	Totally exempted	Total
1914-15	920	554,110	109,595	24,600	688,305
1915-16	875	574,206	106,840	25,541	705,587
1916-17	933	640,991	116,402	29,135	786,528

Blind, Deaf and Dumb of School-Age.—Blind or mute children of school-age and their ratio per 1,000 of normal children of the same age-limit make this table. (Vid. Sec. V.)

End of March, 1916	Blind and mute of school-age			Receiving instruction at school			Defectives per 1,000 normal children
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Blind	1,702	1,667	3,369	140	73	213	0.37
Deaf & Mute	3,197	2,775	5,972	425	269	694	0.66
Total	4,899	4,442	9,341	565	342	907	1.03
1915 (March)	4,912	4,539	9,451	498	274	772	1.06

KINDERGARTENS

Kindergartens receive infants from three years up to the age of admission to ordinary elementary schools. The subjects for training are games, singing, conversation and handiwork. There are only two Government establishments attached to the Higher Normal Schools for Women.

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End of March, 1917	No. of kindergartens	No. of conductors	No. of children	No. of children per one conductor
Government	2	8	286	35.75
Public	243	814	27,504	33.78
Private	420	1,048	25,821	24.63
Total	667	1,870	53,611	28.66 (av'ge)
1916 (March)	635	1,793	50,986	

SECTION III

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

A school of this grade teaches boys who are desirous of entering higher institutions or who are intended for active life. A graduate of a Middle school is privileged to become a clerk in the Government service without undergoing the civil service examination. The course of study extends five years and a boy who has finished six years of the primary school education is qualified, theoretically, to enter a middle school on diploma. But in practice, owing to the number of applicants the boys are obliged to undergo selective examination at most public middle schools, only about 10 per cent of the number of qualified applicants having been admitted according to recent experience. The average age of new boys was 13.9 in 1906-12 years.

To encourage the study of chemical and physical studies at the Middle schools the Government has begun granting since 1917 a small aid of ¥207,000 for better equipment of the laboratories.

Restriction as to Number of Classes and School Days

The Regulation restricts the number of boys in each Middle School at the maximum limit of 800, and generally at not more than 600, and that of boys in each class 50. This restriction is regarded highly inconvenient from business standpoint by proprietors of private Middle Schools. School days must not fall below 220 days per annum, though for 5th year boys the number of days may be shortened to 200.

Graduates and Subsequent Careers

Careers of public and private school graduates as reported within the year after their granduation are :—

	Trade	Teachers	Civil service	In High Schools	In other schools	Military service	Others	Died	Total
1915-16 ...	3,053	1,053	515	1,133	6,078	276	6,874	114	19,560
1916-17 ..	3,396	1,554	610	1,159	6,552	302	6,644	113	20,330

Salaries and Official Status of Intermediate School Teachers

Average salaries for teachers of intermediate grade schools :—

	Normal schools	Girls' normal	Middle schools	Girls' high schools	Girls' domestic
1914	¥47	43	47	38	31
1915	48	45	47	38	32

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In view of the increasing cost of living and the greater tendency of teachers of capability and ambition deserting the service, the authorities are devising measures to increase the general average to ¥50 for Middle school teachers. At present only 15 prefectures maintain the level of the desired sum.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS

The course of study of high schools for girls extends over four years but may be extended a year. In addition to general courses, supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. For the benefit of those desiring to study such arts as are necessary for females, domestic course extending over not less than two and not more than four years may be established or as a special school devoted to the same subject. A post-graduate course may also be provided in addition to general courses, of two or three years for the benefit of those graduates who desire to pursue some special branches of study.

Statistics of Public and Private Girls' High Schools

Number of girls attending the Girls' High Schools or Girls' Domestic High Schools are as follows for the year 1916-17:—

		Regular course	Post-graduate course	Domestic course	Elective course	Supplementary course
Government		782	82	239	6	13
Public		55,738	134	20,956	956	1,799
Private		17,214	82	3,292	449	219
Total		73,734	298	24,488	1,415	2,031
Leaving or died Unfinished %	Govt.	4.90	—	—	—	—
	Pub. & Priv.	7.50	—	—	—	—

Note. As for numbers of schools, pupils, graduates and staff see the general statistics given at the beginning of the present chapter.

HIGH SCHOOLS

As originally constituted, High Schools are placed primarily for giving special or professional education and secondly preparatory education for those desirous of entering Universities. The primary object has been lost sight of and at present High Schools are institutions where students wishing to enter a University have to study for three years.

The necessity of making the students learn two Occidental languages, English and German or French, having been judged disadvantageous, it was arranged in 1911 to make one language compulsory and the other optional, the choice being left to the students. At present eleven schools exist, 3 founded in 1919. The course is divided into two departments, Literature and Science and extends three years.

The fee was increased from 30 *yen* to 35 *yen* a year in 1911.

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List of the High Schools for the Year 1916-17

	Director	Instructors	Students	Graduates	Applicants	Admission
1st (Tokyo)	T. Seto	66	1,102	335	2,263	367
2nd (Sendai	T. Muto	41	737	203	1,514	274
3rd (Kyoto)	S. Kaneko	48	909	257	1,551	291
4th (Kanazawa)	S. Mizobuchi	40	747	200	976	244
5th (Kumamoto)... ...	G. Yoshioka	45	824	220	1,134	282
6th (Okayama)	T. Maruyama	40	640	164	733	213
7th (Kagoshima)... ...	K. Yoshida	37	656	173	940	222
8th (Nagoya)	Y. Okano	40	674	173	1,076	228
Total...		357	6,289	1,725	10,187	2,121

In the year 1917-18, the new unification system of the entrance examination came into force and of about 10,800 applicants 454, 263, 278, 243, 290, 266, 233, 256 new boys were admitted into respective schools.

The average age of new boys was 19 years 6 months for 1915-16 years, ranging between the two extremes of 28.2 and 17.0

The number of applicants for admission classified according to the departments makes this record:—

	Applicants				Admission			
	1st Dept.	2nd Dept.	3rd Dept.	Total.	1st Dept.	2nd Dept.	3rd Dept.	Average.
1914-15... ...	3,444	3,555	2,428	9,427	27.93%	20.48%	13.80%	21.48%
1915-16... ...	3,546	3,703	2,467	9,716	23.34%	16.98%	14.84%	21.73%
1916-17... ...	4,181	3,628	2,378	10,187	23.56%	20.20%	16.90%	20.82%

Leaving High Schools Unfinished

The ratio of those leaving schools unfinished or who die is as follows per 100 of those on the roll:—

1916-17, 4.90; '15-16, 5.46; '14-15, 5.80; '13-14, 5.44; '12-13, 5.81.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

Each locality is under obligation to maintain at least one normal school, with an elementary school attached to it to give practical training to the students in the method of instruction. The course of study extends four years. According to local circumstance, simpler normal courses, preparatory courses, training courses, for elementary school teachers, or training course for kindergarten conductors may be established in addition to the regular courses. Students were allowed formerly part of necessary expenses, in return for which they had to give their service as teachers for eight years. This rule has been abolished.

For the regular course the number of admission amounts to less than 30 per cent of the total number of applicants, as follows:—

1915-16, 41.83; '14-15, 33.88; '13-14, 29.43; '12-13, 23.12, '11-12, 22.97.

The instructors, students and graduates classified as to sexes are as follows:—

	Schools for			Instructor		Students		Graduates	
	Mail	Female	Mixed	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1914-15 ...	45	34	11	1,445	216	17,235	7,901	5,145	2,342
1915-16 ...	47	35	10	1,465	231	16,923	7,734	5,076	2,416
1916-17 ...	47	35	10	1,441	224	16,664	7,545	5,016	2,333

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HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS

The Higher Normal Schools are State institutions and consist of the Tokyo Higher Normal School and the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, and the Women's Higher Normal Schools in Tokyo and Nara. Schools of secondary and primary grades are attached to each of these schools to provide opportunities of practical teaching to the students. A kindergarten is also attached to both Higher Normal Schools for Females.

The existing Higher Normal Schools are generally divided into three, i.e. a preparatory, a principal, and a post-graduate course, besides a special course and an elective course. The principal course is divided into five sections, Japanese and Chinese literature, English language, geography and history, mathematics, and physics, chemistry and natural history. Lately a course of physical training has been added at the Tokyo Higher Normal School.

The course of study in the main school extends over 3 years in the principal, and from one to two years in the post-graduate course. The special course extends over a period not exceeding two years and two terms, the length of the elective course being fixed not to exceed three years.

The Women's Higher Normal Schools

The School in Tokyo comprises literature, science and art course, also a special course (mathematics, physics, chemistry, household management, Japanese language and gymnastics). The course of study extends four years in literature, science, and art, and two years in the special course.

The Nara School comprises Japanese and Chinese, history and geography, mathematics, physics and chemistry, and natural science.

Statistics of the Higher Normal Schools

		Instructors	Students	Graduates	Applicants	Admission
Tokyo	1914–15	82	685	162	832	32.21%
	1915–16	78	635	160	648	31.17
	1916–17	81	571	148	733	24.69
Hiroshima	1914–15	49	403	86	191	63.87
	1915–16	50	426	85	282	56.03
	1916–17	52	441	104	273	55.31
Tokyo (Women's)	1914–15	58	418	106	424	27.36
	1915–16	57	428	123	368	34.51
	1916–17	62	407	106	353	33.43
Nara (Women's)	1914–15	38	275	69	126	53.97
	1915–16	37	265	68	141	55.32
	1916–17	39	257	61	174	43.66

SPECIAL INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING TEACHERS

The institute was specially organised for the purpose of training qualified teachers for normal schools, middle schools, and high schools

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for females and so to supplement the work of regular training institutions. It was first opened at the beginning of the year 1902-3, but has been rearranged and at present there remains only one institute for girls in charge of the Tokyo Womens' Higher Normal School, which is provided with the course of housekeeping and sewing.

SECTION IV

IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES

There are five State Universities, viz., at Tokyo, Kyoto, Sendai (Tohoku University), Fukuoka (Kyushu Univ.) and Hokkaido as shown in the following tables. Graduates of eight High Schools are admitted on diploma in principle. The Tohoku University admitted in 1913 three women to the special course on examination, a notable innovation in the history of higher education in Japan. Whether this will be made permanent is not clear.

The privilege which the Law College graduates formerly enjoyed of entering either the Bench or the Bar on diploma has been withdrawn in March 1914. At the same time the 4 years course for Law has been shortened to three years. All the other courses extend three years except that of Medicine which is four years. To each University is attached the University Hall extending two years.

In 1918 an attempt was made by a group of younger professors to eliminate their "superannuate" seniors but for some reason or other it led to no definite issue. Both the Kyoto and Tokyo Universities elect, with the tacit consent of the Government, their Presidents and Deans from among their faculties.

THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO (Sept. '16-June '17)

Est'ed April 1877 — President, Yamakawa, *Kenjiro*, Baron, D. Sc.

College	Place	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Law	Tokyo	Hijikata, *Yasushi*, D.C.L.	60	2,426	901
Medicine	„	Sato, *Sankichi*, D.M.	71	671	389
Engineering	„	Terao, *Seiichi*, D. Eng.	79	708	185
Literature	„	Uyeda, *Mannen*, D. Litt.	80	385	97
Science	„	Sakurai, *Joji*, D. Sc.	46	167	39
Agriculture	„	Kozai, *Yoshimao*, D. Agr.	75	743	258
Total...			411	5,357	1,909

THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF KYOTO (Sept. '16-June '17)

Est'd, June 1897 — President, Araki, *Torasaburo*, D.M.

College	Place	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Law	Kyoto	Kijimoto, *Rozo*, D.C.L.	30	969	165
Medicine	„	Ito, *Hayazo*, D.M.	42	361	75
Literature	„	Fujishiro, *Teisuke*, D. Litt.	46	165	55
Science	„	Osachi, *Yukichi*, D. Sc.	24	96	12
Engineering	„	Nishikawa, *Torakichi*, D. ng.	42	364	116
Total			184	2,099	423

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The Imperial University of Tohoku (Sept. '16-June '17)

Est'ed June 1607 — President, Ogawa, *Masatake*, Dr. Sc.

College	Place	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Science	Sendai	Hayashi, *Tsuruichi*, D. Sc.	32	96	27
Agriculture	Sapporo	Sato, *Shosuke*, D. Agr.	99	841	182
Medicine	Sendai	Inouye, *Kataji*	22	103	—
Med. Dept.	„		9	242	127
Eng. Dept	„	Shimbo, *Tokutoshi*	33	361	138
Total			195	1,650	474

The Imperial University of Kyushu (Sept. '16-Jun. '17)

Est'ed, Dec. 1910 — President, Mano, *Bunji*, D. Eng.

College	Place	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Medicine	Fukuoka	Ito, *Sukehiro* D.M.	37	334	96
Engineering	„	Hattori, *Shikajiro*, D Eng.	57	260	69
Total			94	599	165

The Imperial University of Hokkaido

In April 1918 the Agricultural Dept. of the Tohoku University under Dr. S. Sato was reorganized and became an independent University.

Students in the University Halls (Sept. '16-Jun. '17)

Subject study	Tokyo	Kyoto	Tohoku	Kyusha
Law	96	18	—	—
Medicine	23	46	1	5
Engineering	11	3	—	—
Literature	69	71	—	—
Science	36	6	2	—
Agriculture	22	—	4	—
Total	257	144	7	5

Average Age of Matriculation at Tokyo

Average age of new students matriculated recently in the Colleges of the Tokyo University is as follows:—

College	1915—16 Y.M.	1916—17 Y.M.	College	1915—16 Y.M.	1916—17 Y.M.
Law	22.7	23.2	Literature	22.11	23.5
Medicine	23.0	22.7	Science	22.9	23.1
Engineering	24.3	24.4	Agriculture	22.10	23.6
Average				23.0	23.5

Profession of the University Graduates

The graduates of the Imperial Universities since the foundation to 1916-17 make the following record, as classified according to their condition

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in life, giving only those that are relatively numerous.

	Tokyo Univ.	Kyoto Univ.	Tohoku Univ.	Kyushu Univ.
Administration officials	1,125	156	37	—
Judges, etc.	730	196		—
Government technical officials	1,942	279	656	47
Professors and teachers	2,589	733	259	209
Medical officials	924		67	76
Barristers	618	166	—	110
Engineers in private establishments	1,365	605	82	4
Banks and Companies	1,591	414	303	—
Practising medicine	847	197	19	89
Other business	1,456	81	209	2
Unemployed or unknown	1,962	434	146	275
Died	1,352	146	106	17
Total with others	16,988	3635	2,054	916

Total Number of Graduates from Foundation till the Year 1916-7, Classified by Colleges

College	Tokyo	Kyoto	Tohoku	Kyushu
Law	6,476	1,244	—	—
Medicine	3,024	894	—	731
Engineering	3,553	1,111	—	185
Literature	1,894	254	—	—
Science	804	132	69	—
Agriculture	1,637	—	792	—
Total	16,988	3,635	861	916

×Graduates of Special Dep'ts of the Tohoku Univ., are excluded.

Leaving University Unfinished

The ratio of those leaving the Universities unfinished or who died before graduation per 100 of those on the roll is for the University of Tokyo:—1916-17, 3.92; '15-16, 3.63; '14-15, 4.79; '13-14, 4.47; '12-13, 4.57.

ACADEMIC TITLES

Besides the titles conferred by both State and private universities on their graduates, there is a special title called *Hakase* granted by them with the approval of the Minister of Education. The participation of the private univ. in this privilege that had been monopolized by the other till 1919 is a radical change. The title is of nine kinds, as:—

Oct. 1918	Law	Medicine	Pharmacy	Engineering	Literature	Science	Agriculture	Dendrology	Veterinary	Total
Living	156	456	27	238	83	131	43	14	12	*1,160
Died	23	47	6	34	32	18	6	1	2	169
Total	179	503	33	272	115	149	49	15	14	1,329

Note-*Including twelve which are owned by the same men.

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SECTION V

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL & SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The Technical schools comprise institutions that give necessary instruction to those desiring to pursue practical business, as industry, agriculture, trade, etc. The development of this branch of education has been quite phenomenal recently. Graduates of the Middle schools are taken partly on diploma and partly on examination, the applicants being always far more numerous than the number to be taken. The course extends three or four years, and some of the schools are provided with a post-graduate course. At present there are 18 schools belonging to this class.

The Special schools also admit those who have completed the prescribed course of study in Middle schools or in High schools as regards females. The five Schools of Medicine, Tokyo School of Foreign Languages, Fine Art Academy and Academy of Music belong to this class.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOOLS (1916–17)

Higher Agricultural and Forestry Schools

Place	Director	Instructors	Students	Graduates
Morioka	Y. Sato	37	272	85
Kagoshima	K. Tamari	27	189	47

Higher Agricultural Schools

Uyeda	C. Harizuka	23	183	60
Tokyo	I. Honda	38	184	50
Kyoto	K. Kawashima	22	155	92

Higher Commercial Schools

Tokyo	Z. Sano	74	1,211	263
Kobe	T. Mizushima	38	627	141
Nagasaki	M. Yamanouchi	31	406	109
Yamaguchi	I. Yokochi	27	366	102
Otaru	R. Watanabe	29	357	102

Higher Technical Schools

Tokyo	Dr. T. Sakata	80	909	282
Osaka	S. Doi	54	555	361
Kyoto	T. Tsurumaki	25	242	58
Nagoya	G. Takeda	32	339	104
Kumamoto	T. Kawaguchi	27	313	94
Yonezawa	H. Shimoyama	29	211	48

Dyeing and Weaving Schools

Kiryu	H. Nishida	13	37	—

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Mining Schools

Akita	J. Yokobori	24	100	24

Medical Schools

Chiba	T. Miwa	28	509	142
Okayama	Y. Tsutsui	21	448	96
Kanazawa	M. Takayasu	24	548	111
Nagasaki	M. Onaka	25	554	115
Niigata...	R. Ikeda	21	396	91

Foreign Language Schools

Tokyo	S. Ibaraki	55	669	197

Fine Art Academy

Tokyo	N. Masaki	65	565	179

Academy of Music

Tokyo	N. Murakami	48	667	62

OTHER GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF EQUAL STANDING (Sep., 1917)

Nautical College

Tokyo	Adm. H. Ishibashi	26	733	88

Fishery Institute

Tokyo	I. Iya	46	225	65

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TECHNICAL AND BUSINESS SCHOOLS

These are divided into three grades, (A) the Middle School grade for 14-17 year boys, (B) the 2nd of High elementary school standing for 12–15 boys and the 3rd (C) of Continuation grade for 12–13 or older boys. They are granted small aid from the State for 3 years at a time, the total sum disbursed on this account averaging ₹356,852 in five years ending March 1916. Of the three (C) class schools supply about 90 % of the total figures. The latest data are shown below:—

A, B & C GRADE SCHOOLS

	Schools			Teachers			Pupils (1000)			Graduates		
March	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Pub.	Priv.	Total
1915	8,538	346	8,884	6,008	1,457	7,465	508	23	532	161	5	167
1916	9,091	366	9,457	6,501	1,422	7,923	566	25	591	175	6	182

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Kind of Schools (including Branches) and Pupils in March 1916

	Tech.	Agr.	Fish.	Com'cial	Nau'cal	Ap'tice or others
A & B	37	265	12	108	10	121
C	165	6,528	142	220	1	1,848
A & C	7,368	37,136	8,858	33,099	1,919	14,342
C	10,363	319,656	5,614	15,864	22	145,674

BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS

There are at present two government institutions and 71 public and private schools as mentioned elsewhere.

The Tokyo Blind School.—The school system is divided into three, ordinary, professional and normal courses. In the ordinary course instruction is given in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, music, acupuncture and massage. The course of study extends over four years if massage be taken as a special subject, otherwise five years.

The Tokyo Deaf and Dumb School.—The school system is also divided into ordinary, professional and normal courses. The ordinary course includes reading, writing, composition arithmetic, written composition, written conversation; the industrial course, drawing, carving, joinery and sewing. Pupils in the ordinary course are allowed to study one or two subjects of the industrial course on the application of their parents. The regular course extends over 6 years for the ordinary and 2 for the higher; the professional over 5 years.

1916-17	Staff	Pupils	Graduates
Tokyo Blind School...	23	181	54
Tokyo Deaf & Dumb School	20	250	64

Public and Private B.D.D. Schools

		Teachers			Pupils		Graduates	
	Schools	Ordinary	Blind	Mute	Blind	Mute	Blind	Mute
1915–16	68	275	121	17	1,731	914	263	68
1916–17	71	271	137	21	1,895	1,063	257	94

THE PEERS' SCHOOL ("GAKUSHU-IN")

Founded in 1877 as a private institution and maintained by the Peerage with subsidy from the Imperial Household Department since 1884, the school consists of boys' and girls' departments, each covering primary and secondary education grade, with the High School course for the former. The graduates of the course are admitted without examination to the Imperial Universities, in case there are left available accommodation. Children of humbler classes are also admitted within a certain limit. In 1917 the Boys' Dept. had 651 boys and Girls' Dept. 529 attendants.

SECTION VI

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

Quite a large number of public and private institutions of collegiate standing exist. Many of them style themselves as "University," which

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admits the middle school graduates without selective examination. The course generally extends over three to five years. On the whole the graduates' standing is somewhat lower than that of the Government Universities in respect of scholarship, but some private Universities, which by the way, allow freer atmosphere for investigations than their Government sister insitutions, are as good as the latter.

STATISTICS OF GOVT., PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS (1915-16)

	Medicine	Arts	Law	Music	Literature
Schools	16	1	10	1	15
Staff	438	77	737	52	400
Students ...	7,269	668	17,300	593	2,738

(to be continued)

Physical Training	Religion	Coloni-zation	Technical	Agricul-ture	Com-merce
1	20	1	8	7	7
19	348	25	309	231	233
87	2,112	221	2,838	1,597	3,193

Name of School	Located	When founded	Subject taught
Aichi Medical School	Nagoya	1877	Medicine.
Aoyama Gaku-in Div. Dep't.	Tokyo	1896	Theology
„ „ Higher Course	„	1885	English.
Aoyama Girls English Sch.	„	1874	do.
Bukkyo Univ.	Kyoto	1899	Buddhism.
Charity Hosp. Medi. School.	Tokyo	1881	Medicine, Theology
Doshisha Univ.	Kyoto	1897	Literature.
Hosei Univ.	Tokyo	1889	Law, Pol., Eco.
Japan Women's Univ... ...	„	1901	Housekeeping, Jap., Eng.
Jodo Sect Univ.	„	1887	Buddhism.
Joshi Eigakujuku	„	1900	English, Lit.
Keio-gijuku Univ. Dep't ...	„	1856	Pol., Law, Eco., Lit., Med.
Kokugaku-in	„	1890	Jap., Hist. & Lit.
Kumamoto Medical School...	Kumamoto	1896	Medicine.
Kwansai Univ.	Osaka	1888	Law.
Kyoto Hosei Univ.	Kyoto	1900	Law, Pol., Eco.
Kyoto Medical School	„	1879	Medicine.
Meji Gaku-in Div. Dep't ...	Tokyo	1895	Theology
„ „ Higher Course	„	1895	Literature.
Meiji Univ.	„	1881	Pol., Law, Lit., Com.
Nichiren Sect Univ.	„	1896	Buddhism.
„ „ „ Osaki...	„	1875	do.
Nippon Univ...	„	1890	Law, Pol., Lit.
Osaka Medical College ...	Osaka	1880	Medicine.
Osaka Trinity School	„	1884	Theology.
Rikkyo Univ...	Tokyo	1907	Classics, Commerce.
Senshu Daigaku	„	1880	Law, Economy.
Shingon Sect Union High Sch.	„	1898	Buddhism.
Shinshu Kangaku-in Sch. ...	Ise	1871	do.
Shinshu Univ., Sugamo ...	Tokyo	1901	do.

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Name of Schools	Located	When founded	Subject taught
Sodo Sect. Univ.	„	1882	do.
Tendai Sect Univ....	„	1897	do.
Tohoku Gaku-in	Sendai	1899	Lit., Theology.
Tokyo Central Univ.	Tokyo	1885	Law, Pol., Eco.
Tokyo Trinity School	„	1890	do.
Takushoku Univ....	„	1900	Formosan, Chinese, Com.
Toyo Univ.	„	1887	Philosophy, Lit.
Waseda Univ....	„	1882	Law, Pol., Eco., Lit, Com., Sc.

The Osaka Medical College (Prefectural) in the list was authorized in Oct, 1915 to assume the title of Osak Medical College, an important innovation, as an independent college was not recognized previously by the authorities. It had to exist as an affiliated institution and as constituent of a University.

The Keiogijuku

The institution was found as early as 1856 by the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer Western scholar and perhaps the most celebrated educationist in modern Japan. At present it is composed of University (Law. Politics, Economy, Literature, Medicine), Preparatory, Primary and Kindergarten Departments. At the end of April, 1917 University roll numbered 3,640 incl. Preparatory; also the Commercial school 813 pupils and the Business school 694. Medicine was started in 1917 with fund of ¥1½ million collected from general pubilc. The Emperor granted ¥30,000. Location, Mita, Tokyo.

The Waseda University

Founded in 1882 by Marquis Okuma and converted into a university institution in 1912, it is at present divdied into University, Special, Higher Normal, and Higher Preparatory Departments with the postgraduate course. The University courses comprise Law, Politics, Literature and Commerce, with the two courses of Science and Engineering. In view of this and in recognition of the service this institution had done in the cause of education, the Emperor granted in May 1908 a sum of *yen* 30,000 on the Chancellor, the Marquis. In 1917 the various figures stood as follows; cumulative number of alumni 13,187, number of students on the roll 9,673; faculty 238. Location, Waseda, Tokyo.

The Meiji Semmon Gakko

The school was founded on the endowment made by Mr. Keiichiro Yasukawa ex-M.P., a wealthy colliery owner in Kyushu. It admits students who have finished the ordinary middle school or schools of equal scholarship, and the collegiate department consists of five courses. Mining, Metallurgy, Mechanical engineering, Electric engineering and Chemical technology, each extending for four years. In April 1917 the faculty comprised 34 professors and lecturers while the student roll contained 268 in all. The graduates so far number 132. The institution was granted ¥3,000 by the Emperor in 1913. Baron Kenjiro Yamakawa is the Chancellor and Dr. Chu Matoba the President. Location, Fukuoka-ken, Kyushu.

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The Chuo University

Founded in 1886 and converted into a university institution in 1906, it consists of University (Law, Economy, and Commerce), Preparatory and Special Depts., with thep ostgraduate course. In March 1919, the faculty numbered 259 while student roll contained 3,403 in all. Dr. K. Okano is President; his predecessor, the late Baron Okuda raised it to the present state of development. Location, Kanda, Tokyo.

The Meiji University

The school was first established in 1882 and was converted into the present system in 1904. It consists of three dep'ts., (University, Preparatory, Special) and the postgraduate course. The university courses comprises law, politicis and commerce. In April 1917, the faculty numbered 83 and the roll 2,123. Pres. Dr. S. Uzawa. Location, Kanda, Tokyo.

The Doshisha

Founded in 1875 at Kyoto by the celebrated Christian teacher and educationist Dr. J. Niijima (d. 1890), it is the pioneer educational institution in Japan based upon Christian principles, and comprises Academy, and University (Theological, Politico-Economic, Literature), besides a Girls School. During the '16-7 school year there were 456 students in the University (52 in Theological). Professors and teachers number over 70. The school is largely indebted to American people for free service of teachers. By the way, it is under the control of Board of Directors composed of Japanese and foreign members.

Joshi Eigaku-Juku (Women's English Institute)

The school, situated at the rear of the British Embassy, was established in 1900 by Miss U. Tsuda, one of the pioncer Japanese ladies who were educated abroad. Candidates for admission are required to possess scholarship equal to graduates of the girls' high school. The students are then made to go through 3 years' course. There are also the preparatory course of one year and the housekeeping course of one year. Graduates of the main course possess scholarship equal to those of the Government Higher Normal School for women, and are qualified as teachers of the Secondary School for English with the the approval of Department of Education. In April, 1917 there were 209 students with the alumni list numbering 224.

Nippon Joshi Daigakko (Japan Women's University)

Founded in 1901 at Mejiro, Tokyo, this is an only institution for women bearing the title of University. Three courses, Domestic Science, Literature, Science are provided, each extending over three years, and admitting students who have passed through five years course of a higher girls' school or who are of equal scholarship. A preparatory course of one year and a post-graduate course of three years or less are provided. At the beginning

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of the academic year in 1917 the students totalled 351, besides girls in the preparatory and children in the elementary school and kindergarten, both of which exist, numbering over 600. The President is Mr. Shozo Aso.

SECTION VII

SOCIETIES AND COMMITTEES

The Imperial Academy of Japan

This institution corresponds to the Royal Society of Great Britain or the Académie Française, though still remaining only a faint shadow of the great Western prototypes. It was established for the promotion of sciences and art, with the view to exercising a beneficial influence on education in general, and its members are selected from amongst seniors of learning. In 1906 it joined the International Academic Union.

The officials of the Academy consist of one president, manager, and two sectional chiefs, (1) Literature and Social affairs and (2) Sciences. The full number of members is 60, to be appointed by H.M. the Emperor. Members above 60 years old may receive an annuity. An Imperial edict was announced in 1910 to grant *yen* 2,000 a year for 10 years, to encourage the work of the Academy. Barons Mitsui, Iwasaki and Sumitomo have offered 1,000 *yen* a year for ten years respectively and Dr. Takamine, Baron Kikuchi and Baron Fujita, lump sums of *yen* 5,000 and 22,000 respectively.

SECTION VIII

FINANCIAL MATTERS RELATING TO EDUCATION

The Educational Stock Fund

The sum of *yen* 10,000,000 set apart in 1899 out of the Chinese Indemnity is the origin of this fund, being chiefly intended to promote the cause of national education by granting loans to civil corporations to be used for educational purposes. The fund makes the following account:—

End of March	Loans	Bonds	Deposits	Total sum existing
1915...	¥2,274,754	¥382,101	¥2,208,665	¥4,897,715
1916...	2,592,207	725,113	2,333,682	5,310,444
1917...	3,077,205	903,165	2,203,515	5,578,991

Note.—Bonds are calculated on purchase price, fractions are cut off.

Fund for Giving Super-Stipends to Teachers

Created in 1900-01 for allowing regular additional allowance to common school teachers, the State defrayed ¥1,000,000 to the fund up to 1910-11 but this was doubled in '11-12 year, these amounting to ¥20,982,828 by the year '15-16, the provincial treasuries contributing ¥525,482.

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	State	Provincial con'tion	Interest on Fund	Brought over from last ac't	Total
1914-15... ...	¥2,000,000	¥464,590	¥228,703	¥3,447,530	¥6,262,568
1915-16... ...	2,000,000	525,482	246,826	3,580,649	6,432,958
1916-17... ...	2,000,000	529,036	235,263	3,701,035	6,465,334

Disbursements made are shown below:—

	To additional allowance	Carried to next ac't	Total
1914-15...	¥2,585,026	¥3,462,005	6,245,677
1915-16...	2,731,038	3,700,715	6,431,955
1916-17...	2,864,349	3,600,973	6,465,322

The rate of this special allowance, owing to the increase of State grant, is fixed at 24 to 60 *yen* a year for regular teachers, to be increased by 18 to 36 *yen* a year for every additional five years.

Educational Expenses Paid out of Provincial and Communal Treasuries

	1913—14	1914—15	1915—16	1916—17
Common schools	¥56,102,112	¥54,910,429	¥56,721,998	¥60,605,640
Normal ,, ...	4,109,657	4,019,326	39,939,080	3,776,116
Middle ,, ...	4,919,491	4,880,348	4,960,224	5,055,619
Girls' High schools	2,834,402	2,674,906	2,642,514	2,715,152
Special schools...	883,545	772,516	752,514	83,992
Technical schools	5,404,884	5,692,672	6,022,152	6,293,541
B.D.D. schools	39,488	44,005	42,305	43,075
Other schools	249,581	248,363	234,374	276,614
Kindergartens	215,771	242,817	223,514	272,824
Libraries	232,472	245,759	419,920	494,374
Others	2,663,060	2,964,103	4,684,855	5,260,878
Total	77,960,244	76,695,244	80,643,520	85,626,865

STATE AID TO PRIMARY EDUCATION

With the approval of the Diet in the 40th (1918) session the Government decided to grant every year the State aid of ¥10,000,000 to common school teachers, the most notable innovation witnessed in recent years. Of that sum ¥9,000,000 is distributed among the provinces *pro rata* to the number of children and teachers, in order to increase their salaries by 20 to 30 per cent, an average of 25 per cent. It was carried into effect from April 1918. The balance of ¥1,000,000 is devoted for supplementing the school expenses of poorer villages and towns at the rate of ¥10,000 to 40,000 each.

ENDOWMENT TO EDUCAIONAL INSTITUTIONS

It is satisfying to see that the worthy custom so conspicuous in America and Europe of giving endowment to educational institutions by private individuals is gradually gaining ground in Japan. Apart from the fact that many of our private universities and other collegiate institutions

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owe their existence to or are supported with funds collected from general public, there are many notable cases of endowments by single donors. Of the endowments annonnced in 1918 and 1919, the following may be mentioned:—

T. I. M. Emperor and Empress.

	¥10,000,000	For expansion of educational organs.
	5,000	Toward reconstruction fund of the late Dr. Mishima's Nishogakusha.
	20.000	To the Women's University toward expansion fund.
	100,000	Toward expansion fund of the *Koku-gaku-in* Institute.
Mr. S. Uchida...	¥1,000,000	For est. the Mito High School.
„ T. Akaboshi	1,000,000	Toward capital fund for founding the Keimei-Kai, a scholastic society.
„ S. Asano	1,000,000	For est. a technical school at Tsurumi.
Mrs. T. Hayashi	1,000,000	Toward fund for est. a Govt. Language school at Osaka.
Mr. F. Kanematsu... ...	100,000	Toward fund for est. a Govt. Higher Commercial School, Kobe.
„ G. Mochizuki	500,000	Toward edutacion fund of Chinese students in Japan.
„ H. Nakauchi	180,000	For est. a home for the feeble minded at Oshima.
„ T. Yamamoto	100,000	For expanding the Women's Univ.
„ K. Tsuchihashi, ...		An annual sum of ¥12,000 to encourage medical research in the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

SECTION IX

SCHOOL HYGIENE

Health of Male Students in Government Institutions

Health data of students in the Imperial Universities, High Schools and various Professional (collegiate) Schools are as follows:—

	No. of students examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
1915-16...	21,735	56.1	42.0	1.9	58.1	41.9
1916-17...	21,937	55.9	43.0	1.1	56.4	43.6

Health of Female Students in Government Institutions

Health data of girls in Higher Normal Schools, in Girls' High Schools attached thereto, and in other professional schools are:—

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	No. of students examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
1915-16...	1,809	62.5	37.2	0.3	79.0	21.0
1916-17...	1,810	56.8	43.0	—	76.3	23.7

Health of Public and Private Schools of Secondary and Elementary Education

Health returns of boys for the 1916-17 year stand thus:—

	No. of pupils examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
Elementary schools ...	1,183,146	53.45	43.33	3.22	—	—
Middle schools	134,209	52.02	44.58	3.40	80.20	19.80
Normal schools	16,278	65.30	33.50	1.20	74.60	25.40
Technical schools ...	36,175	60.84	36.13	3.03	79.97	20.03
Special schools	2,191	56.96	41.99	1.05	57.65	42.35
Total or average...	1,371,999	53.66	43.14	3.20	79.40	20.60

The data for girls for 1916-17 year are as follows:—

	No. of pupils examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
Elementary schools ...	998,950	48.67	47.38	3.95	—	—
Girls' high schools ...	79,542	51.84	45.22	2.94	86.77	13.23
Normal schools	7,437	66.92	32.41	0.67	85.10	14.90
Special schools	119	61.35	36.13	2.52	84.03	15.97
Total or average...	1,086,048	49.03	47.12	3.85	86.63	12.27

The health data as regards height and weight of elementary school children for the 1916-17 year are given below:—

Age	Boys			Girls		
	No. examined	Height *shaku*	Weight *kwan*	No. examined	Height *shaku*	Weight *kwan*
7	172,292	3.53	4.693	164,808	3.48	4.521
10	164,476	3.99	6.183	148,461	3.94	5.969
13	611,065	4.42	8.035	64,089	4.44	8.238
16	1,633	4.81	10.406	668	4.72	10.398
Total	1,183,146	—	—	998,950	—	—

SECTION X

LIBRARIES

The number of libraries includes one government (Imperial Library) 517 public and 574 private establishments and three libraries belonging to the Imperial Universities. Of the above the Imperial Library and the

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Library belonging to the Imperial Tokyo University surpass the rest as to accomodation and so forth. The libraries of Imp. Kyoto University, of the Cabinet and of the Imperial Household Department are also worthy of mention.

The Imperial Library

The Library in Ueno Park, Tokyo, though the largest in Japan, is quite insignificant as compared with sister institutions in Europe and America. Indeed the amount appropriated on account of the central Library is shamefully small.

	No. of volumes (end of March)			No. of days open during the year	No. of visitors	Average visitors per day
	Japanese and Chinese	European	Total			
1916... ...	250,631	74,582	325,213	328	229,838	700.73
1917... ...	225,725	77,574	333,326	329	241,029	714.98

The Imperial University Libraries

The library belonging to the Imperial University of Tokyo even surpasses the Imperial Library in the number of volumes contained. It is accessible only to the professors, students, etc. of the University. The number of volumes stored at the end of March, 1917 were as follows:—

	Japanese & Chinese books	European books	Total
University of Tokyo (Proper)...	375,991	271,987	617,978
do. (Agriculture College)...	29,228	28,334	57,562
University of Kyoto...	206,524	182,378	388,902
University of Tohoku (Sendai)	80,995	25,704	106,699
do. (Sapporo)	24,647	26,337	50,984

Note.—Besides there are 2,703 cards of pictures and diagrams stored at the Sapporo Agr. College.

Public and Private Libraries

Public and private libraries present a far poorer show than the preceding two. In the provinces Yamaguchi-ken possessing 113 libraries heads the list as to number, while among private libraries the Nanki Bunko founded by Marquis Tokugawa in 1912 on the premises of his mansion at Azabu, Tokyo is perhaps the most important private institution of the kind. The Ohashi Library founded in Tokyo in 1906 by Mr. Ohashi, the Nakanoshima Library in Osaka founded by the Sumitomo family, Shokado Bunko by the Iwasaki family are also notable. Private universities, especially Waseda and Keio have each a big one. Both Dr. Morrison's famous library acquired by Baron Iwasaki in 1917 at ¥350,000 sterling and Mr. Kuhara's private library now in course of formation at an estimated cost of some ¥3,000,000 are also noteworthy. The former contains over 200,000 books on China, while the latter includes some 2,000 old Buddhist texts and other rare works. Public and private libraries make the following record:—

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Year ended March	No. of libraries	No. of volumes	No. of days open a year	No. of visitors	Visitors per day
1915	707	3,373,310	189,671	5,552,902	29.28
1916	899	3,734,759	224,919	6,709,487	29.83
1917	1,091	3,994,828	—	—	—

MUSEUMS

Museums that exist in most important cities in the country are generally of limited scope and for commercial interest, as described elsewhere. The museums that are under the control of the Imperial Household Department, three, in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara, are more general in nature. The exhibits displayed are principally historical relics, specimens of arts and industry. Of these, the Tokyo Imperial Museum, the largest in Japan, was the first founded and dates from 1872. This museum has, among the articles exhibited, various costumes, utensils, &c., showing the customs and habits at different times and places, as also specimens of various natural productions. A zoological garden is attached to this museum. The Hyokei-Kwan, (erected in 1910 in commemoration of the wedding of the now reigning Emperor and Empress) makes a part of the Imp. Tokyo Museum, and is devoted for displaying objects of fine arts and art industry. The Tokyo Educational Museum formerly belonging to the Tokyo Higher Normal School has been open to public since 1914. The total number of visitors to these museums and the zoological garden are:—

Year	Imp. Tokyo	Imp. Kyoto	Imp. Nara	Zoo	Educational
1915-16	158,225	30,156	36,998	523,949	—
1917-18	252,245	46,581	47,806	767,685	146,622

SECTION XI

MORAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

A. Moral Education

The Imperial Rescript on Education (1890) is regarded as the corner-stone of moral education in Japan. Even little children under ten have to learn by heart the text of the Rescript, though they can hardly be expected to understand it, being couched in the grave Chinese classic style. At the same time it is supplemented with text-books on ethics in which stories of famous men and women are predominating features.

Secondary Schools.—The Department of Education enforces the following general directions about it.

"The teaching of moral must be based on the precepts of the Imperial Rescript on Education; its object is to foster the growth of moral ideas and sentiments, and to give the culture and character necessary for men of middle or higher standing, and to encourage and promote the practice of virtues. The teaching should be done by explaining essential points of morals in connection with the daily life of pupils, by means of good works or maxims and examples of good deeds; and be followed by a little more systematic exposition of the duties to self, to society, and to the State; elements of ethics may also be given.'

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The Higher Institutions.—The Minister of Education issued in 1909, an Instruction with the object of having this neglected subject attended to regularly in schools of this grade, the text being as follows:—

"Education aims mainly at producing worthy men, and it requires no emphasizing that great importance should be always attached to the building up of character, whether it be at common or special schools. I am aware that for this reason the Government schools have never been slack in paying attention to the point. The students of those institutions are those who received a moral education while at the middle school or lower stages; but they still lack firmness in their ethical ideas and are liable to fall victims to temptations of various kinds, while they are at a period of life when they are in need of moral culture. It is desirable that from now onward the Government schools devote more energy to the moral training of their students and foster and temper moral ideas in them, not only by giving lectures on ethics at stated intervals, but also by seizing every opportunity for the purpose, so that they may grow firm in their resolution to put in practice what they are taught. The principals, instructors and teachers of the schools are exhorted to make themselves with one mind and heart the centre of moral uplifting and personally influence their students and endeavour to the end that the Emperor's wishes contained in the Rescript on Education and also in the Imperial Message to the people (about thrift) may be carried out."

In the opinion of a competent foreign authority the present system of moral education in Japan is defective on account of the scarcity of hostels where students who are away from home may be placed under proper care and the compulsory and mechanical system of ethical education and absence of religious influence.

B. Physical Culture

"*Judo*" or "*Jujitsu*"

This manly art of self-defence which has become popular in both hemispheres owes its development to the reform effected by Mr. J. Kano (see Who's Who) established for this purpose in 1886 special training hall styled Kodokwan, now at Koishikawa, Tokyo. The reform consisted in eliminating the dangerous features from the various styles formerly in vogue and developing a new system suited both for the purpose of mental discipline and physical culture. By 1894 Mr. Kano's presevering efforts had began to bear fruit, and branch halls were started at several provinces. The fame of the new style began to spread not only in Japan but even to foreign countries, especially after the Russo-Japanese War, and of Mr. Kano's pupils not a few went over to America and Europe to teach the art to foreigners. Several of those foreigners staying in Japan have got initated in it. At present in almost all Japanese schools of secondary grade and above the exercise is practised as a method of physical culture. Private clubs and schools for the practice of *jujitsu* are to be found in all cities and towns. Some fifty thousands have been trained and in Mar. 1917 the graduates roll numbered over 20,000. The ancient custom, known as "cold practice" of going through the training before dawn during midwinter, presents a lively scene.

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Fencing

In former days fencing and swordsmanship occupied the foremost place in the physical and mental training of the gentry classes. As practised today at schools, the art is merely a faint memory of the passed greatness and importance. The practice sword is made of split bamboo, about four feet in length, with a hilt twelve inches in length for the double grasp. The points counted as effective hits are the head, both sides, the right hand and throat. The traditional method of the two-handed use of the sword is still preferred by the Japanese to the single grasp popular in Western countries. It is among policemen that the training is more actual and realistic than at schools, for these guardians of peace are required, from the nature of their duty, to practise fencing as a regular lesson and for actual purposes. The "Cold practice" to encourage hardihood and endurance is also adopted in fencing as in *jujitsu*.

Physical Culture for Girls

Physical culture is no easy business for girls attending the secondary grade schools, not merely because active exercises by girls are still regarded with disfavor by some conservative mothers, but chiefly because Japanese female garment, though very attractive to look at, is not well adapted for active movement. Nevertheless, physical culture is steadily gaining ground, and in the girls' higher schools the subject of gymnastic, 3 hours a week, is included, and girls are made to go through training in fancy steps and figure movements, some callisthenics, and so on. In the Female Higher Normal School the Swedish system and some other exercises are given. In the Japan Womens' University a hybrid system is in force, it partaking of the halbert training which daughters of *samurai* had to acquire in former days and some forms of callisthenics.

School Excursion

Twice in the year middle school boys are taken out on excursions that last not more than a week, smaller boys being generally made to go on shorter trips. All these boys are intended to *rough it* on such occasions, and guided by their teachers, they are made to make scientific observations or to visit places of historical interest.

Associations for Physical Culture

The most conspicuous among associations for physical culture is the Military Arts Association, organized in 1895 at Kyoto for the purpose of promoting military arts and developing the military spirits. Its roll reaches 1,653,000 members with Prince Fushimi as its patron and Gen. (ret.) Miyoshi Mori president. The gymnastics practised in the association are *jujitsu*, fencing, archery and boating. Every year in May and August a tournament is held.

The National Physical Education Society, at Omori, Tokyo, was voted

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annual subsidy of 30,000 *yen* by the Diet in 1893 for a period of of five years. A large Imperial gift was also granted. Two gymnasia were established in Tokyo, one in Osaka and another in Hokkaido. The graduates are granted teaching certificates for all the common higher schools of the country.

Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium, Tokyo, completed in April 1917 as complement of Y.M.C.A. work is an the first regular gymnasium in Japan of Western pattern. It is an iron-ribbed 3 storeyed concrete building and measures 20 yards facade and 33 deep, and cost ¥100,000. A swimming pond, bowling-alley, race-course ($\frac{1}{33}$ m.), and all other sports are provided. Some Japanese sports, as jujitsu, have also claimed the attention of the promoters.

SECTION XII

FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN

By "foreign students" is principally meant students coming to Japan from other countries for purposes of study. Of these the Chinese students are by far the most important both in number and other respects. It was some years after the close of the Japan-China war that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning. The first batch of ten students arrived in 1900. After the Russo-Japanese war the number swelled at one time to 25,000 approximately. That was the highest watermark, for soon a reaction set in and the departure began to exceed new arrivals. Several reasons account for this decline, such as the unfavorable impression which the action of students gave to the Peking (then Imperial) Government, on account of the radical ideas they carried home, and also the fact that there is no longer, as there was at first, a promising field of employment for adventurous Chinese lads with mere smattering of "new learning" acquired in Japan. Large number of these students has occupied ministerial and other high posts. The students from China now number about 3,000.

JAPANESE STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD

The number of students of both sexes which Japan has sent to Europe and America since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse must reach enormous figures, especially when students who have gone abroad at their own expense are included. These foreign-going students, called *ryugakusei* in Japanese, are in most part selected nowadays from among those who have undertaken teaching at Government institutions for several years after they completed their academic courses. The allowance made differs according to the places of study and also subjects thereof. In general it is *yen* 2,400 for one in Europe or U.S.A. and *yen* 1,800 for one in China. The following shows the number of *ryugakusei* staying abroad.—

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Total number of *ryugakusei* (June) ...	2,054	1,841	2 213	2,242	—
Of which Dept. of Education's (March)...	132	127	95	91	95

Of these the bulk stay in U.S.A.

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DEVICES FOR AIDING DESERVING POOR STUDENTS

Time-honored tradition impels the Japanese people to regard education almost with religious devotion. The eagerness with which parents of limited means endeavor to give education to their sons and daughters can only be equalled by the zeal shown by the latter who attend school under circumstances quite forbidding.

Various devices are provided for giving aid to the "jikatsu-sei" (self-supporting students) or "ku-gaku-sei" (studying under hard lot), as the students of this special class are called. The most important of these is in the shape of aid societies organized and maintained by leading people of each locality. In general, these organizations somewhat partake of the nature of old feudalism, for they are in most cases formed or principally maintained by the old feudal lord of this or that former fief. Such philanthropic bodies number more than one hundred.

In response to the order of the central authorities lately issued 259 middle schools have sent in reports as to the number of deserving students destitute of means. Out of the total of 26,388, deserving students destitute of means numbered during the last three years 2,159 or about 8%. Then 285 students out of the total number of graduates could not proceed to higher institutions for lack of funds; 307 could do so through others' help. Of those on the roll 170 had to leave school on account of poverty while 539 were enabled to continue attendance by the help of others.

TEACHERS' AND MEDICAL LICENSE EXAMINATION

Teachers' license examination is annually conducted both for candidates for secondary and elementary schools, and the examination to grant license to those aspiring to become medical practitioners and pharmaceutists is also held.

License for Secondary School Teachers

This service to supplement the staff of qualified teachers for secondary grade schools, normal schools, middle schools and higher girls' schools was started in 1895. The Examination Committee also take charge of grant of license without examination to graduates of higher institutions both Government and private, and also to others who from their past service are entitled to the privilege. The fee for application to the examination and for grant of license without examination is five *yen*. The figures for the last five years are as follows:—

	License on examination			License without examination		
	Application	Granted	%	Application	Granted	%
1914-15	4,069	373	9.17	643	525	81.65
1915-16	4,460	425	9.53	682	526	77.13
1916-17	4,276	351	8.21	678	552	81.42

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License for Elementary Schools

	License on examination			License without examination		
	Application	Granted	%	Application	Granted	%
1914–15	29,528	6,936	23.46	7,463	6,243	83.65
1915–16	28,901	6,664	23.05	6,687	5,448	81.47
1916–17	28,298	6,043	21.35	6,393	5,125	80.17

Private School Graduates and License

The following private universities and professional institutions are authorized to issue, subject to the approval of the Department of Education, the secondary school teachers' licenses to graduates of superior standing:—

Aoyama Gakuin (English); Doshisha (English); Joshi Eigakujuku (English); Keio University (English, Moral, Pedagogics); Kokugakuin University (History, Japanese & Chinese classics); Kyoritsu Joshi Shokugyo Gakko (Sewing & Manual Arts); Kyoto 1st Girls' High School (Japanese & Chinese classics, Sewing, Housekeeping); Nippon University (Moral, Law & Economy); Nippon Joshi Daigakko (Housekeeping); Tokyo Joshi Saiho-Jogakko (Sewing); Tokyo University (Moral, Pedagogics, Japanese & Chinese classics); Waseda University (English, History, Moral, Pedagogics, Japanese & Chinese classics); Wayo Saiho Jogakko (Sewing).

CHINESE IDEOGRAPHS AND ROMANIZATION OF JAPANESE LETTERS

The use of Chinese ideographs is a serious obstacle in the educational progress of Japan. To have to commit to memory those characters is in itself a trying business, and when it is considered that Japanese boys (and girls to some extent) in secondary and higher institutions have to learn English or German at the same time, the burden imposed upon them must be said to be really heavy. At any rate the ideographs are a clog to the progress of education, and their discontinuation and adoption of Romanization system would shorten the school course of Japanese boys by two or three years. The Romanization movement was started decades ago, but as yet there is little hope of its being universally adopted in schools, and Japan, in the meanwhile, must continue to use the cumbrous system of ideography. It is somewhat consoling to find that the number of ideographs in current use is much less than before. According to the stenographers of the Imperial Diet, about 2,000 ideographs suffice for reporting the speeches made in the two Houses. The text-books for ordinary elementary school grade of six years contain about 2,000 characters, higher grae 3,600 and the Middle school about 5,000.

MISSION SCHOOLS IN JAPAN

Though not to the same extent as in the early days of the Restoration when secular school system, Government and private, was still imperfect, Mission schools still continue to occupy an important place in the general school system of the country, especially in respect of moral education. In

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point of number the kindergarten heads the list with about 180 containing nearly 8,000 children in attendance, followed by eighty schools for boys, 3 of them Roman Catholic. The schools for girls number about 50.

Among the eighty boys' schools six are of collegiate grade, including the two university institutions of the Doshisha (Congregational) at Kyoto and the Rikkyo-Gakuin (Episcopalian) at Tokyo. These two are authorized by the Government to confer title on their graduates. Some schools, notably the Aoyama Gakuin (Methodist) at Tokyo, are qualified to issue middle school teachers' license to graduates of special courses, generally English.

It is, however, in Y.M.C.A. work that great activity is shown lately in respect of both educational and social side, and the tendency is noticeable of the Missionary enterprise being more directed in this direction than in school work.

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CHAPTER XII

JUSTICE, PRISONS, POLICE AND SANITATION

I. JUSTICE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

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The Judicial System.—The Japanese Courts consist of (1) Local Courts (*Ku-Saibansho*), (2) District Courts (*Chihō-Saibansho*), (3) Courts of Appeal (*Koso-In*), and (4) the Supreme Court (*Daishin-In*). The Local Courts are held by single judges; District Courts and Courts of Appeal are collegiate Courts, divided into several divisions, each consisting of three judges; and the Supreme Court is a collegiate Court, also divided into divisions, in each of which five judges sit. All the courts have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, but the scope of jurisdiction possessed by the various classes is defined by law. In addition to the ordinary Courts there is one called the Court of Administrative Litigation (*Gyōsei-Saibansho*) which tries actions brought by the injured party when the right of an individual is injured by an illegal administrative disposition.

Actions.—(1) Procedure in Court. All proceedings are oral, unless it is otherwise provided by law. For persons unacquainted with the Japanese language an interpreter must be provided. In an action to which a foreigner is a party, the oral proceedings may be had in a foreign language, if the officials and all the other persons concerned are acquainted with such language, but no instance of an actual applications of this provision of the law has ever been known.

(2) Appeal, Revision and Complaint.—An appeal lies against a judgment rendered in first instance by a District or a Local Court. It must be taken within one month from the service of the judgment. Proceedings before the Court of Appeal are oral, and new allegations of facts and new evidence may be introduced.

Revision applies to judgments rendered in the second instance by a District Court or a Court of Appeal. It is only for errors in law. The time for revision is the same as for appeal.

Complaint can be made against any ruling or order of the court, other than a judgment, by which an application relating to the proceedings is refused, and in such other cases as are prescribed by law. A decision on a complaint is generally made without oral proceedings. No period is

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fixed for a complaint, except that in certain cases an immediate complaint is provided for, which must be made within one week from the service of the order or ruling.

(3) SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS. When a claim is for a fixed sum of money, or for the presentation of a fixed quantity of other fungible things, or of securities, the creditor, instead of bringing an action, may apply to the Local Court of the general forum of the debtor, or if the claim is secured by a lien on an immovable, of the real forum, to make an "order of payment" against the debtor. The latter may object to this order within two weeks after it is served upon him, or at any time before an order of execution is made. If he does not do so, an order will be made for the execution of the order of payment.

Acknowledgments.—These can be made in the presence of a Notary Public, but the drawback to employing a Notary is that the proceedings must be conducted in the Japanese language, and that the Notary's act must be recorded in Japanese script, thus entailing much troublesome work. Among foreigners resident in Japan, the custom is to make acknowledgments before their respective Consuls, but the documents so acknowledged are neither deemed to be "Notarial Deeds" by the Courts, nor to possess evidential value in a judicial sense.

Costs in Civil Procedure.—These are paid by means of adhesive stamps affixed to the original petitions. Costs of First Instance are:—

	Value of the subject-matter Yen	Stamp duty Yen
Not exceeding	500	12.00
" "	750	15.00
" "	1,000	18.00
" "	2,500	25.00
" "	5,000	30.00

For amounts exceeding 5,000 Yen—three (3) Yen is to be added for each 1,000 Yen. If the value of the suit was—e.g.—Yen 50,000, the costs would be Yen 30 for the first 5,000 Yen and Yen 3 per each subsequent 1,000 Yen—*i.e.*—Yen 30 + (45 × 3 = Yen 135) = Yen 165.

COSTS OF APPEAL INSTANCE are the same as stated above, but with a surcharge of 50% added thereto.

COSTS IN THE SUPREME COURT are *double* those in first instance.

SUNDRY FEES. The law provides for certain small fees to be paid in respect to incidental petitions and statements varying from 20 *sen* to Yen 1 each.

PROCESS-SERVER' FEES depend upon the work entailed, as provided for in the law. All papers must be served by an official Process-Server.

LAWYERS' FEES. There is no official scale, and the question of fees is one of custom and arrangement. As a rule, the Japanese lawyers charge on the basis of a percentage which varies with the difficulty and importance of the case, the value of the subject-matter of the suit, the time taken up, etc. The professional standing of the practitioner has also to be taken into consideration. Speaking generally, law-suits are necessarily costly because all foreign exhibits must be translated into the Japanese language, and because the amount of time frittered away over even the

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most simple cases is such that a lawyer cannot efford to handle them without adequate remuneration, the upshot being that small causes, which should entail only very trifling fees, often result in legal bills disproportionate to the interests involved. It must also be borne in mind that the party defeated is only bound to pay the "judicial costs" occasioned by the suit, and that these *do not include the lawyer's fees, as between solicitor and client, incurred by the successful party.*

Composition of Courts at End of 1917

	Supreme	Appeal	District	Branch of District	Local	Branch of Local	Total
No. of Courts	1	7	51	65	184	1,533	1,843
Judges	26	74	287		—	—	887
Procurators	6	29	393		—	—	428

Number of Civil Cases during 1917

Courts	Kind of cases	No. of cases	Cases disposed of	Cases remaining in hand
Local	1st instance	474,141	440,140	34,001
	Retrial	10	7	3
District	1st instance	26,237	16,771	9,466
	Trial for appeal	10,668	6,778	3,890
	Trial for complaint ...	1,150	948	202
	Total	38,055	24,497	13,558
	Retrial	12	9	3
Appeal	Trial for appeal	3,795	1,973	1,822
	Trial for revision	6	1	3
	Trial for complaint ...	202	170	32
	Special trial	14	13	1
	Total	4,017	2,157	1,860
	Retrial	12	5	7
Supreme ...	Trial for revision ...	1,352	1,131	221
	Trial for complaint ...	365	358	7
	Total	1,717	1,589	228
	Retrial	1	1	—
Total cases...	1st instance	177 523	134,844	42,679
	Trial for appeal	14,463	8,751	5,712
	Trial for revision ...	1,358	1,132	226
	Trial for complaint ...	1,717	1,476	241
	Total	195,061	146,203	48,858
	Retrial	35	22	13

With the approval of the 1918–19 Diet the Government have established 31 new local courts in the provinces.

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Civil Cases Disposed of

	Year	Total No. of cases	Cases decided	Rejected	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases of 1st instance	1913.....	230,756	66,653	—	42,698	12,945	73,677	34,536
	1914.....	256,078	75,090	—	45,793	17,600	77,520	40,075
	1915.....	278,480	84,207	—	49,379	19,450	80,739	44,705
	1916.....	271,581	80,409	—	53,740	19,194	72,426	45,812
	1917.....	230,287	66,786	—	49,240	15,573	55,251	43,437
	Average	253,436	74,629	—	48,170	16,952	71,923	41,713

Continued		Total No. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases appealed	1913.....	11,484	1,416	3,173	1,917	302	37	4,639
	1914.....	12,749	1,708	3,835	2,018	355	30	4,803
	1915.....	13,452	1,687	4,224	2,055	348	51	5,087
	1916.....	14,332	1,764	4,265	2,280	412	37	5,574
	1917.....	14,483	1,814	4,137	2,352	415	33	5,712
	Average	13,296	1,678	3,927	2,124	366	38	5,163

Cases complained	1913.....	4,435	1,961	1,867	273	31		303
	1914.....	4,676	2,267	1,881	234	48		246
	1915.....	2,755	2,031	288	156	60		220
	1916.....	2,215	1,534	229	170	43		239
	1917.....	1,747	1,120	214	134	35		244
	Average	3,166	1,783	896	193	43		251
Cases demanding revision	1913.....	1,000	101	466	106	—	—	327
	1914.....	1,317	71	503	141	—	—	502
	1915.....	1,707	161	897	214	—	—	435
	1916.....	1,543	181	973	152	—	—	237
	1917.....	1,358	153	830	149	—	—	226
	Average	1,385	133	734	153	—	—	365

Natures of Civil Cases Settled at 1st Instance

	No. of cases	Personal	Buildings & ships	Money	Cereals	Goods	Document	Others
1913.....	195,973	3,762	3,874	97,334	2,825	2,572	419	80,689
1914.....	216,003	3,957	4,072	112,483	2,037	2,725	471	85,413
1915.....	233,775	3,573	4,079	126,622	1,798	2,893	654	89,749
1916.....	225,769	4,061	4,611	125,058	1,985	2,945	762	81,476
1917.....	186,850	4,320	4,558	103,478	2,083	2,921	676	64,095
Average	211,674	3,935	4,239	112,995	2,146	2,811	596	80,284

Cases of Bankruptcy and Rehabilitation

	Adjudicated for Bankruptcy							Rehabilitation	
	No. of cases	Individual	Partnership	Partnership Ltd.	Joint stock Co.	Total	Cases remaining in hand	Amount of credit	Sanctioned	Rejected
1913.....	388	99	1	6	11	117	271	¥1,571,817	—	1
1914.....	462	102	2	6	12	122	340	764,965	3	—
1915.....	555	164	3	8	15	190	365	2,263,635	10	1
1916.....	532	130	3	10	18	161	371	3,656,779	5	1
1917.....	504	116	5	11	21	153	351	2,778,023	5	1
Average	488	122	3	8	16	149	339	2,207,044	5	1

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Cases of Bankruptcy and Rehabilitation

	No. of cases	No. of debtors	No. of creditors	Amount of credit	Rehabilitation	
					Sanctioned	Rejected
1913...	298	331	308	¥144,381	101	1
1914...	354	392	370	240,667	72	—
1915...	436	498	446	247,170	86	—
1916...	483	516	537	229,643	86	4
1917...	461	497	468	256,903	96	4
Average... ...	406	447	426	223.753	88	2

Criminal Cases

Daily life constitutes an important factor in awarding judgement on cases of criminal offences according to the new code, and professional gamblers, pickpockets and other scums of society have been visited with graver sentences than could be sentenced according to the old code. Chiefs of gamblers, pickpokets and others in Tokyo and elsewhere who used to levy percentage on their followers and were leading very luxurious life with impunity have even been sentenced to as long as 15 years. Sentences inflicted on these classes being generally much longer, the number of prison inmates has suddenly increased with the enforcement of the new code. During the one year from Oct. 1908 (when the code was put into force) to Sept. 1909, prison inmates awaiting trial numbered 73,996 in Japan Proper, while the corresponding figures during one year before the enforcement, i.e., Oct. 1907 to Sept. 1908 totalled 79,329. Numbers of new conviction before and after the enforcement of the new code are 126,104 and 118,099 respectively, and do not show any great difference.

The condition of criminal cases handled in course of last three years is as follows:—

		No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand
Search carried out	1915... ...	281,968	277,351	4,617
	1916... ...	296,573	292,732	3,841
	1917... ...	307,236	301,761	5,475
Preliminary trial	1915... ...	6,951	6,192	759
	1916	6,033	5,498	535
	1917... ...	5,483	4,875	608
Summary judgment ...	1915... ...	48,430	52,463	829
	1916... ...	53,264	47,601	801
	1917... ...	61,777	60,737	1,040
First instance	1915... ...	67,543	59,414	8,529
	1916... ...	64,292	57,603	6,689
	1917... ...	59,813	53,328	6,485
Appeal trial	1915... ...	12,725	11,646	1,079
	1916... ...	13,175	11,933	1,242
	1917... ...	14,221	12,997	1,324
Revision trial	1915... ...	3,914	3,586	328
	1916... ...	3,420	3,022	398
	1917... ...	4,086	3,518	568

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		No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand
Trial for complaint ...	1915 ...	68	65	3
	1916 ...	59	59	0
	1917 ...	54	53	1
Cases for complaint ...	1915 ...	64	62	2
	1916 ...	37	37	0
	1917 ...	28	24	4
Grand Total	1915 ...	421,573	405,917	15,656
	1916 ...	436,853	423,347	13,506
	1917 ...	452,698	437,293	15,405

NOTE.—During the year 1917 the foreign defendants numbered respectively in (1) 418, (2) 13, and (4) 171 (5) 21, and (6) 15.

SENTENCE CARRIED OUT

		No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment and confinement	Penalty, fine, &c.	Total	Offenders per 100,000 population
Decision at 1st Instance ...	1915 ...	93,550	79	52,598	37,915	90,592	176
	1916 ...	88,418	74	52,385	32,996	85,465	160
	1917 ...	87,147	67	49,793	34,639	89,519	156
Summary judgement ...	1915 ...	70,583	—	—	70,583	70,583	133
	1916 ...	74,010	—	—	74,010	74,010	134
	1947 ...	107,261	—	—	107,261	107,261	191
Summary judgement for Police offence	1915 ...	417,413	—	58,347	356,166	414,513	786
	1916 ...	463,860	—	57,385	398,515	455,900	840
	1817 ...	472,147	—	51,829	416,450	468,279	843
Grand Total.,	1915 ...	581,546	79	150,945	464,664	575,688	1,095
	1916 ...	625,288	74	109,780	505,521	615,375	1,134
	1917 ...	666,555	67	101,592	558,400	660,059	1,190

II. PRISONS AND PRISONERS

Just as in Western countries associate and solitary confinement arrangement is in force in Japanese prisons. All prisoners under the age of 18 are kept in cells different from those for older ages. Japanese generally living in a house which is practically one big room, though usually divided into a number of smaller rooms with sliding doors, the solitary confinement seems to be too sudden a change, and apt to exert a morbid influence upon the prisoners. The solitary system should therefore be sparingly enforced in Japan. Prisoners in penal servitude from compulsion and other inmates from option, are made to work at workhouse, and rewards at certain rate are given. Workhouses are closed twelve days in a year, and a prisoner whose father or mother dies is allowed release from labor for three days. Moral instruction is given on holidays or Sunday, and ordinary education is given unders 4 hours a day for prisoners of primary education grade and under 2 for those of higher grade. Those of still higher grade are left to their own device, 3 books being allowed at one time, exclusive of a dictionary. The daily ration *per capita* of prisoners consists of 95 pint of inferior rice and barley mixture and side-dish costing not more than 5 *sen*. Bath is opened once in every 5 days in warm season and 7 days in the other. An interview, for 30 minutes or less, with relatives is allowed once every day for detention

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prisoners, once a month for those under sentence of imprisonment and once every two months for those of penal servitude. The number of letters to be sent or received is one in every ten days for detention criminal, one in every month for an imprisonment criminal and one in every two months for a servitude criminal. Taken altogether, the national characteristic of simplicity and light-heartedness is reflected even on prison life, and while the management is less stern, prisoners look less gloomy and dejected, than the convicts in Western prisons. Then Japanese prisoners appear more amenable to reform and better able to mix in society after discharge.

Number of Prison Inmates

Dec. 31	No. of prisons	Lock-up at police station	Convicts	Criminal defendants	In separate cells	Infants	Total
1915	137	1,213	49,709	3,791	963	43	54,509
1916	138	1,211	48,346	3,616	781	33	52,776
1917	153	1,213	51,586	4,058	533	31	56,203

New Convicts Classified, 1917

Crime	Convicts	Crime	Convicts
Theft	17,540	Obscenity, illicit sexual intercoure &c.	234
Gambling	6,918	Trespass into another's house	211
Fraud and usurpation ...	7,690	Perjury	121
Forgery of document ...	998	Calumny	106
Battery & assaults	1,757	Others	517
Stolen goods concealed, &c.	1,113	Military law	96
Murder	694	Forestry law	365
Burglar	399	Military summons	57
Incendiary	388	Post and telegram rules ...	39
Disturbing official duty ...	127	Other laws	1,213
Concealment &c.	73	Police regulations &c. ...	5,136
Forgery of coins	55	Total	45,629
Abortion	268		

Capital Punishment Classified

	Murder	Burglary	Incendiary	Illicit Manf. of Explosives	Total		Murder	Burglary	Incendiary	Illicit Manf. of Explosives	Total
1912...	8	8	—	—	16	1915...	63	31	—	—	94
1913...	29	30	—	—	59	1916...	27	28	—	1	56
1914...	4	1	—	—	5	1917...	33	19	1	—	53

New Convicts Classified According to Ages

	Under 18	18—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	Over 60	Total
1915	2,264	2,586	14,693	12,296	7,367	3,145	1,165	43,516
1916	2,184	2,239	13,981	11,984	7,285	3,224	1,085	42,182
1917	1,976	2,328	13,402	11,176	7,342	3,041	1,151	40,416

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New Convicts Classified According to Education

	High school education		Middle school education		Elementary school education		Elementary school unfidished		Illiterate		Unkuown	Tota
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1915...	93	—	1,572	6	22,009	483	13,108	811	4,623	805	5	43,516
1916...	76	—	1,452	5	22,209	479	12,063	782	4,322	780	14	40,135
1917...	119	—	1,504	11	22,249	452	11,106	797	3,523	649	6	38,506

New Convicts Classified According to Property

	With property		With small property		Without property		Indigence		Unknown	Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1915... ..	472	7	2,816	77	24,976	1,084	13,050	927	101	43,516
1916... ..	416	7	2,344	82	23,180	1,093	14,111	859	83	42,182
1917.....	701	14	2,610	76	23,480	1,128	11,671	688	48	40,416

Sick Rate and Mortality of Prison-Inmates

	No. of sick inmates	Average number of sick inmates per day	Sick rate per inmate per annum	No. of mortality	Mortality per 1,000 inmates
1915... ...	79,212	217	1.40	871	15.41
1916... ...	69,470	—	—	827	—
1917... ...	67,643	—	—	—	—

Frequency of Offences and Ages

(New convicts for 1917)

	1st time		2nd time		Over 3rd		Over 6th		Total	
	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
1915 M.... ...	1,551	18,945	243	6,327	34	7,862	—	3,545	1,828	36,678
1916 F.	133	1,231	10	233	5	230	—	68	148	1,762
1917 Total ...	1,684	20,176	253	6,560	39	8,091	—	3,613	1,976	38,440

Number of Prison-Inmates Entered

	Now conviction		Provisional release canceled		Recaptured		Total with others	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1915	45,377	5,697	3	—	10	—	45,424	5,742
1916	43,631	5,194	5	—	10	1	43,676	5,228
1917	41,656	3,973	5	—	10	—	41,700	4,005

Number of Prison-Inmates Left

	Serving out the term		Amnesty		Provisional release		Died		Escaped		Total with others	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	P.
1915...	42,279	5,645	6	—	1,457	199	899	21	10	—	46,192	5,766
1916...	40,874	5,094	45	1	1,622	173	839	18	14	—	44,883	5,382
1917...	34,780	3,618	—	—	1,510	157	883	17	12	—	38,695	3,871

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Ratio of Prison-Officers and Prison-Inmates

	No. of officers, etc.	Inmates per officer	Male inmates per turnkey	Female inmates per female keeper
1915	7,803	7.3	7.7	9.2
1916	7,724	7.1	7.5	8.6
1917	7,499	7.8	8.3	9.3

Work of Prison-Inmates

	Number of workers (days in 1000)			Wages (1000 *yen*)			Wages per day per capita (*sen*)		
	Government work	Contract work	Trust work	Govt. work	Cont. work	Trust work	Govt.	Cont.	Trust
1915.....	3,806	10,319	2,190	390	874	202	10.3	8.5	9.2
1916	3,787	9,628	2,016	383	915	194	10.1	9.1	9.6
1917.....	3,699	10,262	1,961	405	1,135	11	10.9	11.0	11.2

Wage-earning rate of convicts stands very low in Japan, amounting to only 20% of maintenance outlay as against 50% of England and Germany, and 42% of U.S.A. Formosa, however, is an exception, for the wages earned by its convicts meet the expenses of maintenance, and its prisons are practically self-supporting.

Revenue of Prisons (in *yen*)

Year ended March	Ordinary: Earnings from labour	Ordinary: Rental of property	Ordinary: Other receipts	Ordinary: Total	Extra-ordinary	Total
1916	1,496,599	337	4,484	1,501,420	56,004	1,557,424
1917	1,666,963	1,932	5,579	1,674,474	64,588	1,739,062
1918	2,034,988	2,538	5,368	2,042,894	71,078	2,113,972

Expenditure of Prisons (in *yen*)

Year ended March	Ordinary: Salaries of officers	Ordinary: Wages and sundries	Ordinary: Expenses for inmates	Ordinary: Total with others	Extra-ordinary	Total
1916... ...	281,884	2,239,353	2,605,289	5,358,264	240,672	5,598,936
1917... ...	282,709	2,309,150	2,671,109	5,508,136	412,570	5,920,706
1918... ...	283,702	2,330,073	3,268,849	6,122,161	534,556	6,656,717

Annual Earnings and Expenses per Prison-Inmate (in *yen*)

Year ended March	Income (Earning of wages and works of inmate)	Expenses: Ordinary	Expenses: Extraordinary	Expenses: Total
1916...	40.474	94.771	4.257	99.028
1917...	39.510	103.307	7·738	111.045
1918...	46.645	112.625	9.834	122.459

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III. POLICE

The Japanese policeman has generally earned a well deserved praise for integrity and clean-handedness. Exceptions may occur now and then, but the most important point is that, whereas in other countries, police constables are generally known to wink at peccadillos for a consideration, the rules and tradition in Japan bid these petty guardians of public peace to sternly uphold the honor of the service. Whenever a distinguished foreign visitor wishes to reward a police for a signal service rendered him the latter feels annoyed, and when the reward is received, with the cognition of his chief, owing to the insistent offer of the visitor, it is generally used for purposes of common benefits. With pittance of a salary, about ¥30 all allowances included the lot of policemen is sufficiently hard one, and they certainly deserve better treatment from the central and local treasuries. As a consolation a policeman of diligent and meritorious services, may rise to the post of a chief police commissioner drawing ¥1,500 a year. New policemen are admitted on examination, and they are then made to go through six months' training at regular headquarters. A Police Friendly Society is in operation for purpose of mutual aid and protection.

Police Offences

Police offences are liable to detention not exceeding 20 days or fine under ¥20. Offences liable to detention are four, they being hiding in others' building or ships, prostitution, vagrancy and intimidation. Offences liable to either detention or fines number 37, some of them are :— beggary and forced selling of anything, exaggerated or false advertisements, practical joke or obstruction to others' business or festive or other ceremonial procession, or obstructing traffic or disorderly act on the road, fortunetelling etc., practising hypnotism, tatooing one's own or other's body, intruding on scenes of fire, flood or other calamity, shadowing others without justification, mixing foreign ingredients in articles of food or drink, selling unripe fruits or rotten meat. Offences liable to fine number 17, some of which are :—wantonly discharging fire-arms, refusing summons of competent offices, when doctors and midwives refuse summons of clients, exposing shoulders bare, presenting any other indecent appearance, or committing nuisance on the road, maltreating animals, etc. Police offences are summarily judged at police offices concerned, and this system dates from 1885. By the revised criminal code enforced in 1909 cases liable to this judgement are limited to those not more than 20 days' detention or to fines not exceeding ¥20. An attempt was made in the 1909-10 session of the Diet to abolish this police court judgement system and to transfer it to the jurisdiction of Local Courts, but the measure was not adopted.

Police Offices and Police Force

Police stations in Japan Proper are subordinate to the Police Bureaux attached to the prefectural governments except in Tokyo-fu

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where the Metropolitan Police Board is placed under control of the Home Office. The police stations numbered, in Dec. 1916 496 with 496 branches, and 17 water police stations with two branches. The police, according to the estimate compiled on April 1st, 1916 comprises: Police inspectors, 1703; Sub-inspectors, 1,446; Chief Policemen 2,644; Policemen, 40,377.

Suicides and Suicidal Acts

Act	1914		1915		1916	
	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.
By hanging	4,375	1,814	4,411	1,877	4,010	1,723
„ drowning	1,516	1,927	1,460	1,898	1,391	1,960
„ edged tools	343	126	337	127	308	140
„ fire arms	144	10	153	14	130	11
„ poisons	375	226	333	219	165	201
„ being run over by trains or trams	1,131	445	1,078	427	1,008	562
Others	193	79	167	93	127	61
Total	8,078	4,627	7,929	4,625	7,239	4,558

Principal Causes of Suicides

	1914		1915		1916	
	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mental derangement	2,142	1,311	2,066	1,286	1,912	1,191
From illness	1,640	1,029	1,626	1,047	1,667	1,133
Poverty or misery	633	242	702	244	531	208
Love or jealousy	90	139	88	111	73	97
Remorse	151	42	103	42	121	49
Domestic discord	149	233	162	228	135	256
Fear of detection of crimes or impending punishment	181	33	169	30	154	23
Pessimism	123	76	151	88	149	96
Business failure and debts	282	22	283	22	183	10
Lewdness and dissipation	179	18	168	19	133	10

Number of Suicides by Age (1916)

Under 16 years M. 97, F. 75; 16-20, M. 342, F. 475; 20-30, M. 1,654 F. 1,186; 30-40, M. 1,037, F. 652; 40-50, M. 936, F. 500; over 50, M. 2,962 F. 1,611; unknown, M. 211, F. 57; Total M. 7,239, F. 4,558.

Sufferers from Robbery, Peculation and Fraud

Numbers of houses, boats or persons that suffered from robbery, fraud, etc. are as follows:—

	Robbery by force	Larceny	Pickpockets	Fraud and Forgery	Total
1914	1,348	220,400	2,509	63,945	288,202
1915	1,519	219,531	2,948	65,241	287,720
1916	1,295	229,187	2,939	67,541	300,962

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Principal Police Offences

Offence	1914	1915	1916
Riot	747	632	813
Incendiarism	9,346	9,081	9,533
Forgery of coins	192	216	206
Forgery of documents	348	265	307
Obscenity	2,203	2,617	2,796
Gambling and lottery	77,601	68,629	81,649
Disgrace of official honor	390	415	481
Murder	2,021	1,833	1,886
Battery and assaults	18,552	18,864	19,022
Accidental battery and assaults	2,955	3,093	3,277
Abortion	1,335	1,146	1,252
Desertion	322	314	315
Abduction	717	745	907
Larceny	75,056	73,151	81,063
Robbery by force	1,069	1,211	1,083
Fraud and usurpation	48,108	48,867	49,772
Wilful injury	1,942	2,191	2,032
Violation of military and naval law	335	388	387
Violation of police regulation	163,640	167,492	178,929
Violation of administrative rules	232,173	223,306	266,573

Unnatural Deaths

Cause		1914	1915	1916
Murdered		2,801	2,556	23,44
Accidental deaths	Floods	339	133	96
	Tidal waves	104	6	11
	Shipwrecks	1,000	848	819
	Fires	448	409	390
	Earthquakes	86	13	7
	Snow or frozen	275	513	251
	Landslips, collapsed houses, trees, etc.	992	642	681
	At mines	1,427	711	592
	Beasts and poisonous insects	98	134	64
	Railway and tramcars, etc.	9,198	8,667	8,638
	Falling ill on the road	1,490	1,467	1,379
	Total, inc. others	18,754	16.594	16,156

Number of Foundlings

Year	Living		Found dead		Total		
	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1914	103	82	31	26	134	108	272
1915	80	86	22	18	102	86	188
1916	95	99	71	36	166	135	301

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Fires

	No. of cases	No. of houses destroyed or damaged	Building area *tsubo*	Amount of damage *yen* 1,000
1914	17,883	45,099	617,947	16,154
1915	16,475	30,932	562,164	16,257
1916	16,238	30,393	510,841	17,465

IV. MEDICINE AND SANITARY AFFAIRS

With the construction of water-works at Tokyo, Osaka, Okayama, and many other important cities cholera and other epidemics have practically ceased to appear. At present dysentery and intestinal fever and pest, the latter generally traceable to Chinese origin and only appearing sporadically at times, cause occasional trouble among the eight epidemics that are regularly returned at the Sanitary Bureau. On the other hand, the epidemic eye-disease (trachoma), and a certain objectionable contagious disease are found to affect a large number of young men, and the conscription surgeons declare that some stern measures should be adopted for suppressing the diseases.

Almost all Japanese people, whether rich or poor, prefer to enter hospitals when cases are judged serious. This is partly from custom and also from the fact that Japanese housewives are not well trained in nursing, though this defect is gradually disappearing. Inadequate arrangement even in the best families is perhaps another cause of this universal patronage of hospital. Midwives and nurses are generally women who have to undergo regular training to get the license.

Dec.	Hospitals	Practitioners	Dispensers	Midwives	Nurses
1914...	1,015	44,809	5,479	31,048	14,547
1915...	1,057	46,866	6,040	31,856	18,789
1916...	1,674	48,784	6,451	32,840	27,714

The number of dispensers in Japan still falls far short of requirement, as shown above, for compared with licensed practitioners there is only one dispenser per 8.54 practitioners on an average, the two extremes being 4.32 in Osaka and 32.40 in Okinawa. The question of division of labor between practitioners and dispensers, the former now combining the latter function, has repeatedly appeared in the Diet, but the Home authorities declare that this arrangement is still premature in Japan, and that the proposed division should be postponed till the dispensary force becomes sufficient in number to meet demand in remote districts.

The Patent Medicine and Recipts Regulations now in force date from 1877 and are based on the principle of issuing licence indiscriminately on any medicines or receipts that are not injurious, and therefore even when they are destitute of efficacy.

Toyama continues to enjoy from former time the honor of being the most important centre of patent medicines. This honor was attained not particularly from any great merit of patent medicines manufactured at Toyama but chiefly from excellent system of canvassing. It consists in leaving with a housewife a bag of medicine 10 *sen* or more in value, and of asking payment for whatever has been used on the occasion of the

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round next year, leaving a fresh bag in exchange for the old one. Statistics of numbers of licensed patent medicines and receipts are as follows:—

	1914	1915	1916
Total numbers of recipes	87,763	88,156	90,690
Amount of medicine tax, *yen*	267,877	244,545	234,149
Revenue stamps levied on, *yen*	2,853,562	2,367,059	2,727,797

NOTE.—The numbers of recipes represent those extant on Jan. 1st the following year.

RATE OF MORTALITY

In 1915 the rate stood in Japan at 21.5 per 1,000, against 14.0 in England, 19.6 in France, and 15.0 in Germany. Divided into sex the rate is 21.7 for males and 21.3 for females, but this relative rate is reversed in younger periods, that for females being higher than males. Then the mortality of babies under 1 year is 170 per 1,000 births against 110 in England, 173 in France, and 151 in Germany. Twenty years ago the baby mortality in Japan was 110 per 1,000, and for this degeneration defective caring is judged responsible. Birth rate shows no decline but the increase of baby mortality is a grave affair.

As to aggregate cases of illness in Japan Proper, nothing accurate can yet be known, but based on the dictum of Dr. Pendenhoer of Germany that there are 34 patient, to every case of death, Japan must have 34,000,000 patients every year, the number of mortality roughly reaching 1,000,000.

DEATHS CLASSIFIED

Total number of cases and relative ratio per 10,000 population are as follows, these representing the latest figures obtainable:—

		1912	1914	1916
Phthisis	Cases	82,048	81,414	86,633
	Ratio	15.7	15.2	15.7
Other tuberculoses	Cases	32,149	31,927	35,177
	Ratio	6.2	6.0	6.4
Meningitis	Cases	67,672	72,365	71,567
	Ratio	13.0	13.5	13.0
Brain diseases	Cases	67,274	68,347	73,754
	Ratio	12.9	12.7	13.3
Inflammation of lungs and bronchitis	Cases	73,902	83,646	99,489
	Ratio	14.2	15.6	18.0
Stomach diseases	Cases	44,712	41,704	29,953
	Ratio	8.6	7.8	7.2
Diarrhœa and enteric fever ...	Cases	101,112	117,993	25,752
	Ratio	19.4	22.0	22.8
Decrepitude	Cases	57,765	61,574	68,370
	Ratio	11.1	11.5	12.4

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Nine Epidemic Mortality

		Enteric fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Small Pox	Cholera	Pest	Total with other three
1915	Cases	36,460	21,137	19,701	17	...	20	85,028
	Deaths	7,137	4,368	4,709	3	...	17	17,042
1916	Cases	41,918	22,452	16,249	264	10,371	78	8,443
	Deaths	8,396	4,554	3,960	48	6,260	65	904
1917	Cases	35,199	14,942	17,487	5,121	894	25	7,197
	Deaths	7,254	3,160	4,375	1,158	541	23	808

Vaccination and Serum Treatments.—Vaccination is compulsory twice, and in 1916 the cases treated totalled 1,612,154. Serum injection is carried out for Diphtheria, Dysentery, etc.

Tuberculosis

The alarming spread of pulmonary tuberculosis has begun to draw the attention of both the Government and the public to the necessity of devising measures for fighting the evil. Even the Army and the Fleet are not free from it, 4 patients appearing on the average among the soldiers every year, and about 8 among the seamen. The case is far more serious among the elementary school teachers. The Department of Education has discovered that in the two prefectures of Okayama and Fukushima about 6 teachers are affected per 100, this amounting to 9,000 persons among the total number of elementary school teachers numbering roughly 150,000. The Government has ordained that teachers affected with diseases that are judged prejudicial to the health of pupils shall be granted, when placed on temporary retired list, medical allowance ranging from ¥50 to 250, and from ¥100 to 400 when they are permanently placed on retired list.

To cope with this grave question a tuberculosis research society was organized in 1916 with Dr. Kitazato as President. The opening in 1917 of the Takeo Tuberculosis Laboratory at Osaka, named after the Osaka millionaire who donated the fund, is an affair of greater interest. The institute is in charge of Dr. Sata. There is also the Anti-tuberculosis Association of foreigners established at Otsu by Rev. W. M. Vories in 1912. It maintains a small sanatorium.

Law for Creating Sanatoria

The Government enacted in April 1914 the law for the establishment of sanatoria for consumptives in cities that have a population of more than 300,000, and for the benefit of those who have no means to receive treatment. The national treasury is to give a subsidy of 60 to 20 per cent. of the expenditures defrayed by the city for the establishment of sanatoria. Public organisations for consumptives may be granted a subsidy by the national treasury, such organisations to receive consumptives who have no means to receive treatment.

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Spanish Fever

The Spanish Fevor which swept over the world during 1918-'19, first appeared in Japan in the beginning of 1918. According to the authorities during 100 days from the middle of Oct. to Jan. 31, 1919, there were in the three capital cities and 24 provinces about 3,130,000 cases of which about 69,000 proved fatal, that is, about 72 deaths per 10,000 patients. In Tokyo alone, for instance, 5,076 men fell victims in the same period, to this epidémic, out of the total 18,045 deaths, namely 28.14 per cent of the total or 21.6 per 10,000 population. The aggregate number of cases of the epidemic is estimated in Japan Proper at about 15 or 16 millions with over 100,000 deaths.

The Special Court for Minors

According to the report of the Judicial Department, there were in Dec. '18 over 5,000 minors taken in prison, that is, about 63 per cent. increase compared with the pre-war years. There were besides over 50,000 juvenile offenders whose prosecution or conviction was reprieved or deferred in consequence of their repentance, actual or prospective. In view of this alarming increase of juvenile offenders the judical authorisies have on hand project for establishing special courts for minors and the enactment of a special law for their improvement and protection. Such courts will be created and attached to the present courts in the important cities such as Tokyo, Osaka. Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, etc.

Criminal Cases in 1918

The most notorious cases in 1918 were supplied by the Kyushu Scandals which involved a number of collieries, the Railway and the Government Steel Foundary, all in Kyushu, and a number of leading companies in Osaka, Tokyo, etc., engaged in iron foundry business. The total arrests made on the charge of either giving or accepting bribes reached about 140 while the sentences pronounced ranged between three years' and 18 months' imprisonment with fine, those convicted including several higher officers in both the Government and the private establishments implicated.

The Kyoto Prefectural Scandal is very complicated in its nature. Some time ago over 30 prominent Kyoto citizens, including the ex-Governor, ex-Mayor, a number of members of the Kyoto Municipal Assembly, and some business men, were arrested, examined and found guilty by the local Preliminary Courts, of corruption, embezzlement. breach of trust and other irregularities. The keen competition in April 1918 between the rival factions over the election of the mayor, etc., incidentally brought to light the corruptive practices resorted to by the arrested. After prolonged examination the prisoners were fined or condemned with penal servitude ranging from twelve to three months in May, 1919.

For the Rice-rıcts in 1918 Vide Chapter on Social Problem.

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CHAPTER XIII

SOCIAL POLITICS AND LABOR PROBLEMS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Dr. Kumazo Kuwada, ex-Member of the House of Peers

The marked development recently made in all spheres of economic activity and especially in manufacturing industries after the war of 1904-05, has been accentuated by the European war, and Japan is now evidently on the threshold of industrial revolution. It opens out the vista of light and shade, for if, as industrial histories of Europe and America indicate, this revolution brings in its train a period of national prosperity, it will also force upon us a difficult and not congenial task of tackling various social problems, on the proper solution of which depends the future welfare of the country. Indeed these problems are already upon us, urgently demanding our attention, for Japan has to join the International League of Labor. Signs are not wanting that conflicts between labor and capital are steadily acquiring intensity, though fortunately not in such a degree as is witnessed in the West. Peculiar circumstances in which Japan is placed account for it. In the first place, industrial concentration is still in Japan a thing of future, principal industries being as yet conducted to a great extent as domestic industry. Secondly, our factories are conspicuous in textile industry in which unassertive female operatives are predominant and very poor in iron industry that depends on muscular labor. Then the Japanese law has practically forbid so far the freedom of association, and hence the right of laborers to get up strikes, but this is evidently going to be relaxed.

These circumstances to deter their movement, the laborers have been obliged to keep in peace, but all sensible observers must admit that with rent and other necessary factors of living steadily rising out of proportion to increase of their wages and with immense profits made by employers during the war time while only scanty share has been allowed to employers, and especially with the steadily growing power of laborers in the west, the voice of discontent against capitalists and employers is acquiring in volume and intensity. The situation demands most discreet treatment on the part of our statesmen and capitalists for the future welfare of the country. It is gratifying to see that this vital question has begun to attract the earnest attention of the Government and of general public.

On the other hand, whatever measures adopted so far in the direction of social amelioration and reform are still limited in scope and are tardy

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in effect. Government enacted in 1911 the Factory Law which was put in force only in Sept. 1916. It is palpably imperfect and primitive in provisions. One thing noteworthy is that over 200 inspectors have been appointed. The insurance system for laborers at Government factories and others is proving highly beneficial, but the field covered is far from being comprehensive. A similar provision corresponding to the British post and the German People's Insurance was adopted in 1916 by the Diet, and this simple legislature is making a very good record (Vid. Ins.) As to laborers' organizations there is first the cooperative society, from which farming population chiefly derives benefits, for simular societies for mechanics somehow fail to thrive. As to the friendly societies their numbers are still comparatively few, while trade-unions, for reasons mentioned before, have been checked in their growth. The world war has indeed served as an alarm bell to Government, capitalists and labor world and has given to the former two rude awakening and to the third a bewildered rousing. The Government has decided not to interfere with the normal development of trade-union movement and not to interfere with combined agitations of laborers themselves for asserting what they consider as their right. Only when such agitations come from instigation of demagogues and self seeking politicians will the Government intervene. The Government and capitalists seem to follow the so-called patronage system in dealing with labor problems. As to laborers, they are at a loss how to turn the opportunity to their advantage, for they have neither organizations, training nor experience in properly pushing their own cause.

In charity and benevolent institutions we have first of all the Saiseikai (which see) that owes its inception to the donation of the Meiji Tenno, then orphanages, asylums, reformatories, labor exchanges, etc. They are doing fairly good work but must exert more in order to fulfil the mission assigned them.

SOCIAL UNREST AND LABOR MOVEMENT IN JAPAN

Japan has so far been comparatively free from the pernicious effect of social unrest and labor troubles that have become so widespread in Europe and America. What has been witnessed in Japan as regards those troubles was sporadic and local, without organization and not based on any deep conviction. The powerful, democratic upheaval however, in the West recently has not failed to produce profound impression on the general public and especially on those who are directly affected by this world movement. Japan is now experiencing throes in labor and social problems. Democracy is steadily gaining influence. Both Government and capitalists are thoroughly alive to the gravity of the situation, the socialists and workpeople are evidently determined to get full reparation for the long delayed recognition of what they consider as their rightful due. The former try to solve the difficult situation by the paternal method traditional as they endeavor to prove, to Japan while the latter are insisting on having their demands conceded as a matter of right. They urge that the 2nd clause of the Peace Regulations that practically prohibits combined movement of work people should be abolished.

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Repressive Provision Against Labor Agitations

The 2nd clause of the objectionable article 17 of the Peace Regulation enacted in 1900 runs as follows; "Those who, with the object of causing a strike, seduce or incite others shall be sentenced to major imprisonment of one to six months with additional penalty of ¥3 to 30." The provision is regarded by labor people as a dangerous weapon placed in the hands of the police authorities who are generally believed to be prejudiced against labor movement of whatever description. Any attempt at combined movement by laborers can easily be construed by the authorities, they complain, as violating the regulation and dealt with mercilessly.

Government Policy of Reconciliation and Co-operation

The attitude of the Government towards labor problem versus capitalism may fairly be judged from the replies made by the Home Minister and Government Delegates to questions put to them in both Houses of the Diet in the 1918–19 session. The replies make it clear that the Government has made up its mind to guide the industrial world of Japan jump over the stage of conflicts between the two classes and to save it from the harmful effect of strikes and lockout that have too often marred industrial progress in America and Europe. It intends for this purpose to bring capitalists and laborers into harmonious cooperation with one another, but how this well-meant idea can be realized without conviction that must come from the rough actual experience of the two opposing movements remains to be seen.

Deliberative Organs

Among the Government and private deliberative bodies organized recently for investigating the problem there are first the Relief Investigation Commission and the private Industrial Club both organized in 1918. The former is composed with Government officials, university professors, capitalist representatives and social reformers, while the latter is an organ of leading capitalists who are interested in labor and social problems. The Club has already collected fund of over ¥1 million. They have not yet done anything that is of practical importance. An individual attempt in a similar direction is that of Mr. M. Ohara, a millionaire of Bitchu province, who has announced to establish in Osaka a social problem institute and a relief work institute, each placed in charge of number of university professors and publicists in the respective lines. He has taken the public into confidence that ¥1 millions will be devoted for the purpose within the next ten years.

The *Reimei-kai* (Enlightenment Society) was organized in 1918 by Profs. T. Fukuda, and S. Yoshino, Mr. I. Oyama and others interested for investigating social and labor problems. It is issuing a monthly organ Reimei.

Friendly Society

It is in this direction that labor organizations give greatest promise of sound development in Japan. The *Yu-ai-Kai* (Friendly Society) situated

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at Mita, Tokyo is the largest labor society that has appeared in this country, having branches at over 400 places in Japan Proper, Formosa, Korea, Manchuria and Karafuto and with about 30,000 members. Created as late as 1912 the society has attained the present greatness through the devotion of Mr. B. Suzuki, graduate of Law, Imp. Tokyo University, who was at one time a Unitarian believer. He has twice visited U. S. A. as representative of Japanese labor unions. The society is still weak financially, for it has to depend mainly on the 10-sen monthly subscription collected from the members who receive for it a monthly magazine *Rōdō oyobi Sangyo* (Labor & Industry), the society's organ.

In the grand meeting held in Osaka in April 1918 it was decided to consider on these three problems:—(1) To adopt 8 hour system, (2) to fix the minimum wages at ¥1 a day; (3) to petition Government to establish labor insurance.

The Situation of Socialism in Japan

This is represented quite fully in the interpellation which Mr. Fujiya Suzuki, M.P., made in the House in Mar. 1919. His point is that the indiscriminative measure of repression which the Government had consistently pursued during the last twenty years should be replaced by one of proper discrimination, and that the rigorous treatment extended even to moderate social thinkers as followers of Marx and State socialists should be discontinued. He sent circulars to twenty known socialists in Tokyo as to the principle they held. Of the fifteen who replied 7 were Marxists, 5 State socialists, and 1 each Christian socialist, sandicalist and anarchist. The latter two should be strictly controlled, leaving the others unmolested in their work of propagandism.

What is very interesting is that the Marxian theory is not a new one in Japan; on the contrary its fundamental principles are fully discussed and earnestly advocated in the "Suito-hiroku" written by Shinen Sato (d. 1850), an economist and scholar. The Government policy in dealing with socialism was, till the downfall of Russian autocracy, very thorough. Besides discountenancing if not actually repressing all organized socialistic movement or even investigations, the authorities systematically tried to deprive those regarded as socialists of all means of livelihood. It is a well known fact that a certain lieutenant in the Imperial Army whose wife had a brother that developed socialist leaning after their marriage was told by his superiors either to divorce his wife or to give up the commission. The officer choose the latter alternative.

Co-operative Societies

The co-operative societies in Japan were established under the Co-operative Societies Law enacted in 1900, the object being to supply to middle class producers, agricultural, industrial, etc. capital at a low rate of interest and without mortgage. The rate is generally 10 to 15%, but when it is remembered that for a loan on credit the interest is as high as 20 or even more, the benefit which small producers derive from this system must be said very great. Co-operative societies are juridical persons and are classed as Credit Societies, Sales Societies, Purchase Societies and Productive Societies. These different lines may be com-

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bined in one society, so that there are altogether eleven other kinds consisting of two to four different lines. In order to make a society easily accessible to people, it is provided that one subscription should not exceed ¥50, while to prevent aggrandizement one member is not allowed to own more than ten such shares. Special privileges are afforded to co-operative societies by the Government, as exemption of taxes on income and business, reduction of registration taxes, while the Hypothec Banks are permitted to advance funds without security and redeemable in five year instalments. Though not many years have elapsed since the advent of this system, already the societies have made good progress in their numbers:—

Dec.	Credit societies	Sales societies	Purchase societies	Productive societies	Sales-purch.	Prod-sales	Prod-purch.	Sal. Purch.-prod.
1916	3,070	220	448	134	402	127	29	195
1917	3,092	248	414	133	401	134	25	180

Continued Dec.	Cred.-sal.	Cred.-purch.	Cred.-prod.	Cre.-sal. purch.	Cre.-prod.-sal.	Cre.-pro. purch.	Cre.-pro.-sal.-pur.	Total
1916	370	2,692	53	2,795	117	56	1,044	11,753
1917	351	2,710	55	2,964	158	49	1,111	12,025

THE FACTORY LAW

The Factory Law in force from Sept. 1st, 1916 is a tentative legislation and as such should disarm any unreserved treatment of critics. Let us hope that it will be carried gradually to perfection with progress of time.

Scope of Operation.—The Law is applicable only to those factories employing regularly not less than 15 persons or to those engaged in risky or unhygienic work. Factories not employing motive force or that are devoted to work of simple description are, even when more than 15 people are at work, placed outside the control of the Law.

Working Hours.—The normal working hours are fixed at 12, but this may not be strictly adhered to at factories employing only male operatives over 15 years of age, male or female operatives under 15 and females over 15 being regarded as protected workers. This limit as to working hours may, for weaving, braiding or similar works, be extended to 14 till Aug. 31st, 1918. At filatures or factories turning out silk goods for export a similar extension may be allowed for 15 years to come.

Night-work—Night-work is divided into early work (till 10 P.M.) and late work (10 P.M.–4 A.M.). Except for works that do not admit holding over, such as preserving of flesh or vegetables, printing of newspapers, etc., the protected workers must not be employed in late night-work, but this restriction may not come in force till Sept. 1933 in case the late night-work is further divided into two shifts. During the period of suspension the employers must be allowed at least 2-4 holidays a month. Then rest of half an hour must be given when a day's work exceeds 6 hours, and an hour at least when it exceeds 10.

Maternity and Sick Women.—Women in maternity or who are sick of certain descriptions must not be employed, except with the approval of medical practitioners. Post-maternity women may, with similar approval, be made to resume work after 3 weeks.

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Relief to Workers & Families.—Except when proved of fragrant neglect of duty, these are entitled (within 1 year of disengagement) to relief from employers, i.e. the latter must pay for their medical treatment (may be compromised with over 170 days' wages after 3 years of non-recovery), pay half wages while under treatment to which may be reduced to one-third after the confinement of 3 months. Disabled workers are entitled to following allowance after recovery: (1) at least 170 days' wages when they are unable to attend to daily necessities for life, (2) 150 dsys' wages for permanent incapacity for work, (3) 100 days' wages for incapacity to resume their former work or impossibility to recover sound state of health or (in case of women) for permanent facial disfigurement, (4) 30 days' wages. In case of death employers must grant to families at least 170 days' wages and also present at least ¥10 toward funeral expenses. All the foregoing relief allowances differ according to cases of regular wages or payment by job or in case of injuries or instantaneous death, Within 15 days travelling expense to home should be paid by employers to protected or woman workers disengaged at their convenience, to those permanently or otherwise disabled or disfigured etc.

Apprentices.—Factories may engage apprentices whose ages are not limited, for giving them special knowledge to qualify them as regular workers. Employers must attend to their character-moulding.

Punishment.—This consists of fines which do not exceed ¥ 200.

FACTORIES UNDER THE FACTORY LAW

At the end of 1918 factories brought under the Law numbered 14,132 employing each over 15 operatives, the total reaching 1,075,815; factories engaged in risky or unhealthy business, 4,410 employing 25,113; workshops outside law numbered 389 with 16,157 workpeople.

FACTORY LABOR SINCE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW

In Tokyo. In 1918 Tokyo and neigborhood under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan police had 2,633 factories subject to the Factory Law, employing 144,549 hands, 94,611 male and 46,842 female. According to a Factory Inspector for the district, the enforcement of the law has resulted on the whole in marked diminution of child labor under 14 years old, the number at the time of the enforcement, 2,000, having fallen to 1,057 in May 1918. Health condition of the operatives has also much improved, though the diseases of respiratory organs, popularly known as the Laborers' disease still prevails to an alarming extent.

The better pay allowed since the war has increased the savings of operatives, At certain cotton mill every girl's saving book had an entry of ¥ 100—200, and some as much as ¥ 500. On an average the girls easily save ¥ 5—5 a month.

It should be noted at the same time that industrial activity during the war seems to have misled factory-owners to commit acts at variance to the law. Though in the number of cases reported for violation, that on account of defective provisions decreased from 715 in 1917–18 to 572 in '18-19, that as regards child labor increased from 196 to 343.

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In Osaka. Osaka and neighborhood have 157,907 operatives employed in factories under the law, or about 14% of the total in the country and the largest of any one provincial jurisdiction in Japan. Of that number the protected labor represented 91,700 (34,400 those under 15 years old and 57,300 girl operatives), or about 60% of the total. Activity of spinning and match-making is responsible for the predominance of the protected labor.

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKMEN

In almost all Government or private establishments of a large scope for mutual aid system of members or their families is in force. The following shows this arrangement in five Government establishments. Printing Bureau, Monopoly Bureau, Imperial Railway Board, Naval Arsenal, and Postal Savings and Money Order Bureau:—

No. of members		217,953
Receipts	Members' subscription	¥ 1,187,604
	Government aids	¥ 857,035
	Other receipts	¥ 460,943
	Total	¥ 2,505,584
Disbursements		¥ 1,108,240
No. of persons helped		56,487

Data of those societies are:—

		Printing	Monopoly	Gov. Railway	Naval Yard.	Postal Savings etc.
No. of members		2,713	24,264	104,488	50,158	36,330
No. of persons helped		1,199	14,961	20,004	4,749	15,574
Payment made ¥	For wounded	615	1,384	116,455	43,946	2,079
	For deceased	725	2,774	174,987	32,585	18,649
	Medical expenses	2,139	4,245	9,281	21,299	792
	Repayment	—	—	240,146	—	—
	Sundries	42,061	88,022	13,133	45,491	238,422

Gov. Railway.—The system exists in the form of the Mutual Relief Society started in May, 1907, and all the servants on duty at the Government Railways and under obligation to become members of the Society. These members are bound to pay every month to the fund 3% of the salaries or wages they draw. The State grants every year to the fund an aid amounting to 2% of the aggregate salaries and wages of the members. These two items constitute the stock fund of the Society and from it relief is granted, according to finely graded schedule, to the members of the Society or, after their death, to their families.

a. In case of injury sustained while in discharge of duty.
1. The grant varies in amount from six months to 2½ year's salaries when the injury ends in deate or is incurable.
2. Cost of medical treatment.

b. In case of death not directly originating from the discharge of duty. The grant varies according to age, salary and length of service at the Government Railways of the deceasd. For one of

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20 years old drawing ¥10 a month at the time of demise, the minimum rate is ¥193.

c. In case the age of 55 is reached while in the service. In this case, the rate varies according to the age when the recipient was enroled on the list of the Society, and the salary drawn at the time the grant is made. Thus for one entered the Railway service at 20 and is drawing the salary of ¥30, the grant amounts to ¥900, approxiametly.

Mutual Aid Associations of Mine Laborers

Fraternal spirit is very strong among mine-workers in consequence of the peculiary hazardous condition of their work. Formerly the patriarchal system of boss and followers ruled the mine-workers world, but this is being displaced by the modern materialistic habit. The effect of the former cunstom is reflected in the specially large number of mutual aid association. These numbered 172 in all in 1918, of which 93 were started after the great European War came to an end , the membership being compulsory in most of them. The associations aim at the relief or aid of mine-workers in case of death, birth, marriage, military service, sickness or other calamities. The total number of members was 169,400, being 39 per cent. of the whole mine-workers in Japan, which is 431,450.

The money collected in instalments from the members amounted to ¥239,600 besides ¥138,300 contributed by the employers. 169 associations have fund set apart totaling ¥577,000.

Living Expenses of Workpeople and Petty Salary Men

No such accurate information as procurable in Europe and America on living expenses of workpeople is available in Japan. The latest reliable attempt on ,the subject is that by Prof. Iwano, Imp. Tokyo University, though his data are based only on the daily books of 20 labor families for May 1916. The data are

Food	5.226	Communication	703
Rent, etc	4.472	Social	0.175
Fuel, etc	1.712	Amu'ment	0.362
Clothing	2.090	Sundries	738
Hygiene	2.260	Interest	1.145
Children	019	Total	27.878

By making due allowance for rise of commodities, etc., Prof. Takagi of Keio Univ. has attempted on the foregoing basis a similar inquiry as to living expenses at the end of 1917. His conclusion is that the average living expenses are ¥37.46 a month. The corresponding figures for July 1914 are similarly assumed by him at ¥25.007. Now in Tokyo the rise of commodities from July 1914 to Dec. 1916 is estimated by the Government to be about 100%, but during that interval wages in Tokyo increased only 43%. As the increase of living expenses is about 50% for the same interval he thinks that workpeople in Tokyo may not be so hard hit as the disproportion between the relative advance of wages and commodities may suggest.

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Condition of Petty Officers, etc

Though petty public servants drawing less than ¥ 40 a month has been granted an allowance of 50% lately, their lot is the most pitiable of all. The first that demands notice is the lot of policemen. Even in Tokyo their average salary is about ¥ 40, i.e. ¥ 30 regular salary and about ¥ 10 allowance on account of lodging, tiffin, clothing, etc. The traditional custom, admirable in itself, of declining any present for consideration, makes their condition especially deserving sympathy. The driver and the conductor of tram-cars in Tokyo are no better, their average earnings being also ¥ 40 or 30.

The lot of clerks in the prefectural and municipal offices may be inferred from the following rate giving the average, as increased by a little over 10%, in Tokyo. Prefectural clerks ¥42, municipal clerks ¥ 30, municipal commissioners ¥ 46, ward clerks ¥ 42, ward assist. clerks ¥ 27. School-teachers, either of primary and secondary schools, are equally enviable, relatively the latter who are still left in the cold from the generous scheme of addition of salary. A middle school teacher drawing ¥ 50 is above the average as to income, but even in his case he is hardly able to make ends meet as may be seen from the research of a certain Government office on a family of 4, a couple and two children. The condition before the War and at present makes the following contrast:—

	Feb. 1918	June 1914	Increase
Rent	¥ 11.00	9.00	22%
Rice	10.90	7.16	52
Sugar, soy, etc.	2.94	1.95	50
Fish, vegetable, etc.	11.80	7.70	53
Fuel	5.38	3.62	48
Clothing	3.00	2.00	50
Sundries	21.36	16.48	29
Total	66.38	47.91	39

The sundries comprise taxes, education of children, social expenses, etc, and it is this item that relatively admits the largest pinching.

CONDITION OF WORKERS AT FACTORIES

Percentage to Female Labor.—Female labor constitutes a main part in the factory economy of Japan. In 19,299 factories employing not less than ten operatives each, male labor amounts to 42% and female labor 58%. Of the total number of child workers under 15 years of age 18% are boys and 82% are girls. The result of inquiries by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce at the end of 1917 into the condition of labor at factories employing five and more operatives in Japan Proper is embodied in the following table:—

Age	Male workers	Female workers	Total
Under 12	693	2,404	3,097
„ 15	22,779	99,534	122,313
Over 15	544,372	611,182	1,155,554
Total	567,844	713,120	1,280,964

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Child Operatives.—The largest shares of child operatives under 15 years of age are employed in the following factories:—

	Under 12		12—15		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Match...	161	589	919	2,380	1,160	2,969
Glass	126	25	3,608	541	3,734	556
Filature	2	133	1.279	20,500	1,281	20,633
Cotton spinning	2	183	1,124	18,274	1,126	18,407
Cotton weaving	31	621	1,370	16,450	1,401	17,071
Printing and binding ...	45	38	1,659	643	1,704	681
Hempen plaiting	1	63	25	1,459	26	1,522

Conditions of Workers.—An inquiry made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in April '19 into the living and dietary conditions of workmen in 534 spinning, weaving, and dyeing factories throughout the country has made an interesting disclosure. The bulk of workers are female and are accommodated in the factory boarding-houses, where they are chiefly fed with boiled rice in 43% of the total number of factories. In the other factories the staple food is poorer, the rice supplied being mixed up with cheaper barley, millet or sweet potato in the proportion of from 20 to 50 per cent. In most cases subsidiary dishes consist of vegetables, meat or fish being supplied on an average only eight times a month. In exceptional cases neither fish nor meat is given throughout the year, though only two factories were distinguished in this respect. Boarding is charged in 89 factories, is free in 196, while in 228 factories workmen are required to pay a portion.

Workshops have generally come to be better equipped from hygienic point of view but the condition of dormitories is as bad as before, except in some large factories. Small factories have no special accommodation for lodging and the workers are made to live and sleep in a part of factory buildings or in attics destitute of sanitary devices such as ventilation, sunshine, etc. For instance, the dormitories covering a small area of 79,463 *tsubo* (1 *tsubo*=6 sq. ft) are made to accommodate 84,327 men and women, 94 *tsubo* per operative. Bed-rooms are in defiance of hygienic rules. In most cases only .5 to 1 *tsubo* are allotted to one person while in some cases 2 to 10 are compelled to lie down in a space of one *tsubo*. What is specially worse, 357 factories are not provided even with sick-rooms. When a worker is taken ill, he or she is confined in ordinary bed-rooms and when the case turns out to be serious the patient is sent home or to the hospital under special contract. Only in eight factories physicians are in attendance.

Working Hours and Days.—The data for some representative lines of factory business in Japan as compiled by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce are shown below:—

	Working hours			Rest hours			Monthly holidays			Yearly working
	Ordinary	Max.	Min.	Ord'y	Max.	Min.	Ord'y	Max.	Min.	days
Filature	13.0	13.0	8.0	1.5	4.0	—	3	7	—	241
Spinning	12.5	14.0	10.5	1.5	2.5	0.5	3	5	2	316
Weaving	12.5	15.5	9.5	1.5	3.5	0.5	3	6	—	302
Plaiting	12.0	15.5	8.5	1.5	4.0	—	3	7	—	307

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Continued	Working hours			Rest hours			Monthly holidays			Yearly working
	Ordinary	Max.	Min.	Ord'y	Max.	Min.	Ord'y	Max	Min.	days
Paper	11.5	14.5	9.0	1.5	3.5	0.5	2	6	—	315
Match	10.5	13.0	8.0	1.5	3.0	—	4	7	—	299
Printing & binding	9.0	16.0	8.0	1.0	4.0	—	2	7	—	337

NOTE.—The working hours do not include time of rest which, however, includes meal time, while the distinction of "Ordinary, Maximum and Minimum" in regard to working hours, days, etc. is the average of the similar distinction made in all the factories represented.

Filatures and Cotton Mills.—In filatures only 5% makes some allowance for child laborers, but very rarely they give it to female workers as distinguished from the male. This remark applies generally to all other kinds of factories. In cotton-mills where machines are run both day and night, it is not uncommon, when business is brisk, to put operatives to 18 hours' work, and in such cases monthly holidays are given only fortnightly or are entirely withheld. The filatures in Nagano-ken, the leading silk centre in Japan, generally put their operatives to 14 or 16 hours' work, and in only a small portion the hours are 13. The grant of holidays is often made nominal, as also rest and meal hours, at the height of the season. At weaving factories working hours seldom fall below 12, but generally range between 13 and 16. The case is slightly better at power loom factories.

Treatment of Operatives at Government Works.—The treatment is much better at Government factories. In 135 Government works employing roughly 148,213 operatives at the end of 1917, female operatives occupied about 20%. At the tobacco factories, 63 in number, which, employ relatively the largest number of child workers, the rate they bear to the total number was as follows at the end of 1917:—

	Male	Female	Total
Under 14 years of age	128	1,150	1,278
Over 15 years of age	6,325	18,696	25,021
Total	6,453	19,846	26,299

At Government works working hours are 10 on an average, and seldom exceed 12. Rest interval is 45 minutes to 1 hour and monthly holidays are 4 or 5, seldom falling below 2.

WAGES OF LABORERS

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES (*yen*)

	1914	1915	1916	1917
Weaver, male	.46	.46	.49	.57
„ female	.29	.30	.32	.35
Tailor, Japanese dress	.63	.69	.69	.79
„ European dress	.85	.84	.87	.97
Shoe-maker	.72	.73	.75	.90
Confectioner	.46	.47	.48	.53
Tobacco-cutter	.70	.69	.68	.75
Saké-brewer, monthly	17.33	18.14	18.12	18.96
Carpenter	.86	.84	.85	.96

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Continued	1914	1915	1916	1917
Plasterer	.89	.87	.88	.97
Stone cutter	1.01	.98	1.00	1.11
Sawyer	.84	.83	.84	.99
Tile-roofer	1.04	1.01	1.02	1.13
Brick-layer	1.05	.74	.75	1.22
Ship-builder	.92	.96	.96	1.19
Cabinet-maker	.80	.71	.80	.88
Cart-maker	.73	.71	.71	.94
Harness-maker	.75	.72	.76	.88
Lacquerer	.71	.69	.71	.85
Gold and sliver smith	.65	.64	.69	.83
Blacksmith	.74	.69	.75	.91
Potter	.64	.66	.68	.74
Silk-spinner, semale	.35	.33	.31	.36
Gardener	.83	.83	.85	.96
Fisherman	.60	.59	.57	.61
Farm laborer, a day	.47	.46	.48	.56
„ a year	53.89	53.70	52.04	59.40
„ „ female	32.18	32.53	30.52	34.93
Paper-maker	.45	.45	.48	.55
Printer	.55	.55	.56	.61
Day-laborer	.56	.55	.57	.70
Male-servant, monthly	4.60	4.97	5.14	6.01
Maid-servant „	3.95	3.13	3.17	3.70

NUMBER OF OPERATIVES

Operatives classified according to their employments based on the statistics of factories compiled by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce numbered as follows in 1917:—

Factories	Male	Female	Total
Textile factories:			
Raw silk	20,010	283,291	305,301
Spinning	30,608	113,071	143,679
Weaving	37,985	169,896	207,881
Total with others	108,296	605,324	713 620
Machine and tool factories:			
Machine-making	40,631	1,276	41,907
Ship-building	102,611	1,154	103,765
Tool-making	24,630	3,794	28,424
Foundry	41,002	7,268	48,270
Total	208,874	13,492	222,366
Chemical works:			
Ceramics	44,955	9,269	54,224
Paper mills	13.664	8,387	22,051
Explosives	6,571	14,911	21,482
Medicals	12,826	2'560	15,386
Total with others	98,894	42,875	141,769
Food and drink factories:			
Brewery	29,007	958	29,965
Flour & Rice mills	6,245	351	6,596
Total with others	51,003	11,028	62,031

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Continued Factories	Male	Female	Total
Miscellaneous factories;			
Printing and book binding... ...	23,904	5,096	29,000
Wood and bamboo ware	19,492	5,182	24,674
Total with others	75,005	38,464	113,469
Special works;			
Electric	2,806	28	2,834
Gas	1,574	35	1,609
Mining	21,392	1,874	23,266
Total	25,772	1,937	27,709
Grand total	567,844	713,120	1,280,964

PLUTOCRACY IN JAPAN

According to the *Jiji*, Japan had in 1916 2,201 families owning more than ¥500,000 worth of properties, distributed as follows as to locality:—

Tokyo	595	27%	Hokkaido...	45	2.0%
Osaka	382	17.3	Aichi	44	2.0
Hyogo	125	5.7	Shiga	41	1.9
Kyoto	74	3.4	Fukuoka	43	2.0
Kanagawa	73	3.3	Niigata	74	3.4
Total with others				2,201	100.0

Divided according to profession, the relative numbers are:—

Peers	105	Merchant	1433
Land-owners and farmers ...	423	Engaged in technical business	51
Bankers, company directors....	289	Miscellaneous	84
Ship-owners...	53	Retired...	58
Mine-owners	35		

Most of the ship-owners are a new creation and have to thank the European War for their sudden fortune. Out of the 2,201 two each are credited with over 200 millions, two each 70 millions, while 39 are valued between 10 and 60 millions each, the total plutocratic wealth is estimated at ¥347,000,000.

What is noteworthy about these millionaires is that, with the exception of only a few families who were formerly daimyos or merchant princes, all the others have amassed their fortune during these forty years or so. Formosa has seven wealthy families, among whom Li Pongen is reputed to be worth as much as 300 millions, though this is probably an exaggeration. Korea contributes eight and the Japanese in America four. In the second quinquennial assessement the number of millionaires was 1025, an increase of 115% during the five years.

DATA ON SLUMS IN TOKYO AND OSAKA

According to the inquiry carried out by the Home Office in 1915 into the condition of slum quarters in the above two cities, it covering 4,591 families with 17,966 people, it has been discovered that they occupy themselves mostly as mechanics, artisans, laborers, postmen, rikisha-pullers, etc., and that their monthly *earnings* average ¥10 to 15 the two extremes

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being ¥20 and 5. As to *food*, they chiefly subsist on boiled rice or barley or two mixed, remainders from the bar kitchens rack, and they drink well-water. The proportion of lunatics and disabled is alarming. In *education* the children, thanks to the existence of rugged or night schools, are not so bad, those who are entirely illiterate being gradually lessening. In matters of religious belief the slum inhabitants follow, a part of them, Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity, but the majority have their own patron Shinto deities and Buddhist saints. Things they are partial for are liquor and tobacco, those who are indulging in them being proportionally large.

CAUSES OF POVERTY

The Tokyo Municipal Poor Asylum has carried out interesting inquiries as to the causes of poverty in the capital. The investigations cover the period between April 1902 and March 1909, during which time 3,224 men in the asylum, all over 41 years of age, were examined. The result was as follows :—

Cause of Poverty	Number	Cause of Poverty	Number
Intemperance	324	Confirmed wanderers	392
Gambling	117	Speculation	79
Imprudent sexual relations ...	201	Chronic illness or hereditary	
Despair from various motives..	179	weakness	461
Indolence	125	Maimed or physically defective	73
Prodigality	277	Natural misfortune	121
Lack of self-confidence	109	Failure in business	106
Tired of occupation	237	Lack of demand in the trade	
Boastfulness	198	learnt	179
Habitual criminality	46	Total	3,224

The research made in 1919 by the metropolitan Police in a typical slum quarter of Tokyo showed this percentage :— illness, 44%, failure in business 37%. worry over occupation or its change 21%, hereditary poverty 19%, dissipation 18%, etc.

RECENT LABOR TROUBLES

Labor problem has suddenly developed into prominence recently, though not yet fully visualised by the general public. The European war, with remarkable development in the various branches of our industry, and an increased demand for labor has undermined the influence of paternalism between employers and employed, chiefly because the advance in the price of commodities was out of proportion to that of wages. Our workpeople have become more alive to the sense of their right, and assertive in claiming a share in the profiteers' income.

The Conflict between labor and capital.—Strikes have grown graver both in nature and extent, the number of cases of strikes and strikers, as the following statistics will show, being octupled from 1914 to 1918. Increase of wages has been the ruling motive in these agitations, as in other countries, the cases arising from this cause advancing from 25 with 4,105 men in 1914, to 340 with 59,197 participants in 1918, and the total

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in five years since the outbreak of the War showing 778 cases and 121,147 strikers. On the other hand, very little complaint was made about change in management, grievance against the foremen and managers, and, what is specially interesting, demand for the reduction of working hours has never been on record yet. Compromise effected settlement in 454 covering 84,120 men. In 198 cases with 25,252 laborers carried their point.

Data for Strikes

	Cases	Strikers	Strikers per case	Strikers counted by number of days
1914	50	7,904	158	34,801
1915	64	7,852	123	31,449
1916	108	8,413	78	28,872
1917	398	57,309	144	185,079
1918	417	66,457	159	203,737
Total	1,037	147,935	142 (average)	483,938

Average Number of Strikers Per Case, Classified by Occupations

	Cases	Strikers	Average per case
Mining	143	38,464	269
Spin. and weaving	82	14,374	175
Dyeing	67	7,410	111
Mech. and metal workers	127	13,388	105
Ship-building	26	18,221	701
Chemical industry	81	8,895	110
Salt-fields	47	9,320	110
Total incl. others	1,037	147,935	143

Strikes Classified by Result

		Compromise effected	Demand accepted	Demand withdrawn	Demand refused	Total
1914	Cases	22	8	15	5	50
	Strikers	4,853	1,551	1,313	187	7,904
1915	Cases	21	17	20	6	64
	Strikers	2,451	2,873	2,174	354	7,852
1916	Cases	39	17	39	13	108
	Strikers	3,565	1,798	2,354	696	8,413
1917	Cases	167	87	92	52	398
	Strikers	28,840	10,202	15,722	2,545	57,309
1918	Cases	205	60	84	68	417
	Strikers	44,411	8,828	10,259	2,959	66,457
Grand Total	Cases	454	189	250	144	1,037
	Strikers	84,120	25,252	31,822	6,741	147,935

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STRIKERS ARRESTED UNDER THE PEACE REGULATION

	Strikers		Arrests				
	Cases	Strikers	Cases	Strikers	Found guilty	Acquitted	Cases dropped
1914...	50	7,904	4	14	4	—	10
1915...	64	7,852	4	49	8	32	9
1916...	108	8,413	16	40	16	8	16
1917...	311	50,590	21	155	20	15	120
1918...	417	66,457	34	375	63	35	239

N.B.—Of the arrests during 1918, cases remaining unsettled numbered 38. The "rice-riots" of 1918 are partly accountable for the sudden swelling of figures for the year.

The Rice-Riots of 1918

This agitation, the first ever witnessed in Japan, was primarily caused by the soaring price of commodities including rice, which advanced by the beginning of August, 1918 to about 55 sen per *sho* (medium quality) against the pre-war price of 17 or 18 sen, in spite of the efforts made by the Government to regulate the price of the cereal. It is feared the disturbance had a deeper significance and was partly due to social unrest caused by various factors as inequal distribution of wealth and extravagance of the war-millionaires, and so forth. Curious to say the explosion came from some hundreds of fishermen's wives at a small town in Toyama prefecture, on August 3. Clamoring "Give us rice, make it cheaper", they raided one of the rice-dealers' stores disregarding the endeavors of the local police to keep the demonstrators under control. On the 5th and 6th the whole province was thrown into a chaotic state.

The movement quickly spread to cities and towns in the Kwansai District such as Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and Hiroshima and to the districts about Tokyo (relatively least disturbed) as Chiba, Nagano, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, etc., it ultimately extending to Kyushu and even Korea.

Kobe and its vicinity especially fared worst. The mob, among whom socialists and *eta* people (Vide p. 38) took prominent part, set fire on rice dealers' and other buildings, and for several days anarchy reigned in the city. The case was not much better in Osaka. At several collieries in Kyushu and elsewhere the trouble was specially grave. In Kobe and at the collieries troops had to be called out before order could be restored, and naturally many casualties occurred on both sides. It was not until the end of the month that the disturbances subsided with the Government's control of rice and the fall in the price of the cereal.

One remarkable fact in connection with the outrages was the absence of downright looting, though rice-dealers were compelled by the mob to sell their stocks at nominal prices. The total number of prosecutions reached about 7,000. The list was headed by Nagoya 536, followed by Kobe with 502, Osaka 462, Tokyo 297, etc. The rioters, including youths of tender age, were severely dealt with by law courts, some being sentenced to life imprisonments. Evidently the authorities intended the judgement as a warning. One interesting result of the out-break was the collection of donations from the rich as fund to supply cheap food to the poor. In Tokyo and Osaka the collection reached over ¥1,000,000 each.

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Alien Laborers in Japan

Korean laborers.—In Japan proper they are estimated to number somewhere about 20,000. Compared with Japanese laborers, in mere strength they are perhaps superior but on the whole they are less efficient.

According to the inquiries of the Osaka police on the condition of the Korean laborers in the city, many of them have been thrown out of employment recently, that they are mostly engaged in rough work, as carrying goods, etc. They are indolent and have no interest in work that requires skill. They are simply contented as cheap laborers.

Chinese Laborers.—The employment of Chinese as contract laborers requires the permission of the local authorities according to the regulation in force since 1899, but it is believed that pretty large number of Chinese laborers must be employed at factories in the Kansai District including Osaka and Kobe. At the close of 1918 there were, for example, within the jurisdiction of the Sannomiya Police (Kobe) alone over 400, 80 per cent of whom were house painters. 300 Chinese who were engaged by a certain contractor in Hiroshima were refused admission in 1918 on the ground of their contract not having been properly reported to the authorities.

Workpeople Discharged Since the Armistice

Investigations of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce show workpeople discharged from various factories throughout the country from Nov. 1918 till the close of March 1919, numbered 33,261 including 7,682 females. It is estimated that those really out of work must be very small in view of the creation of new factories and as some of them must have returned to their original occupation of farming.

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CHAPTER XIV

WOMEN PROBLEM

PROF. JIRO SHIMODA, TOKYO HIGHER WOMENS NORMAL SCHOOL

The so-called woman movement is still incipient in Japan, and whatever agitation made in this direction comes from and is conducted by men. Even this is chiefly academic. There is no organized movement aiming at the elevation of women's position. Activity shown by women in public affairs outside domestic affairs is principally in the sphere of charity and philanthropic work. It would not be strictly correct to say that Japanese women are contented with their lot and with the existing one-sided arrangement of law as to rights and privileges, and that they remain as apathetic inspectors of what their sisters of America and England are doing for upholding and asserting the cause of women. They simply lack training and education and are denied incensive to start any such movement. The effect of centuries' moral training according to the doctrine of passive obedience, to parents, husbands and children insistently inculcated for centuries or more are too deeply ingrained in the mind of our people to be visibly affected in a generation or two by the Western doctrine of womanhood. Even Yukichi Fukuzawa (d. 1901) with all the endeavors he made to emancipate women from what he considered the degrading position taught in the "Women's Great Learning", the precept universally acknowledged for perfect womanhood for more than three centuries, failed to persuade one of his daughters left a widow with children in her prime to remarry, for the practice is included among the 19 injunctions set forth in this work. Interesting to note its authorship is not definitely known.

Japanese women are, perhaps fortunately, denied chance during the world war to do their bit for promoting the great cause of the war, and, in consequence, don ot feel so keenly the degrading position imposed by the ancient custom. If there is an incentive to urge them to elevate their position, that comes, especially for the middle and lower classes, from the growing hardship of living and from the opportunity offered them by modern industries to turn their labor to profit.

WOMEN AS BREAD-EARNERS

The sphere of Japanese womens' activity as bread-earners is still very much limited, especially in professional line. As factory operatives

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the part played by them is far more important, as may be seen in the chapter on Labor. In professional sphere teaching comes first on the list, the total force in primary schools and girls high schools being shown below:

Female Teachers in Elementary Schools

At End of March.....	1915	(Male)	1916	(Male)	1917	(Male)
	44,648	115,106	45,810	117,182	47,265	118,799

Female Teachers in Girls, High Schools

At End of March.....	1915	(Male)	1916	(Male)	1917	(Male)
	2,467	1,872	2,630	1,907	2,743	1,955

Contrast between the Elementary and the girls high schools is significant as to relative number of female and male teachers. The proportion to male teachers is still considerably lower in Japan, being only 1/4 of the other. It is proposed to raise the ratio to at least one-half of the men-teachers. Japanese governesses are paid lower rate of stipend, it being at present one-half or two-thirds of their male collegues. The principal reasons of this relatively inferioiry of the pay are first because they are women, next they are not expected to support the family but only to contribute at most part of its expense, and thirdly they can go on at less expense, and so forth. This remark applies to other cases of women as wage-earners. Kindergarten work is of course practically monopolized by women, the nurses numbering in 1917 altogether 1,862 including some foreigners. Then we have women-doctors, about 700 throughout the country at present, and nurses and midwives 32,804 and 27,714 respectively. Perhaps as doctors Japanese women enjoy the largest income of all the sex. There are not a few of them who have been engaged by Government and private wealthy individuals in China, Siam and other countries on the continent.

Those employed at banks, business establishments, Government offices, etc, as office-assistants, typists, etc, and of course as telephone operators is steadily increasing in number. Women journalists are still negligeable in number. As job work there are sewing, embroidery, hair-dressing, artificial flower-making, knit-work, etc.

LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

As a fundamental principle men and women are treated equally in the Civil Code of Japan. Persons of both sexes below 20 years are considered minors and protected by law. Single women, after they have become of full age, that is, after the completion of their 20th year, enjoy as much freedom as men do in doing juristic acts, no discrimination being made for the difference in sex. It is in connection with marriage that women's status comes to show a wide disparity as compared with that of men. These points of difference are enumerated in the following:—

1. The legal restriction of age in marriage is different between men and women. According to the Civil Code of Japan, men must be above 17 years and women, 15 years.

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2, There can be no existence of marriage without the voluntary agreement of the man and the woman when a marriage is to be contracted. If they have parents living, they must obtain their consent, unless the man has completed his 30th year and the woman her 25th. In the case of minors who have no parents alive, they must obtain the consent of their guardians and the family councils.

3. A woman becomes incompetent upon contracting a marriage, that is, it becomes necessary for her to obtain the permission of her husband in the conduct of important legal acts, as lending or borrowing of money, transfer of her own real estate or some valuable pieces of movable property, bringing of an action in a court of law, accepting or refusing a succession, etc.

4. A married couple are under legal obligation to cohabitation but the right of selecting the place of residence is invested in the husband.

5. A wife is supported as a matter of course by her husband in this country. There are no detailed provisions for regulating the property relations of man and wife, as there are but few cases of women's marrying with large dowries.

6. There are two classes of divorces; divorce by consent and divorce by judicial action. In the case of a divorce by consent, there is no partiality, as mutual consent is required to make a divorce effective. In the case of a divorce by judicial action, however, the wife is very partially dealt with, for, while the committing of adultery on the part of the wife is in itself a sufficient ground for bringing an action for divorce, in the case of the husband it is necessary that the husband guilty of adultery has been prosecuted by law upon the accusation of the husband of the woman who is party to the crime. The wife, therefore, cannot bring an action for divorce against her husband even when he keeps a concubine, resorts to houses of ill-fame, or comes into illicit relations with unmarried women or widows

7. A wife cannot succeed to the house in precedence to a child, if she has one; in case she is without a child, she is to be chosen an heir to the house by the father or mother of her husband or by the council. A wife may, however, become an heir to bequeathed property.

8. In the case of succession to a house, a male has precedence over a female when there are two or more children in the house. A girl must give place to a boy even when she is his senior. A girl, even when she is a legitimate child, must give place to a boy who is a *shoshi*, or a natural child recognized by the father. In the case of succession to bequeathed property, the difference of sex is not taken into consideration, a *shoshi* and a natural child being entitled to half the share falling to a legitimate child.

HIGHER AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

Provisions for giving higher education to those who have finished primary education are of lower standing than for boys. For those

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girls there are the Kōtō Jogakko (Girls' High schools of 4 or 5 year course), on finishing which by far the larger majority of girls of middle or higher classes give up schooling. After a year or two of household training as in sewing or cooking at home or elsewhere they generally get married. Girls who are more ambitious or fond of learning or are impelled by certain circumstance, go to higher schools the number of which is however still scarce. For those who aspire to become teachers of the Koto Jogakko there are first the Government Higher Normal schools, two in number, next the Joshi Eigaku Juku (Women's English Institute) founded by Miss U. Tsuda whose graduates are given license for English, the Nippon Joshi Daigaku (Japan Womens' University) in Tokyo which is qualified to apply for teachers license for graduates of Housekeeping course, and lastly the Tokyo Joshi Daigaku (Tokyo Womens' University) founded by Dr. Nitobe in 1918 with the help, it is understood, of his American friends. These so-called universities are of lower standing than those for boys, being shorter by three years as to the length of course, and are therefore comparable to the High schools for boys in status. The only institution where girls can have real university education equal with their brothers is the Government North-eastern University at Sendai where for the first time in Japan three women applicants were taken on examination in 1913, two of whom graduated in course of time. So far their successors have not appeared. The offer of one scholarship for Japanese girls at Bryn Mowar College, U.S.A. may be mentioned in this connection.

The number of institutions for imparting special education to girls is far more numerous, if those at hospitals for training nurses are counted, every hospital of any pretension having one. The Tokyo Medical School for Women, a private school founded by Mrs. Dr. Y. Yoshioka in 1899 in most conspicuous in this field. The course extends five years after graduation from the secondary grade school. Of the 700 women doctors now practising at home or abroad 300 are graduates of this school.

In handicraft education the first to be mentioned is the private Kyoritsu Joshi Shokugyo Gakko in Tokyo established in 1886 and gives training to pupils who have finished the higher primary school course in sewing, knit-work, artificial flower-making, etc. There is no limit to the pupils' age and not a few of them are married women. For giving elementary commercial education to applicants of similar standing number of schools exist in Tokyo and other large cities, as are also schools of handicraft.

VIEWS ON JAPANESE WOMANHOOD & WOMAN EDUCATION

In the August number (1918) of the Taikwan, a Tokyo monthly edited under supervision of Marquis Okuma, the Marquis himself, Dr. I. Nitobe and Mr. R. Naruse, President of the Japan Women's University who died in March 1919, set forth their views on this subject that is steadily forging its way to the fore.

Marquis Okuma.—The octogenarian thinker believes that the traditional teaching of China and Japan that filial piety should be the

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foundation of all human acts is out of date; it should be recast into "love is the foundation of all things human." He further believes that monogamy, for which institution the world owes to Jesus Christ, is responsible in considerable measure for the greatness and majesty of European civilization. The Orient has long erred in its estimation of woman and marital relations, and this accounts very much for the racial inferiority of the East as compared with the West. While recognizing equality for woman in personal status, the Marquis says that the physical differences between men and women point to the corresponding difference in their heaven ordained function. Political activity is strictly man's province, not woman's.

Dr. Nitobe.—This eminent scholar and educationist takes exception to that time-honored article of faith in the education of Japanese women, namely, the *ryosai kembo shugi* (good wife and wise mother principle). He holds that woman should be treated primarily as a human being, it being in the order of things that every woman should be a wife and a wise one. What he cannot well understand is why every woman should be cast in one uniform mould of good wifehood and wise motherhood, for such attributes cannot be absolute, but must vary according to time and place. More attention should be attached to character-building just as for men. In a country like Japan where divorces are lamentably too common the cast-iron teaching to be "good" and "wise" will only increase the mental worries of women.

Mr. Naruse.—He thinks that on the whole man is aggressive and destructive while woman is modest and constructive. Man and woman are complimentary to each other to make one harmonious whole. Woman's education should be aimed at properly developing the peculiar attributes of the sex, so that she may be well fitted to discharge the function assigned her by heaven, her important part being in home life. Incidentally he says that coeducation in higher grade schools is a mistake.

Women's Views.—We have only three or four women who have boldly appeared before the footlight to give expression to their opinion as to the true position of women in Japan. These are Mrs. Akiko Yosano, a scholar and poetess, Miss "Raicho" Hiratsuka, a "new woman", and Mrs. Kikue Yamakawa, an English scholar whose husband, a socialist, has been imprisoned recently on the charge of having incited the rice riot in the summer of 1918.

Mrs. Yosano, who wields a facile pen, takes her stand on the principle that women should be self-supporting and choose some suitable profession, an interesting observation for a mother of numerous children, as Mrs. Yosano is.

Miss Hiratsuka, on the other hand, holds a view that Japanese women should be faithful to the function assigned them by nature and be contented to remain as mothers, also an interesting observation for a woman who is belived to be rather free about the question of marriage.

Mrs. Yamakawa in the address recently delivered before a meeting of the Sociological Society of Japan organized by university professors and other men of authority, made this remark;—"There are people who uphold the traditional good-wife-wise-mother principle as adapted to the times. They hold that women's proper sphere of usefulness being

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household they should be given higher education to increase their efficiency as housekeepers. The question is, will women with more enlightened education be expected to remain contentedly as housekeepers and mothers to confine their activity within the narrow bound of domestic cares? My own position is this. Let domestic drudgery, at least a greater part of it, be removed from the shoulders of mothers by some arrangement of common management, and let the care of children be left in charge of those specially qualified for the task, to the end that the mothers be enabled to attend to some social service they choose. Of course the mothers may be left, if they prefer, to look to the nursing of their own children, but in that case it stands to reason that some allowance be made to them in suitable proportion to the saving effected in the expense for maintaining the public crèches." Mrs. Yamakawa therefore occupies a position midway between the two.

THE OFFICIAL STANDARD OF JAPANESE WOMANHOOD.

The following extracts are taken from vol. 4 of the Textbook of Ethics for the Higher Girls' Schools compiled by the Department of Education and extensively used by schools of the grade throughout the country.

"It being the woman's lot in general to marry, help her husband, bring up her children and to attend to housekeeping, she should aspire to become first a good wife and next a wise mother."

"A woman may assume a new name by marrying into another family or, in the case of an heiress, she may remain under her parental roof and take a husband in. In either case she should be a devoted wife, a good home-keeper, and, as mother, should try her best to let the children make healthy and sound growth. Her ultimate object should be to lead her family to prosperity."

"Man and woman being differently constituted are distinct in their mental working. Man is for out-of-door work and woman for the hearth and each is complementary to the other. They should by their combined efforts try to enjoy harmonious and happy life. It is the everyday duty of the wife to welcome her husband with a gentle look and kind words when he returns home in the evening, fatigued with the day's task. He must be cheered up, so that he may go out refreshed to attend to his duties the next morning. At times she may help her husband's work."

"Obedience to the husband is what is expected of a wife as a matter of course, but in case he should behave himself in the way that is derogatory to his own reputation or disgraceful upon the good name of the family, he should be remonstrated calmly and with gentle words. Jealousy or angry words should be avoided. A wife who passes over her husband's faults for fear of incurring his displeasure, is an unkind wife."

"Marriage devolves upon a woman a new parental relation; her husband's parents becomes her own. She should be devoted to them just as she was to her real parents. Now every family has its own traditions and customs which she is bound to observe under the guidance of her parents-in-law."

"Absence of harmony is often witnessed between a husband's mother and her daughter-in-law, and this is traceable in too many cases to the latter's disobedience and undutifulness. The mother-in-law may

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be too conservative in her ways and thoughts to go on smoothly with the young daughter-in-law trained in new ideas, but dutifulness, patience, and sincerity on the latter's part will bring on peace and harmony in her relation with the former, and the two will become bound up with affectionate feeling as that between real mother and daughter. If, on the contrary, the daughter-in-law, while tolerant on her own weakness, is critical towards her husband's mother and complains of her heartlessness, she will only betray her own unworthiness. All these points should always be kept in mind by young girls, etc., etc."

Feminine Elements in Public Libraries

Though the standard of education for women is gradually rising, the feminine element in public libraries is still unimportant. For instance, the Hibiya City Library in Tokyo reports that an attendance of women is about one-fifteenth of the male-readers, this proportion, however, steadily increasing. About half the woman visitors are preparing for vocation and come to read up for examinations some kind or other. Students come to work up subjects given for research or to get ideas and materials for essays. Married women ask most for domestic subjects.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND MARRIAGE

There is no denying the fact that higher education as regards women is not a good companion with physical endowment, but it does not follow that educated women of Japan fail to find their life's partners. On the contrary, a leading educationist on duty at a higher school for women says, "Graduates of our school get settled in life sooner or later, as they are expected to be helpful to the family in case of a contingency to it." They are not, however, in a hurry to enter into marriage contract, and they are generally contented to marry a widower with a number of children to care for.

Careful examination of the alumni's list of the Tokyo Higher Womens' School dating from 1879 bears out the above remark, We find that with rare exeptions the alumni have changed their maiden names, the ratio of this change, however, gradually lessening as the date of graduation is more recent. The average age of the graduates is 21, that is an age when those who discontinue schooling in the Girl's High School have mostly got married, and it is a significant fact that the percentage of unmarried of those who graduated from the Tokyo Higher Women's School in 1909-18 and therefore aged from 31 to 22 is as high as 73. In spite of the remark of the educationist one cannot help concluding that in Japan also higher education seems to interfere with the marriage of women. The alumni's marriage record is shown in the following table:—

Year	No. of graduates	Married		Unmarried		Death	
1879–88	251	205	82%	46	18%	68	27%
1889–98	215	168	78%	47	22%	50	23%
1899–08	861	618	72%	243	28%	76	9%
1909–18	1,009	277	27%	638	73%	33	3%
Total	2,336	1,268	54%	974	46%	227	10%

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CHAPTER XV

PRESS AND PUBLICATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Mr. Motosada Zumoto

Press

Journalism in Japan in its modern sense is little over fifty years old. But it had existed in a crude and incipient form for nearly three centuries. As soon as the country began to settle down in peace and quiet under the stern but benevolent administration of the Tokugawa Shogunate, there appeared in Yedo (present Tokyo) occasional news-letters containing latest scandals in town and the happenings at the Shogun's court. These sheets were popularly called *Yomiuri*, meaning "sold by hawking about" and were printed from wooden blocks. It was in memory of these historical sheets that the present *Yomiuri Shimbun* was named.

The first periodical publication which went under the name of a newspaper was the *Batavia Shimbun* printed in Yedo toward the close of the fiftieth of last century. Its contents were mostly translations from Dutch papers published in Batavia. It was followed by *Shimbunshi* at Yokohama and the *Seiyo Zasshi, Chugai Shimbun* and *Koko Shimbun* in Tokyo. None of these, however, were printed more than once a week.

The first Japanese daily newspaper made its appearance at Yokohama in 1871. It was called the *Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun*, since transferred to Tokyo, where it is still in existence. It was followed in quick succession by the *Nichi Nichi* in '72, *Hochi* in '73, *Yomiuri* in '74, and so on. The spread of education and the steady growth of wealth, combined with epoch-making events like the wars with China and Russia, and the inauguration of a representative system of government, have led in recent years to a remarkable development of the Press both in its influence and its circulation. There are now some that claim a daily circulation of over a quarter of a million copies.

Deposit of Security.—Two things that stand out conspicuous about the Japanese press are the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by a periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from 2,000 to 175 *yen*, according to the place or, in the case of a periodical, to the frequency of publication. This arrangement may be regarded as a sort of property qualification for eligible publishers, in that the Government possesses the prescription right over the deposit whenever it has, by decision of a court of law, to exact fine or any other pecuniary obligation from them.

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Dummy Editors.—Almost all our vernacular papers use dummy editors or publishers, this peculiar device being a relic of bygone days when the censors were authorized to fine or even imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to the public order or social decency.

Law.—With the advent of Parliamentary regime the press regulations were radically amended conformably with the increasingly liberal spirit of the times, and at present no editor or publisher can be fined or otherwise punished except by a decision of the court of law. As amended in 1909 those who are amenable to law are:—

(1) One who actually edits the paper, as well as the nominal editor; (2) One who signs published matter; (3) In regard to a correction or contradiction of matter published, one who demands the insertion of the correction or contradiction.

The 13th article of the Press Law provides for the protection of the interests of private individuals, especially as regards libels. It entitles the party concerned to oblige the newspaper to insert a contradiction in one of the three following issues and using the same type as that in which the original paragraph appeared, and in columns equally conspicuous as those in which the offensive matter was printed. The contradiction must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender and must not exceed the length of the original statement, any excess to be paid for at the journal's usual advertising rates. Failure to comply with this requirement involves a penalty of from *yen* 50 to 1,000.

The newspapers are not allowed to publish details of the preliminary examination of a criminal case before the case comes up for public trial; nor to publish matters relating to criminal cases under preliminary examination when their publication has been prohibited by procurators, nor the proceeding of law cases which are being heard in camera.

When a newspaper violates the provisions of the Press Law relating to military or diplomatic censorship in time of emergency, it shall be liable to suppression by decision of a court of law.

Prices.—The prices of dailies range between 2.5 *sen* and 4 *sen* per copy, there being only one paper charging the former rate. Another thing peculiar to the Japanese journalism is that nearly all the papers are issued in the morning, only a few papers issuing evening editions. Advertisement charges are ¥1.00 to 35 *sen* per line of 22 to 16 characters.

As yet magazine journalism is comparatively backward in development compared with the dailies, and though the number of magazines published are almost as many as the dailies, perhaps even greater, only a very small portion enjoy decent profit.

Press Statistics

The following returns compiled by the Police Bureau give the number of dailies and periodicals existing at the end of the respective years:—

	With deposit		Without deposit		
	Newspapers	Periodicals	Newspapers	Periodicals	Total
1916	734	1,206	334	783	3,066
1917	667	1,331	267	754	3,018

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LEADING DAILIES IN TOKYO AND OSAKA

Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (est. Dec. '76)—economic and commercial paper, Man.—H. Nozaki. Office.—Kitajimacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Chu-o Shimbun (est. '90)—organ of the *Seiyu-kai*, issues an evening edition. Pres.—S. Yoshiue. Ed.—U. Wakamiya. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Hochi Shimbun (est. June, '72)—friendly to the *Kensei-kai*. Issues an evening edition. Pres.—Dr. J. Soeda. Prop—Miki. Ed.—W. Takasa. Office.—Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Jiji Shimpo (est. March, '82)—started by the late Yukichi Fukuzawa; independent. Prop.—S. Fukuzawa. Ed. K. Ishikawa, Office.—Minaminabe-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Kwansai Nippo (est. Nov., '04)—independent. Prop.—M. Yoshihiro. Ed.—R. Shirakawa. Office.—Kita-hama, Osaka.

Kokumin Shimbun (est. Feb., '92)—Independent Prop. and Ed.—I. Tokutomi. Office.—Hiyoshi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Maiyu Shimbun (est. March. '98)—Evening paper. friendly to the *Seiyukai*. Prop. and Ed.— ——— Office.—Kakigaracho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Miyako Shimbun (est Sept., '85)—social paper popular among gay circles. Prop.—Baron M. Kusumoto. Ed.—S. Otani. Office.—Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Niroku Shimbun (est. '18, the resurrection of the *Niroku Shimpo* that was suppressed in the year '14). Prop.—S. Kodama. Office.—Kanda Tokyo.

Osaka Asahi Shimbun (est. '78)—independent. Prop.—S. Uyeno. Office.—Nakanoshima, Osaka,

Osaka Jiji Shimpo (est. '95)—independent. Osaka edition of the *Jiji* (Tokyo). Ed.—Y. Uyesugi. Office.—Sonezaki, Osaka.

Osaka Mainichi Shimbun (est. '81)—independent; Director.—H, Motoyama. Ed.—M. Watanabe. Office.—Okawa-machi, Osaka.

Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun (est. April, '11)—issues an evening edition. Prop.—M. Yoshihiro. Ed.—N. Seki. Office.—Kitahama, Osaka.

Osaka Shimpo (est. '86)—friendly to the Seiyukai. Pres. T.—Murano. Office.—Imabashi, Osaka.

Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (est. '83)—independent. Prop.—S. Uyeno. Ed.———— Office.—Takiyamacho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun (est. Sept., 1870 as "Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun")—evening paper from '18. Pres.—T. Ohara. Ed.—A. Tsujikura. Office,—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun (est. Feb., '72)—purchased in 1910 by the prop. of the *Osaka Mainichi*). Pres.—H. Motoyama. Ed.—K. Tsushima. Office.—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Yamato Shimbun (est. '74)—friendly to the *Kensei-kai*. Issues an evening edition. Prop.—Y. Matsushita. Ed.—H. Matsui. Office:—Sanjukkenbori, Tokyo.

Yomiuri Shimbun (est. June, '74)—independent; Supplement for females. Prop.—S. Akitsuki. Office.—Ginza, Tokyo.

Yorozu Choho (est. Nov., '92)—independent. Issues an evening edition, Prop. and Ed., S. Kuroiwa. Office.—Yumicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

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Leading English Newspapers

The publication of English papers by foreigners, mostly British, is a feature of journalism in Japan. What is particularly noteworthy about them is that several of them date much earlier in creation than the vernacular paper. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is comparatively high. (Prices per annum for daily.)

Japan Advertiser (est. '05). At home ¥24. Abroad ¥39.—Prop. and Ed.—B. M. Fleisher. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Chronicle (est. '68) (formerly Kobe Chronicle). At home ¥27. Abroad ¥39. (Weekly ¥10.50).—Prop. and Ed.—R. Young. Pub.—Y. Ozaki. Office.—Naniwa-machi, Kobe.

Japan Gazette (est. '67). ¥23.60.—Ed.—L. D. K. Adams. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Japan Times and Japan Mail (est. '65.) (est. '97). At home ¥12. Abroad ¥24. Weekly ¥10.50. Prop.—International News Agency. Mng. R. Dan. Ed.—Takahashi. Office.—Uchisaiwaicho, Koj., Tokyo.

Kobe Herald (est. '76). ¥27.—Prop. and Ed.—A. Curtis. Office,—Kiomachi, Kobe.

Nagasaki Press (est. '88). ¥20.—Ed. and Mng.—E. R. S. Pardon. Office.—20 Oura, Nagasaki.

Seoul Press (est. '10). ¥27.50.—Prop. and Ed.—I. Yamagata. Office.—Yamato-cho, Seoul, Korea.

Periodicals Published in Tokyo

(Title in *Italics*=in English. m=monthly. w=weekly. f=fortnightly.)

Title	Interests and subject	Price per copy	Publishers
Boken Sekai (m)	Juvenile	15 *sen*	Hakubun-kwan
Bungei Club (m)	Literature	18	,,
Bunsho-Sekai (m)	,,	20	,,
Chugaku-Sekai (m)	Juvenile	20	,,
Chuo-Koron (m)	General	25	Chuo-koron-sha
"Diamond" (f)	Finance	15	"Diamond" sha
Eigo Seinen (f)	Study of English	18	Eigoseinen-sha
Engei-Gaho (m)	Theatrical	30	Engeigaho-sha
Far East, the (w)	General	20	Far East Office
Fujin-Gaho (m)	For women	25	Tokyo-sha
Fujin-Kai (m)	,,	15	Shimei-sha
Fujin-Koron (m)	,,	25	Chuo-koron Office
Fujin-Mondai (m)	,,	27	Fujin-mondai Kenkyu-kai
Fujin-no-Tomo (m.	,,	15	Fujin-no-tomosha
Fujin-sekai (m)	,,	25	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Fujo-Kai (m)	,,	15	Fujo-kai-sha
Gaiko-Jiho (f)	Diplomacy	20	Gaikojiho-sha
Gakusei (m)	Juvenile	16	Fuzambo
Gakusei Times (f)	Study of English	10	Gakusei Times

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Continued Title	Interests and subject	Price per copy	Publishers
Herald of Asia (w)	General	20 *sen*	Herald of Asia
Japan Magazine (m)	Things Japanese	50	J. M. Office
Jitsugyo-Kai (m)	Eco. & trade	20	Dobun-kwan
Jitsugyo-no-Nihon (f)	,,	11	Jitsugyo-no-Nipponsha
Jitsugyo-no-Sekai (f)	,,	11	Jitsugyo-no-Sekaisha
Jogaku-Sekai (m)	For girls	20	Hakubun-kwan
Katei Zasshi (m)	Housekeeping	15	,,
Kokkwa (m)	Fine art rep'tion	¥2.20	Kokkwa-sha
Kokusaiho-Gaiko-Zasshi (m)	Diplomacy	20	Shimizu
Kagaku-Sekai (m)	Science	20	Sekibunsha
Kyoiku-Jiron (f)	Education	12	Kaihatsu-sha
Mita Bungaku (m)	Literature	25	Keio Univ.
Niko-Niko (m)	Social	15	Niko-Niko-Club
Nippon Bijutsu (m)	Fine art	25	Nippon Bijutsusha
Nippon Keizai Shinshi (f)	Eco. & pol.	13	N. K. S. Office
Nippon-oyobi-Nipponjin (f)	Pol. & review	20	Seikyo-sha
Nippon Shonen (m)	For boys	10	Jitsugyo-no-Nipponsha
Nogyo-Sekai (m)	Agriculture	20	Hakubun-kwan
Oriental Economist (tri-m)	Eco.	12	Tokyo Keizai Zasshi Office
Teiyu-Rinri-Koenshu (m)	Moral	12	Dai Nippon Toshokaisha
Rigaku-Kai (m)	Science	15	Kofukan
Seikatsu (m)	Social		Hakubun-kwan
Seiko (m)	Juvenile	15	Seiko-zasshi-sha
Shashin Times (f)	Photography	25	Meiji Seihonjo
Shin-Fujin (m)	For women	28	Shuseido
Shin-Nippon (m)	Pol. & general	26	Shinnippon-sha
Shin-Shosetsu (m)	Literature	25	Shun-yo-do
Shojo (m)	For girls	10	Jijishimpo-sha
Shojo-no-Tomo (m)	,,	10	Jitsugyo-no-Nipponsha
Shokubutsu-gaku Zassshi (m)	Botany	10	Botanical Society
Shonen (m)	Juvenile	15	Jijishimposha
Shonen-no-Tomo (m)	,,	10	Jitsugyo-no-Nipponsha
Shonen-Sekai (m)	,,	15	Hakubun-kwan
Taikan (m)	General	30	Taikan-sha
Taiyo (m)	Pol., eco., lit.	30	Hakubun-kwan
Teikoku Bungaku (m)	Literature	15	Dainippon Toshokaisha
Tetsugaku Zasshi (m)	Philosophy	15	Iwanami
To-a-no-Hikari (m)	Religion	15	To-akyokai
Tokyo Economist (m)	Eco.	10	Tokyo Eco. Office
Tokyo Gakugei-Zasshi (m)	Science	15	Gakugei-sha
Yonen-no-Tomo (m)	For children	10	Jitsugyo-no-Nihonsha
Yuben (m)	Elocution	20	Dainihon Yubenkai
Waseda Bungaku (m)	Literature	25	Tokyo-do

The prices are charged "war-rate", 10 to 20% of the above prices.

There are besides a number of professional and scientific magazines published by the learned institutions (which see.)

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Magazines for Women and Children.—There are over twenty well known magazines for juvenile readers, also over twenty well known monthlies for women and girls, some of them making a good business. The Fujin Sekai (Women's World) had at one time a circulation of 130,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

The Press regulations equally apply to the News Agencies. This is the least developed as it is the latest service in journalism, circumstances not yet permitting it to attain any marked progress.

Dokuritsu Tsushin.—Office—Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Jiyu Tsushin (est. 99).—Office—Shin-Sakana-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
K kusai Tsushin (est. 1914).—Office—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.
Nippon Dempo Tsushin (est. '01).—Office—Kaga-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Tokyo Tsushin.—Office—Unemecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Teikoku Tsushin (est. '98).—Office—Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Press Associations

Among the press associations in Japan the most important are the International Press Association and the Shunju Society, the former consisting of about 60 members representing both native and foreign. It is primarily a social organization. The President, M. Zumoto.

The other, which as its title indicates, is intended to represent the the Press of Tokyo on all important questions of public interest, and contains also some 60 members, Mr. S. Kuroiwa, proprietor and editor of the *Yorozu Choho* being the Chairman.

PUBLICATION

Reprint of old costly works by subscription and on instalment plan has of late became a special feature in the publishing enterprise. On the whole, books are published at higher prices than before, *yen* 2 or more. This is a very fair advance, for till a few years ago publishers generally preferred to issue books marketable at half a *yen* or so. The output of books during the last few years available is:

Year	Original works	Periodicals	Translation	Total
1913	23,104	21,325	87	44,516
1914	24,554	21,726	283	46,561
1915	24,332	24,733	116	49,131
1916	24,501	25,341	60	49,902
1917	21,827	24,185	113	46,125

Classified as to subjects the following led the list of the original works in 1917:—

Politics, 5,074; Industry, 1,194; Literature, 1,102; Pictures and calligraphy, 981, Education, 762, etc. A large number of Government publication are included in politics.

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Turning to business side we find the annual average sale for 1910-14 returned as follows:—

Elementary school textbooks	¥2,314,500	Magazines	¥3,000,000
Middle school textbooks	1,500,000	General publication	3,000,000
		Total	9,814,500

This corresponds to only 15 *sen* worth per capita as against some 48 *sen* consumption of alcoholic liquors.

Publication by Subscription

Publication by subscription having been grossly abused lately and even made use of as means of fraud, the measure to deal with this special kind of publication was adopted in the 26th (1909-10) session of the Diet and enacted as law in April 1910. The principal provisions are that the publisher is to deposit with the authorities as security a sum of *yen* 500 if the price is 10 *yen* and of 1,000 *yen* if the price is above that sum.

Copyright

By the revised law enforced in 1910 and based on the resolution of the International Convention of Copyright held at Berlin in 1908, the protection covered by the new legislative act has been considerably enlarged in scope. The law does no longer require the registration of copyright merely for purpose of protecting it against piracy, but registration is required when copyright is to be used as object of pledge, and generally as an object of market value.

The fee is 10 *yen* for a book, 0.50 for a newspaper or periodical, 45 for a drama or photo.

Censorship

Cases of prohibition of publication or sales of newspaper and periodicals are as follows:—

Year	Forbidden sale	Suspended	Others	Cases at law courts	Given warning
1913	74	5	2	197	103
1914	453	2	1	114	194
1915	78	6	—	105	398
1916		252		201	803
1917		174		244	738

Cases of other publications are as follows:—

	Books forbidden sale and suppressed		Magazines			
	Public order	Morals	Suspended publication	Given warning	Almanacs forbidden	Cases at law courts
1914	37	673	1	40	32	26
1915	34	519	—	53	48	26
1916	42	603	1	105	25	—
1917	45	553	—	177	20	—

There were also same cases of prohibition of sale of foreign books imported as shown below:—

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Year	Public order	Public morals	Total volumes
1913	1	88	89
1414	5	19	24
1915	5	19	24
1916	25	37	62

With respect to prohibition of sale of publications resembling the annual almanacs, it may be noted that the right of issuing almanacs is solely reserved from olden times for the Office of the Great Shrine of Ise. A small number of non-political periodicals have been forbidden publication for having discussed current topics. Censors' work is now chiefly confined in dealing with publications, and as regards books, those that are judged prejudicial to public morals. In this respect the works of French novelists in translation, notably Maupassant and Flaubert, have acquired notoriety. Their works in original, however, are generally left with impunity, from consideration that they are read only by those who are above temptation by novelists. Books and periodicals that savor of socialism and similar "dangerous thoughts" have become scarce since the remarkable Kotoku affair (which see. Ed. J. Y. B.). This restriction has become somewhst relaxed lately. How busily the Japanese censors are watching for the interest of those who are apt to go astray in their morals may be inferred from the numbers of cases of forbidden sale or suppression. There are also many chiefly from diplomatic or military affairs occasioned by the European War in which Japan had to participate.

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CHAPTER XVI

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS

I. NATIONAL GAMES

For *judo* and fencing see "Physical Culture," Chapter on Education.

Military Exercise

In the Secondary schools, where the drill is compulsory through the whole course of five years, individual and section drill without arms is given in the 1st year; the same with company drill added in the 2nd year, while in the remaining three years the students are given these three drills with arms, and trained in the practice of giving of command. In the High and similar schools the military training with arms is continued.

Gymnastic Exercise

In the gymnastic training, the Japanese have culled from the best that the world could offer in its gymnasiums, and are, with the addition of certain interesting principles of their own developing a gymnastic method that at least has the characteristic of being impartial in its cosmopolitan character. The Robert's dumb-bell drill, Ling's ten groups of progressive movements, Barnjurn's barbell drill, certain series of fancy steps and marches of the Springfield Y.M.C.A. Training school styles are much in evidence. On the other hand the heavy gymnastic apparatus are practically absent. Then in Japanese schools the emphasis is paid specially to the precision of the movement of the class as a whole and the team play in games, as contrasted with the greater emphasis laid in Europe and America on the correctness of style and skill in the performance of the individual.

Swimming

The art of swimming had a special and ancient course of development in Japan, producing many schools of swimmers. The different styles and strokes of the famous swimming masters of the past are, to some extent, perpetuated and taught at swimming schools to be found in all parts of the country. On summer holidays swimming schools are held by universities and schools, which give regular courses of instruction to students in the art of swimming. In some parts of the country trick swimming is

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practised, and interesting competitions are often held. For example, the swimmer is expected to tread water so steadily as to enable him to hold a fan in his left hand and paint a poem upon it with his right hand. Still more spectacular is the military drill and target practice in deep water. It is performed with an ordinary army carbine. The swimmer is expected to aim, fire and reload his rifle, while steadily swimming with the tread stroke.

Horse Riding

The art of horse riding as a means of culture is quite secondary in Japan, being confined only to high and special classes. Horse-racing is popular all over the country, but with prohibition of *pari-mutuel* tickets in 1908, the prosperity has suddenly declined. The Government is couraging racing by granting aids. The regular race clubs are *Hanshin* at Naruo, *Miyazaki*, *Fujiyeda*, *Matsudo*, *Tokyo* at Meguro and *Nippon* at Yokohama.

Archery

In many schools higher in grade than the middle school is provided an archery range. However the most skilful work may be found in the remote country districts among grey haired veterans of the feudal era, who find in the long bow and whistling shaft a congenial means of renewing their youth and of recalling the good old days. The standard bow in use is made of inlaid layers of bamboo, and is usually eight feet in length. A three feet reed shaft is used tipped with hawk's or eagle's feathers.

II. SPORTS INTRODUCED

Western games as they are played in Japan are essentially students' recreation.

Baseball

Among these stands pre-eminent the game of baseball which is played by all classes of students, including primary school children as well as college students. It was about thirty years ago that a baseball team was first formed by the officials at Shimbashi Station. It was not, however, widely in vogue untill 1898, when a match was played between the First Hig School team and an American nine. The victory won by the Japanese caused the greatest excitement and enthusiasm, and led to the speedy popularising of the game throughout the country. But the present development of the game has been effected only in the past five or six years. The most remarkable event in the game was Waseda University team's visiting America in 1905. The expedition could not score any great success but it proved great impetus to the game. In fact the game was revolutionised and the two Universities of Waseda and Keio became champion teams in the country. In 1907 the Keio University invited the St. Louis teams of Hawaii. The matches played with the team demonstrated the fact that Japan students

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had much to learn before they could cope with the visitors. The following year the Keio team made an expedition to Hawaii and earned great success. It was then that Waseda invited the team of Washington University, which beat the Waseda but was outmatched by the Keio which had just returned from its victorious expedition to Hawaii. In the autumn of the same year the Reach All American Team came and Japanese teams were mercilessly beaten. The defeat of Japanese teams must be due in part to the fact that the American team was a professional one, while Japanese teams were all composed of students. The latest visiting team, on the invitation of Waseda, was that of the Chicago University which came to Japan in September 1915. The American team went home with clean record, having beaten the three champion teams of Waseda, Keio and Meiji, the last being composed of students of Meiji University in Tokyo. The Waseda team visited America for the third time in the spring of 1916. The Keio and Meiji have also undertaken similar trips to America. Similar visits have repeatedly been exchanged between Japanese and Philippine teams. One thing that still remains as a blot on the record of Japanese baseball game is the continued irreconcilableness between the Waseda and Keio teams which had to leave, owing to unusual excitement of the rival fans, the issue in 1906 undecided. With the growth of the Hosei Team a University league was formed in 1918 among the Waseda, Keio, Meiji and Hosei (all private Universities in Tokyo) teams and matches have been played in turn between them every year except between the first two. In 1919 both Waseda and Keio were victors. The annual match between the 1st and 3rd High Schools caused excitement of the base-ball fans in the year. The game has become popular lately among young clerks of banks and other business establishments.

Boating

About the year 1880 some boats of the warship *Musashi* were purchased by the Tokyo Imperial University from the Admiralty. It was the beginning of boating practised by students in this county. At present all schools of middle grade and above that are situated near river or sea possess some boats, and regattas are held at fixed seasons. The Sumida river in Tokyo is a scene of regattas in spring, of the Tokyo Imperial University, First High School, Tokyo Higher Commercial School, etc. Waseda University holds its boat-race in autumn.

Lawn Tennis

The game of lawn tennis is now finding favour outside students circle and courts may be seen here and there, in open places. It is also worth noting that the game is growing popular among girl students.

III. THEATRICAL, ETC

These are three different sorts of theatrical performances corresponding to so many social classes as to patronage. These are the *bugaku* (ancient music dance) almost exclusively performed at the Imperial court

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or at Shinto shrines; the *no* which prevails among the aristocracy and gentry, and the *engeki* or *shibai* (drama) which is popular among the masses. The two latter are at present less exclusive and are common to both classes, but formerly a strict line of demarcation was drawn between them. The *bugaku* may be left out here, being very exclusive, and we begin with:—

A. The "No"

It was at the time of the Shogun Yoshimitsu (1370–1392) of the Ashikaga Regency that this special form of dramatic performance was created to supply a refined amusement to warrior classes. During the Tokugawa period it was very popular, but had to suffer an utter neglect at the beginning of the Meiji era. But for the partiality shown for it by the late Empress-Dowager Eisho, who was very fond of the performances, the art was even in danger of extinction. The example set by the exalted quarter was followed by courtiers and aristocrats and by humbler classes, and to-day the *no* and the allied art of *yokyoku* or *utai* (vocal music) are even enjoying a greater prosperity, so far as mere numbers of votaries are concerned, than in the palmy days of feudalism. The *No* is performed on a special kind of stage, by two or more characters, *shite* (doer) and *waki* (associate) with more or less number of attendants. The performers' dialogue is carrid on in more or less affected tone and their acting is archaic and symbolical, so that the uninitiated may fail to appreciate the merit of the performance. There is an orchestra composed of *tsudzumi* or hand-drum, drum and flute and chorus are sung by chorus singers. Masks are generally worn by performers, who personify both male and female characters. There are in Tokyo six regular stages and on every occasion of performances, only once a month they usually draw full house. Five different schools of *no* exist today, i.e. Kanze, Hoshō, Kongo, Komparu, and Kita, these being more or less different in the style of actions, singing of the text, etc. The pieces that are popular number some two hundreds, broadly classified into religious, historical, etc. Most of them are based on religious sentiment, and are fraught with pessimistic tone, owing to the fact that they were written by priests and at a time of internal strifes when the horrors of battle impressed the people with the sentiment of ephemeral existence and uncertainty of life. To cite one of the commonest plots, a priest appears on the stage followed by a man; they begin to talk of their past; in the meantime the man turns out to be a ghost and the priest performs service for the atonement of the ghost. The text of most pieces, however, is written in beautiful language and is full of literary quarity of high order. The leading actors in Tokyo are Kanze masters, the Umewaka brothers, Bamba Sakurama, Rokuheida Kita, and some others. There are several distinguished amateurs, as Dr. Furuichi, ex-Vice Minister of State, Mr. T. Kume, ex-M.P., some members of the Mitsui family and others.

The *Yokyoku* or *Utai*

This is vocal *no* minus the dramatic representation, and may therefore be considered as vocal music, resembling somewhat Shakespearian reading. Different characters are undertaken by different singers, while the chorus

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passages are sung by a band led by a conductor. The *yokyoku* may practically be regarded as the only vocal music in Japan now popular among middle and higher classes, to whom the beautiful diction of the text, simplicity in preparation, and refined nature of the singing all combine to appeal to their vocal capacity and to try the patience of the hearers. It is these amateur *yokyoku* vocalists that crowd the boxes when a *no* performance is given, and, with the text in hand, follow the actors' recitation and dialogue and the singing of the chorus band, totally insensible to the merit of the acting itself. Many of these vocalists profess that they are learning the pieces merely as means of lung exercises and for hygienic effect. At any rate the *yokyoku* is now a rage among all classes, high and low, and it is judged that though the *no* may disappear in this age of hurry and realistic tendency, its vocal side may forever remain as a favorite pastime of refined people of both sexes. Among the leading *yokyoku* masters there are, besides those mentioned above, for *no* actors are equally *yokyoku* masters though the reverse is not true—Kurosaburo Katayama, Orio Kwanze, Kintaro Matsumoto and his son Nagashi, Shin Hōsho, and others. Noted amateur singers are too many to be mentioned here.

The *Kyogen*

In time the public became tired of the monotonous style of the *no* and began to look for more diversified and less sombre exhibitions. The want was supplied by *kyogen* created about the same time as *no*. It is a kind of farce, full of comical and optimistic elements. In contrast to the *no* being historical and religious, the *kyogen* is social and optimistic. The *kyogen*, generally played by two or three characters, is a subsidiary performance to the *no*, and is given as interlude. In *kyogen* mask is not used and costume also is very simple.

B. Drama

The *no* was so exclusive as a refined amusement of warrior classes that the masses were not ever allowed to view it. Common people had to create something to satisfy their craving for similar pleasure, and their ingenuity resulted in devising early in the 17th century a popular drama. At first the performances consisted only in dancing with the aid of music. By and by, however, it became realistic in some points, taking social events into its plots. As the theatre in those days was created almost exclusively for the lower classes and as warrier classes considered it even degrading to inspect the performances, the position of actors in society was naturally very low. As a matter of fact, they were often classed among "beggars." There are at present two schools of actors, old or classic, and new, the former pursuing the Japanese classic style and the latter adopting realistic way of representation. The acting by actors of the classic school, adhering too much to traditional forms and conventional canons, is often too artificial, while customs and manners represented on the stage have nothing in common with those now in existence. Rebelling against this state of affairs a new school of actors appeared on the stage declaring that they would act in a realistic way and represent modern life. The pioneers are Kawakami and his troupe who first appeared at Kyoto about 1893. The death of three leading classic actors on modern stage, Danjuro, Kikugoro, and Sadanji

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between '03 and '04 may be considered to have precipitated the decline of the classic school, for there were none qualified in art and popularity to take up the mantle. In justice to actors of old school it may be noted that, brought up from childhood in the greenroom, they possess great technical skill and stage experience especially in regard to old pieces. but they are sadly out of their elements, being destitute of education and lacking adaptability, when they are made to try their hands in new plays depicting contemporary life. In contrast to actors of the old school, those of the new school are better educated and are more adaptable. But they still lack training in dancing and their posture does not possess elegance and ease of the old school actors. The two schools are gradually advancing to the common point, and perhaps in a generation or so the Japanese stage may become completely transformed. At present both schools exist side by side, giving performances at their respective theatres. Their fields are entirely different, and there is *raison d'etre* for each of them. Indeed, they will each contribute something in its own way toward the general development of our stage. The most famous of the actors belonging to the old school are Koshiro, Chusha Uzayemon. Danshiro, Kodanji, Sadanji (2nd). Kikugoro (6th), Sojuro, Utaemon, Baiko, and others, the last three almost always representing female characters. The Teigeki, Kabuki-za and Mejiji-za in Tokyo are theatres where they give their performances. Noted actors in Osaka are Ganjiro, Fukusuke, Udanji, Gansho, Rikaku Jakuemon (female part) and some others. Perhaps the most interesting about the new school actors is the itinerant tour undertaken in 1900 through America and Europe by Kawakami, his wife Sada Yacco and troupe. They gave their performances and won some favour, if not admiration, of foreigners here and there. Although they may not have been successful in their art, they profited much by witnessing and studying the foreign stage. On their return home, they gave Othello in an adapted form, following the customs of foreign stage. The play was a great success and had the effect of consolidating the foundation of the new school. The school created by Kawakami and Sada Yacco has been discontinued, since his death in 1911 and it is represented better by I-i, Inuoye, Kawai, and Kitamura, the latter two taking female part. Their theatres are the Hongo-za, Shintomi-za, and Meiji-za, and Meiji-za. It is worth noting that at the Teigeki, or Imperial Theatre established near Hibiya Park with a view to developing our stage, the regular training of actresses was started about 1910 and already quite a number of exprienced actresses has been brought up. Misses Mori, Hatsuse, Kawamura, etc. are stars. Another sign of the times showing how efforts are now being made to develop the stage, is the fact that amateur theatricals are often given at public theatres by men of letters. Several new troupes of this kind have appeared, among which may be mentioned the *Bunshi* (men of letter) and the *Bungei Kyokai*, this latter at first guided by Dr. Tsubouchi. the well known Shakespearian scholar and dramatist. The split of the troupe in 1914 into the *Mumeikai*, led by Messrs. Togi and Doi (latter died in 1915), and the *Geijutsuza*, led by Prof. Shimamura and the leading actress Miss Matsui and the staging by all these "educated companies" of Ibsen, Shaw, Tolstoy and others that are too reactionary to conventional ideas have somewhat cooled the public taste for their representation. The latter was also dissolved with the suicide of Miss Matsui in Jan., 1919, to follow Prof. Shimamura who

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died of influenza a short time before. Mr. Shiko Tsubouchi (Dr. Tsubouchi's adopted son) made a debut on the Imperial in 1918 after resigning the professorship at the Waseda and attracted some attention, but he left it after one performance and is now devoting himself in stage-management of an opera-house near Osaka. The appearance of Mei-ranfan, famous Chinese actor and his party on the Imperial created a sensation in May, 1919.

IV. WRESTLING

The *sumo* or wrestling may properly be called the national game of Japan, it being poular among all classes of people. It is also a very ancient game, for annalists say that the first bout on record took place as early as 23 B.C. The martial spirit that ruled the land during the long period of feudalism was naturally propitious for the spread of this manly sport. In the time of the Tokugawa many of the great daimyo kept their champion wrestlers. For some while after the overthrow of feudalism it suffered decadence, but soon to recover popularity, till at present it is as prosperous as ever. Thus in 1909 an amphitheatre was built by the Tokyo Wrestler's Association at Ryogoku, Tokyo, structure covering an area of 906½ *tsubo* and capable to accommodate 13,000 persons. It was burnt down in Sept. 1917, and the reconstruction work now going one, will be completed by Jan. 1920. Tokyo and Osaka are two headquarters of the game where there are some 200 professional wrestlers. They are classified into nine grades of which only the first two or three, numbering in all ten, occupy the front rank. Grand matches are given twice a year, January and May, ten days on each occasion, according to the time honored custom observed since 1828. For convenience of this public display, the wrestlers are divided into two opposing "camps," eastern and western, and each wrestler is pitted with one on the opposite side, till the whole ten in the rival camps are gone through the matches in the prescribed ten days. There are two grades of champions, namely the *Yokozuna* (who alone is entitled to hang round his waist the honored straw festoon) and next the *San-yaku* (or Three services which are the *O-zeki*, *Seki-wake* and *Komusubi*). Then follow the sixteen wrestlers collectively called *Maegashira* and as these are entitled to sit within the curtain, their grade is als called *Makuno-uchi*. After them comes the *Maku-shita* or "below the curtain." The wrestlers in the first three grades and 10 in the fouth are allowed a share of profit which the promoters of the semi-annual matches, usually Wrestlers Association, realize. The association is composed of retired champion wrestlers, limited to 80 in number, wrestlers on active service ("within curtain" rank) and umpires. The *Yokozuna* and the *Three service* receive from the association on occasion of retirement a sum not exceeding ¥1,000. The regular income of wrestlers is very small, for the salary they are allowed for each semi-annual matches does not exceed ¥30 or so. It is on account of the share they are allowed in the profit of the association and especially of the gift they receive from their regular patrons that the wrestlers are able to maintain themselves. Wrestlers indeed are admitted from former time as pets of society, and certainly their simplicity and disinterestedness as compared with more artful and worldly actors make these big boys well suited for appealing for such special treatment. The itineran t

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tour through the provinces wrestlers undertake twice in a year also brings them fair profit. The traditional tricks and dodges of wrestlers number forty-eight based on the fundamental "hand," viz, *nage* (to throw), *kake* (feet entangling), *hineri* (to twist) and *sori* (to uplift). In practice, however, tricks as used on the ring number some two hundreds. The famous wrestlers of Tokyo are as follows:—

Name	Born in	Weight *kwan*	Height *shaku*
Eastern camp			
Tochigiyama (Yokozuna)	1892	28.5	5.70
Onishiki (Yokozuna)	1891	35.5	5.85
Tsushimanada (Ozeki)	1886	28.0	6.30
Tsunenohana (Sekiwake)	1896	24.0	5.90
Kyushuzan Komusubi)	1889	33.2	5.80
Western camp			
Ootori (Yokozuna)	1887	31.0	5.92
Asashio (Ozeki)	1878	23.0	5.90
Chibagasaki (Ozeki)	1892	31.5	[—
Fujinokawa (Sekiwake)	1888	24.50	5.80
Wakaminato (Komausubi)	1890	25.50	5.50

THE ATHLETIC RECORD IN JAPAN

There are no professionals in Japanese athletic world, it being composed almost exclusively of college students or young clerks who still retain the enthusiasm for the sports they acquired while at school. The only professional athletes in Japan are wrestlers and, to some extent, *jujitsu* experts. The athletic record brought up to 1915, when the 3rd grand meet was held in Tokyo, is shown below:—

100 metres	Tomozo Saito	11. 46′
200 „	Yoshio Kuroda	24. 54′
800 „	Ichiro Sawada	2′ 12. 13′
1,500 „	Gishiro Taku	4′ 34. 78′
10,000 „	Shizo Kanakuri	26′ 2. 20′
25 miles	„ „	2° 19′ 20. 3′
100 m. Hurdles	Kazue Akashi	17′ 50′
Long Jump	Shin-ichi Takekawa	2 m. 97
High Jump	Takeo Fukai	1 m. 35
Hop, Step & Long Jump	Giichi Kai	5 m. 73
Hop, Step & High Jump	Kazu Akashi	1 m. 61
Pole Jump	Hisao Masuda	2 m. 87
Throwing the Ball	Chiichiro Suzuki...	9 m. 84
„ „ Disc	Shosuke Nakamura	25 m. 35
„ „ Javelin	Shimpei Higosukuchi... ...	31 m. 54
„ „ Hammer	Kotaro Hara...	26 m. 40

THE FAR EAST OLYMPICS

This international contest among athletic champions in the Far Eastern countries has apparently become an established function. First started as an insignificant affair at Manila in 1913, the second gathering

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held at Sanghai in 1915 was actively participated in by Japanese athletes.

In the third meeting held in May 1917 at Tokyo, the Japanese champions (140) secured 118 marks, the Philippines (103) 80 and the Chinese (95) 49, the championship falling to the Japan. The Far East Olympics have done much toward popularizing outdoor sports in this country, as may be seen from the growing activity of physical culture among office clerks and others. The year 1919, however, saw an internal trouble of the Japan Athletic Association (representative body of the students athletes presided by Mr. Jigoro Kano) in connection with its proposed withdrawal from the Olympics. Some twenty boys went over to Manila for the 4th meeting at their own expenses and against the wishes of the association.

Winter Sports; Skating and Skiing.

Skating.—Skating is no novel sport in Japan. From olden time the frozen streets in towns and villages of north-eastern Japan have provided for the boys skating grounds over which they sped on to schools or on errands, wearing straw sandals with a piece of bamboo secured on the back.

The regular skating dates some thirty years back and was introduced by foreigners, but skating as a sport for general public was created only about 1907 on Lake Suwa, an inland basin 12 miles in circumference and about 40 miles north-west from Tokyo. The shores abound in hot springs, though of little medical value. Every year about the beginning of Feb. is held a regular contest participated in both by Japanese and foreigners. Lake Shoji at the north-eastern foot of Mt. Fuji, and Lake Haruna, some 5 m. up from Ikao Spa, are other good skating grounds easily accessible from Tokyo.

Skiing.—Skiing was introduced about 1910 by an Austrian officer attached to a Japanese Regiment in Takata, Echigo, one of the most snowy districts in Japan. It has subsequently become a popular sport in Echigo, Yamagata and some other districts where at present even school girls very much enjoy it. The favorite skiing grounds as they exist at present are **Mt. Myoko-san** (8,180 ft.) situated on the borders of Echigo and Shinano and reached in about 10 hrs. from Tokyo. Akakura hot-springs are found at the foot, tolerable hotel accommodations being available both at the place and at Taguchi, a little town close to the railway station of the same name and to where hot-waters from Akakura are conducted for bathing purpose. **Goshiki** (3,300 ft.) is another hot-spring skiing ground about 2 m. up Mt. Azuma situated close by Itaya station on the O-u Main Line. It is reached in about 10 hrs. from Tokyo. Here also the sport was introduced by an Austrian who has constructed a good skiing course. **Kosaka**, famous for Kosaka copper mine, takes about 22 hrs. from Tokyo being situated some 25 m. away from Odate on the O-u Main Line. Within an easily accessible distance from Tokyo are found good skiing grounds at Shibashiri, Karuizawa, Haruna, Suwa and Nikko.

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Mountaineering

Mountaineering as a pious act of religious people is an ancient custom among the Japanese, but it is only within ten years or so that the practice has begun to appeal to the sporting sentiment of those who are inclined to test their sturdy legs and power of endurance. The example was first set by foreigners.

Sacred peaks visited by mountain pilgrims are found almost everywhere in the country, but of these the most popular are Fuji, Ontake, Tateyama, etc.

Fuji (12,387).—Climbing this peak is lately one of the most favorite summer pastimes among people of both sexes and almost of all ages, for Fuji, though the highest in Japan Proper, is the easiest to ascend, and also in the season best provided with accommodations and facilities. Even a post office is opened then. There are five regular paths leading to the summit, viz., Omiya-guchi (about 20 m. to top), Gotemba-guchi (20 m.), Subashiri-guchi (13 m.), Suyama-guchi (18 m.) and Yoshida-guchi (18 m.). The first four lie along the Tokaido railway while the last is approached from the opposite side.

Japan Alps.—This is the name first bestowed about 1895 by the Rev. Mr. Weston, an English mountaineer, on the mountain ranges extending from the Pacific to the Japan Sea, the broadest region of Honshu that comprises the provinces of Hida, Shinano, Mino, Etchu, Echigo and Kai, lying approximately between 35°-37° N. and 137°-139° E. Japan Alps are commonly divided into three groups, viz. North Alps, Central Alps, South Alps, as follows:—

Name of Mt.	Feet	Railway Station
North Alps:		
Shiro-uma (Hakuba) ...	9,620	Akashina via Omachi
Yarigadake	10,430	Matsumoto; Akashina
Hodaka	10,178	Matsumoto
Jonendake	9,358	Akashina
Otenjogadake	9,585	,,
Tsubakurodake	9,063	,,
Ariake	7,440	,,
Yakedake	8,052	Matsumoto
Kasagadake	9,502	Matsumoto; Gifu (via Takayama)
Tateyama	9,810	Akashina
Norikuradake	9,927	Matsumoto; Gifu (via Takayama)
Ontake	10,047	Kisofukushima
Central Alps:		
Kisokomagadake	9,596	Miyanokoshi; Tatsuno
Minami-Komagadake ...	9,450	Tatsuno
Ena	7,224	Nakatsu
South Alps:		
Kai-Komagadake	9,730	Kobuchizawa; Hinoharu; Fujimi
Ho-o	9,086	Kobuchizawa; Hinoharu; Nirazaki, or Kofu
Nokogiridake	8,856	,, ,, ,,
Senjogadake	9,950	Chino, or Tatsuno

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Continued

Name of Mt.	Feet	Railway Station
Akashi-Ainotake	8,995	Chino, or Tatsuno
Akaishiyama	10,234	,, ,,
Shiramine-Kitadake ...	10,470	Kofu, or Nirazaki
Shiramine-Ainotake ...	10,460	
Uwonashi-Kochidake ...	10,112	

Of the three groups the northern one is most popular, being comparatively easy of access and also on account of several thermal springs existing in the valley, such as Kamikochi (5 000 ft. above sea-level), Nakabusa (5,000 ft.), Shirahone (4,000) and Hirayu (4.000). In richness of flora, also, the group surpasses the other two, for it is understood that about two-thirds of the Alpine plants existing in Japan are contributed by it. The flower-carpets on Mt. Shiro-uma (also called Hakuba) are especially conspicuous. The Northern Alps contains two active volcanoes, Yakedake and Ariake.

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CHAPTER XVII

PUBLIC WORKS

RIVER CONTROL

During the period of about 1,300 years from 566 A. D. down to 1866 as many as 426 floods are recorded, i.e., one flood every 3 years. Such being the fact, partial repairs of embankments or dredging of watercourses were being made from olden times, though not on so great a scale as now. After the Restoration, too, a year scarcely passed without innundation somewhere, and this demanded from Government a great effort aimed at improving hydraulic engineering. The result was the promulgation in 1896 the River Control Law, which provides that the local government should look to rivers under its rule, but in case this is found impossible owing to the divided interests of a river or to the estimated cost being too big to be borne by one local treasury, the Central Government should undertake the work. Since then (up to 1917) 28 main rivers, 47 tributaries and 22 others had been dealt with in accordance with the law. The average sum annually expended on the rivers is 1,530,872 *yen* by the Central Government and 8,997,560 *yen* by the prefectures, the total being 10,528,432 *yen*. The cost of works undertaken by different finances is as follows:—

By	1909—10	1910—11	1911—12	1912—13	1913—14
Central Govt.	¥3,756,428	¥4,187,495	¥8,881,561	¥1,073,226	¥1,530,872
Prefectures.	7,718,608	12,121,293	19,391,661	8,722,182	9,939,172
Districts	143,558	103,892	106,333	77,516	89,538
Cities	1,908,696	1,796,672	2,788,553	907,993	891,017
Towns and Villages.	1,191,517	2,009,591	3,187,582	2,366,943	2,865,404
Irrigation Unions ...	735,715	844,104	697,853	774,772	729,697
Local Councils* ...	159,394	——	——	——	——
Individuals*	14,040	——	——	——	——
Total	15,632,936	21,063,047	35,053,543	13,923,631	16,045,700

NOTE.—*These two items have been excluded since 1910-11.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

According to the Road Law that was issued in 1919 in a comprehensive form superseding the simple regulation enacted about thirty years ago, the roads are divided into five classes, viv., *koku-dō* (national roads), *fuken-dō* (prefectural roads), *gun-dō* (district roads), *shi-dō* (city roads), *chōson-dō* (town and village roads). The first are those leading from Tokyo to the Great Shrine at Ise, headquarters of Army Divisions, Naval

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Stations, prefectural offices, and chief open ports and those connecting them with one another. The breadth is over three *ken* (18 ft.) or over 7 *ken* including banks. The *fuken-dō* are those leading from the prefectural office to district offices, or connecting cities, towns and local sea ports. The breadth is over 4 or 5 *ken*. The *gun-dō*, *shi-dō* and *chōson-dō* are minor ramifications of the two foregoing main lines of communication. The two main classes of roads are under control of the Home Minister, and the others under the respective local governors or magistrates. The Government controls and attends to all expenses relative to the construction, repair, etc. of national roads. Those who derive benefit from any works on the roads must bear part of the expenses, while those who in pursuit of their business cause damage to the roads are to pay part of repair expenses. The law covers management of bridges, ferries, ditches, milestones, etc.

The mileage of these roads was at the end of 1915: "koku-do" 2,174.27 *ri*, "ken-do" 9,535.5 *ri*, "ri-do" 112,974.28 *ri*. There are on these roads 346,144 bridges, of which 518 are of iron, 71,268 stone, and 136,860 wood, the others being of earth, pontoon, etc. The average expenditure per annum for the last 10 years ending March, 1914 was ¥17,13 ,686 on the roads and ¥4,727,985 on the bridges; or ¥235,716 being spent on the "koku-do," ¥3,615,164 on the "ken-do," ¥11,458,906 "ri-do" and ¥829,900 for sundry expenses. The expenses for the last five years are as follows:—

By	1909—10	1910—11	1911—12	1912—13	1913—14
National Treasury ...	¥ 790,421	¥1,037,862	¥2,013,548	¥1,230,992	¥1,060,460
Prefectures	9,790,426	11,132,046	13,763,074	11,725,033	11,809,760
Districts	1,508,017	1,646,171	1,985,331	1,861,380	1,931,798
Cities	5,487,577	9,611,633	8,007,099	6,813,500	4,152,375
Towns and Villages..	3,205,634	3,597,766	4,081,030	3,926,504	4,510,813
Irrigation Unions ...	41,046	68,424	10,219	74,154	161,101
Local Councils* ...	430,501	—	—	—	—
Individuals*	1,026,951	—	—	—	—
Contributions	1,224,514	1,486,708	1,492,353	1,492,204	1,639,423
Total	23,505,087	22,570,610	31,352,654	27,123,807	25,265,730

NOTE.—* These two items have been excluded later.

PRINCIPAL HARBOR-WORKS

There are over 1,000 harbors that are visited by merchantmen, but in the days prior to the opening of ports for foreign trade, only scores of these ports were utilized. They remained in their natural state. It was about 187?-9 that improvements of these harbors were projected. Since then many of them have been improved by means of harbor works, reclamation or dredging, while some others recommended for reconstruction by the Harbour Committee only lately, are now under work. Among them the leading ones are as given below.

	Works	Date of beginning	Date of completion	Expenditure 1,000 yen
Nagasaki ...	Dredging, reclamation etc.	.....July 1897	Sept. 1904	3,100
Miike	Break-water, etc.	.....Nov. 1902	Nov. 1907	3,000

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Continued

Works		Date of beginning	Date of completion	Expenditure 1,000 yen
Nagoya	Pier, dredging, etc.	Aug. 1896	Aug. 1907	2,383
Yokohama	Pier, training wall, etc.	Sept. 1889	May 1896	2,353
Otaru	Break-water,	May 1897	May 1908	2,189
Kagoshima	Dred., break-water, etc.	April 1900	March 1909	843
Hakodate	Break-water, dredging, etc.	June 1896	April 1899	820
Yokkaichi	Break-water, dredging, etc.	1910	1922	*3,525
Funakawa	Break-water, shore protection.	1911	1919	*3,148
Aomori	Brerk-water, rec'tion, etc.	1914	1918	*1,500
Niigata	Dredging, rec'tion etc.	1915	1919	*1,210
Hakata	Break-water, dredging, etc.	1917	1921	*3,700
Muroran	Break-water, dredging.	1918	1925	*2,302

*Estimate.

Classified by their nature, there are 4 naval ports, 2 fortified ports and 36 open ports, while ports regularly visited by coasting steamers number over 530.

In exceptional cases where the expenditure is defrayed out of the National treasury as for Yokohama and Kobe, the sum needed in the improvement or maintenance generally comes from the local public work fund, though at times it may come from private purses, as in the case of Miike constructed by the Mitsui family. Tsuruga, connecting port with Siberia, was reconstructed by 1912 at an outlay of ¥800 000.

Osaka Harbour-Works that was started in 1897 has already spent ¥24,2000,000, but owing to some defects in the plan the harbor does not yet well answer the purpose as originally intended. The work will be resumed in 1921, to be completed in 1926 The cost is estimated at ¥32,232,587, including the sum already spent.

CIVIL ENGINEERING EXPENSES

Civil engineering expenses include items on account of improvement or reconstruction of rivers, roads and bridges, ports and harbors, sea coast, water supply and drainage, etc. They are to be borne by respective localities, excepting repairs of water-courses under the direct control of the Government or disastrous floods, etc., when extraordinary aids are granted. During these 20 years the national treasury has spent yearly several million *yen*, on account of new works started one after another and also in consequence of frequent floods. The average sum yearly spent for civil engineering purpose during the 10 years ending 1913 amounted

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to ¥51,849,466, of which 12 per cent. was disbursed by the Government. Below is shown the classification of these expenses for the last three years:—

	1911 ¥	1912 ¥	1913 ¥
River	26,174,982	12,849,405	13,597,319
Roads and bridges.	31.351,912	27,123,808	25.265,650
Ports and harbors	4,669,964	4,423,763	5,013.671
Sea coast	678,719	960,165	1,110,104
Water supply and drainage ...	18,021,331	18,521,078	15,761,520 4,233,030
Others			
Total	80,897,650	63,878,219	64,981,249

DAMAGE FROM FLOODS AND OTHER CALAMITIES

During the 35 years ending 1916 the most disastrous flood was that in 1896, for it devastated more than 785,500 *cho*, and caused damage estimated at ¥137,694,802. The flood that devastated the vicinities of Tokyo and places further north in 1910 did not fall much below that of 1896 in damage. The loss of human life from floods is also fearful, having totalled, including injured, 23,677 during the 35 years in question, or an average of 676 a year. Tidal waves and typhoons also inflict heavy disasters. The damage caused in the course of the past five years from the three natural agencies of flood, tidal waves and typhoons is shown in the following table;—

		Devastated area (*cho*)	Death and injured	Buildings damaged	Ships and boats damaged	Amount of damages ¥ 1,000	Cost of repair ¥ 1,000
Floods	1912	271,539	712	261,966	955	35,528	17,151
	1913	349,704	559	356,731	351	47,706	15,657
	1914	242,457	920	205,280	211	28,744	20,757
	1915	134,316	106	38,402	170	7,565	5,o22
	1916	135,692	122	57,659	87	7,366	4,240
Tidal waves	1912	94	111	3,384	913	806	534
	1913	91	104	3,917	260	1,588	359
	1914	1,481	160	6,255	1,013	8,644	2,258
	1915	79	21	491	183	391	295
	1916	255	87	2,552	1,175	928	1,149
Typhoons	1912	861	1,588	138,537	2,564	25,891	1,850
	1913	284	99	4,294	234	5,419	396
	1914	1,420	321	19,809	1,729	4,096	611
	1915	4,016	194	7,558	393	12,072	295
	1916	519	106	7,078	261	1,992	1,149

PERMANENT RIPARIAN WORK

Warned by the heavy damage occasioned repeatedly in recent years, the Government has decided to adopt more thorough measure of riparian work and in a more expeditious way than was contemplated in the original program. The plan adopted by the Government and the Diet in 1910 is to undertake permanent riparian work for 65 rivers, of which 20

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to be completed as 18 year work at the cost of *yen* 180 millions, the rest relegated as 2nd program. The fund is to consist of 10,000,000 *yen* to be set apart every year over and above the 3,000,000 *yen* yearly devoted since '87. Another 10,000,000 *yen* on account of landslip work spread over 20 years has been voted. A project of forestry law with special object for feeding and regulating head-waters is to be elaborated.

SANITARY WORKS

Waterworks

In places where drinking water was scarce, waterworks, though of simple style, were laid out from olden times. For instance, in Yedo, now Tokyo, drinking water was supplied from the river Tamagawa, over 10 miles off, about 300 years ago. But in those days the water was not filtered and was, therefore, far from being wholesome from the view of sanitation. In 1885 the city of Yokohama began to construct her waterworks on the plan elaborated by the late Gen. Palmer, a retired English officer. This was the pioneer of waterworks constructed after the Western fashion. Hakodate and Nagasaki soon followed. In 1903 the Waterworks Regulation were published. In 1916, 64 cities, towns and villages got supply of water from waterworks. Below are most important ones :—

	Cost of construction ¥1,000	Extension of pipe ft.	Houses supplied by private stopcock	Houses supplied by public stopcock	Total receipts ¥1,000
Tokyo	29,662	392,266*	174,920	153,990	2,006
Kyoto	3,494	1,211,982	25,749	21,598	248
Osaka	11,771	1,978,774	68,313	133,717	1,518
Yokohama	10,406	1,180,064	23,448	36,952	625
Kobe	12,858	1,361,355	21,617	38,812	757
Nagasaki	1,743	303,114	6,553	15,124	217
Nagoya	5,715	953,947*	8,082	8,593	101
Hiroshima	1,075	392,804*	16,270	22,402	179

* Not including leaden pipe.

The rate of charges is different,—at Yokohama ¥6 and at Tokyo ¥5 per year, at Nagasaki 70 *sen* and at Kobe 55 *sen* per month, per house of 5 persons, but when a family exceeds the number or keeps a horse or provides a bath, some extra charges are made accordingly.

Drainage and Sewage

The provision still remains neglected. In 1918 only eight cities had sewage system and at five others the works were not yet completed. The cities possessing the completed system are Kobe, Nagasaki, Okayama, Shimonoseki, Nagoya, Akashi and Matsushima while at Tokyo, Osaka, Hakodate and Hiroshima the works are now in progress.

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CHAPTER XVIII

COMMUNICATIONS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Post

History :—With the advent of the new regime, the Government, taking into consideration diverse defects of the antiquated system of relay-carriers and street-carriers, elaborated a postal regulation (1868) on the model of Western countries. In December of the same year, a regular service was opened between Tokyo and Kyoto. This was, indeed, the beginning of the postal system, as such, in this country. In March 1870, the system was extended, and Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Yokohama came to be connected between themselves. Also the postage stamps were issued at the same time. In March, next year, a new postal system was organized and put under the sole and exclusive supervision of the Ekitei-kyoku (the *cide-vant* Board of Communications.) Subsequently the service was further extended to Kobe, Nagasaki, Niigata and Hakodate, and the kinds of mailable articles were also greatly increased. The charges were calculated according to the distance to be covered. In March, 1873, the postal regulations were recast, and private individuals were forbidden to undertake the letter carrying business. By the new rules, the rates were fixed uniform for all the places throughout the country. In June, 1877, Japan became a member of the Universal Postal Union, and gradually the service has been carried to the state of high efficiency, as it is to-day, both in internal and international relation. At first several European countries established and maintained their own post-offices in Yokohama, just as our country now establishes and maintains its own post-offices at several treaty ports in China. The British Government had its own post offices at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, but these were withdrawn in 1879, and this example was followed a year after by France. Thus Japan secured for the first time the administrative autonomy in postal affairs.

Organization :—According to the existing organization there are three grades as to status of Post Offices, namely 1st class, 2nd and 3rd classes. The Offices under the first class are located in important centres of the country, as Tokyo, Osaka etc. and besides dealing with their ordinary postal, telegraph and other affairs supervise lower-class offices. Over these are the Communication Offices to supervise their business and also maritime affairs. The Communication Offices are five in number and are located at Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Sendai and Sapporo. The 3rd class post offices, which constitute a greater majority of post offices in the provinces are conducted on the contract system by granting the privilege on men of good standing and credit in the locality. This expedient is proving highly economical.

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Japan also keeps a number of post offices in China, that is at Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chefoo, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Shashi, Soochow, Hangchow, Foochow, Amoy, Canton, Changsha, and Swatow.

Special Business attended to by Post Offices:—Matters attended to by our post offices are of diverse descriptions, as may be seen from the Résumé of Rules in Operation printed later. It may be interesting to mention that since 1906 the Post Offices in Tokyo and other centres have been undertaking the New-Year Greeting service, which is a special device to relieve congestion of mail business by over-crowding of New-Year cards or letters. To prevent this congestion the Post Offices receive from about Dec. 20th such complimentary mail matters and deliver them to the respective addresses on the New-Year's Day. Receiving taxes for conveyance to the proper taxation offices and paying of pensions, annuities etc., on behalf of the Treasury are other business which the Post Offices are attending to for convenience of all people concerned.

Delivery of Ordinary Mail Matters:—The number of delivery is 6–5 times per day in Tokyo, and in Osaka and Kyoto, the average for all the 1st class offices being 4–5 times. The corresponding figures are 3 4 for 2nd class offices and 2 for 3rd class offices situated in villages. In Tokyo each post-man has to undertake in a day either five deliveries or six collections. It may be added that the maximum limit of sorting of ordinary mail matters is 60 per minute.

Parcel Post and Savings Service

The Parcel Post Service was started in 1892 and as regards foreign connection the first arrangement was concluded with Hongkong in 1879. The scope of international service was gradually extended, and at present it covers almost all of treaty countries. Strange to relate the agreement with U.S.A. had not been concluded until 1904.

The Postal Savings first appeared in 1875. The law as it exists in force at present limits the deposits to ¥1,000 for one depositor. When the amount exceeds it, the Post Office, at the request of the depositor, purchases Government stocks or bonds with the excess, and keeps them on behalf of the depositor. The rate of interest in Japan Proper was raised in April, 1915 from 4.2 % to 4.8 % per annum.

Telegraph and Telephone Service

The first Telegraph Service Regulations were issued in 1872 and seven years after Japan joined the International Telegraph Convention. In 1883 the country became a member of the International Union for the Protection of Submarine Cables. The latest statistics about the length of aerial lines, bare, underground cables and submarine cables are as follows:—

End of March	Telegraph (ri)			Telephone (ri)		
	Aerial line	Underground	Submarine	Aerial line	Underground	Submarine
1915	42,383	889	5,875	101,710	114,139	315
1916	43,773	1,009	5,881	105,685	124,220	539
1917... ...	44,230	1,036	5,886	109,101	133,533	452
1918... ...	44,917	1,121	5,899	117,764	105,106	472

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The cable between Nagasaki and Fusan via Tsushima was laid in 1882 by the Great Northern Telegraph Company under charter for 30 years. The line between Nagasaki and Tsushima was purchased by Japan in 1891 at *yen* 85,000. The purchase of the remaining portion between Tsushima and Fusan having been judged necessary with the annexation of Korea, the negotiation was opened and successfully concluded, the transfer being effected in October '10 for *yen* 150,000. About the same time the work of laying an additional cable between Japan Proper and Formosa was completed. In consequence the authorities reduced the fees between Japan Proper and Formosa and Korea, the new schedule put into effect on Nov. 10th of the same year.

International Cable Service

By agreement made in 1870 Japan conceded to the Great N.T. Co. of Denmark the exclusive right of landing on Japanese territory cables for international service. It was in virtue of this right that the Danish Co. laid cables between Nagasaki and Shanghai, Nagasaki and Vladivostok, and Nagasaki and Fusan. Japan purchased the Nagasaki-Fusan cable, the first section as far as Tsushima in 1891, and the remaining section in 1910. During the Russo-Japanese War Japan laid a cable between Sasebo and Dairen, and next from the latter place to Chefu. In 1912 the concession to the Danish Co. expired, but it was granted a charter to carry on the service on Japanese territory. The government then opened the negotiation with the Co. and also the Great Eastern T. Co., as well as with China and Russia, with the object of laying a Nagasaki-Shanghai cable and also a special cable connecting Japan with Siberia. The negotiation having been satisfactorily concluded, the Government will make arrangement before long to proceed with the work.

Wireless Telegraphy, Home & International

Japan despatched delegates to the International Wireless Conferences held at Berlin in 1906 and 1908 and with the conclusion of the Convention, Japan became a member of the International Wireless Union. The convention was ratified and promulgated by an Imperial Ordinance on the 22nd June, 1909. For regulating the exchange of "wireless" between the Japanese coast stations and foreign steamers, or between the Japanese steamers and the coast stations in foreign countries, a regulation was drawn up on the principle of the International Radio-telegraph Convention of Berlin, and was put into effect in July, 1909. The most noteworthy event in the service is the opening to public of the Funabashi Wireless Station, of the Imperial Navy, for communication with Hawaii, in Nov. 1916, with satisfactory result. Tariff per word is ¥1.50 and 1.28 to San Francisco and Hawaii respectively. Maizuru naval wireless is also expected to follow this example with Vladivostok in course of a year or so. Besides the Funabashi Station, the largest equipped in this country, we have nine stations on shore, their equipments being as follows:—

Wireless shore station	Vibration metre	Electric Power K.W.		Distance of transmission (naut. mile) Day time	Night
Ochiishi (Hokkaido)	300 600 1,800	7	(Quenched spark)	600	1,800
Choshi (Shimosa)	" " "	7	"	600	1,800
Shiomizaki (Kii)	" " "	3	"	400	1,100

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Continued Wireless shore station	Vibration metre	Electric Power K.W.		Distance of transmission (naut. mile) Day time	Night
Tsunoshima (Nagato)	300 600 1,800	4	(Ordinary spark)	400	1.000
Osezaki (Hizen)	„ „ „	7	(Quenched spark)	600	1,800
Shimotsui (Inland Sea)	„ „ „	4	(„)	300	1,000
Rasa Island (Loochoo)	„ „ „	3	(„)	450	1 300
Cape Fuki (Formosa)	„ 300 600	4	(Ordinary spark)	450	1,200
Dairen (Kwantung)	„ „ „	7	(„)	500	1,300

Choshi and Osezaki stations are now under re-construction to be expanded to 30 and kilowatts respectively, and on completion they will develop transmission power of 1,500 nautical miles in daytime and 3,000 at night.

The first private wireless has been installed on shore, on Minami-Daito-jima, Loochoo, by Toyo Sugar Co. Wireless installations aboard merchantmen numbered 73, in March 1916, of which 64 are government offices.

Telephone

It was in Dec. 1890 that the service was opened for public use, but only in Tokyo and Yokohama and between these two cities. The long distance service was inaugurated in 1897 between Tokyo and Osaka, a distance of 350 miles. At first the convenience which the telephone service affords failed to receive the attention of public, and the authorities took special pains to invite subscribers. The public were not slow to appreciate the usefulness of this convenient medium of communication, and hastened to apply for the connection, so that the authorities, who started the service as Government monopoly, found it impossible to meet the applications. Indeed the number of applications for telephone connection is far in excess over the number of installation which the authorities can undertake with the fund at their disposal. Thus, as computed at the end of March 1918 the outstanding applications throughout the country numbered 210,321. As each applicant must deposit *yen* 15 to 5 according to places, the sum held in trust by the authorities on this account reaches about *yen* 3,100,000. The excess demand over supply has given rise to the telephone broker business. The transfer of the privilege of the installation commands the price between ¥1,000 and 2,000 or more according to number. In 1909 authorities started the "hasty installation" of a limited number of connections for those who offered the cost of *yen* 150 or 285, according to places. This expedience has been kept up every year. The yearly charge for telephone connection varies between the maximum of ¥66 and the minimum of ¥36, according to places.

Number of Telephone Apparatus

End of March	Number of subscribers	Exchange apparatus	Telephone apparatus	Of which automatic app.
1914	200,271	3,066	223,603	915
1915	211,540	3,135	234,988	1,007
1916	221,048	3,252	245,728	994
1917	231,724	3,393	258,834	1,020
1918	250,954	3,589	282,211	1,021

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STATISTICS OF POST, TELEGRAPH, ETC.

Post and Telegraph Offices

End of March	Post and telegraph office	Post offices	Total	Ratio per office: Area sq. ri	Ratio per office: Population
1915	3,850	3,392	7,242	3.44	7,410
1916	4,029	3,305	7,334	3.42	7,434
1917	4,180	3,326	7,506	3.34	7,368
1918	4,270	3,356	7,643	3.28	7,359

Ordinary Mail Matters (in 1,000)

Mail matters		1913—14	1914—15	1915—16	1916—17	1917—18
Class 1.	Sealed ...	353,956	346 881	368,090	405,810	516,323
	Unsealed	39,562	45,969	54,370	53,793	65,052
„ 1.	Cards ...	1,048,991	1,041,924	1,091,586	1,198,191	1,434,332
„ 3.	Periodicals	200,170	211,638	202,803	224,599	228,364
„ 4.	Books ...	54,626	49,242	56,545	48,689	61,640
	Commercial Papers.	21,083	22,627	30,447	22,577	24,565
	Samples ...	5,345	4,842	5,255	5,889	5,458
„ 5.	Seeds ...	2,898	4,843	3,262	3,730	3,866
Frank		67,130	66,585	70,823	74,367	81,391
Total		1,793,765	1,796,555	1,883,185	2,037,650	2,355,942
Of which registered		17,579	17,469	18,319	25,836	28,773
Per 10 population ...		339	335	346	369	421

Foreign Ordinary Mail Matters (in 1,000)

Number transmitted:

	1914—15	1915—16	1916—17	1917—18
Letters	4,843	6,055	7,096	8,195
Cards	1,443	1,235	1,917	2,122
Painted matter	2,642	2,796	4,.52	5,774
Commercial papers	70	72	95	150
Samples	136	211	354	385
Frank	83	585	541	639
Total	9,229	10,957	14,158	17,339
No. arrived: Total	7,783	15,351	11,369	13,781
Grand total	17,012	26,310	25,527	31,120
Increase rate %	×2.64	5.21	0.56	2.19
Per 100 population	32	48	46	56

× = Decrease.

Telegrams (in 1,000)

Class	1914—15	1915—15	1916—17	1917—18	Of which wireless
Domestic:					
Charged	28,591	29,423	35,405	45,717	47,654
Frank	4 307	3,960	4,590	5,874	32,505
Total	36,898	33,384	39,996	51,592	80,159

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Class	1914–15	1915–16	1816–17	1917–18	Of which wireless*
Foreign despatched:					
Charged	329	424	561	697	8,984
Frank	27	38	50	87	1,209
Total	320	462	612	785	10,193
Foreign received:					
Charged	328	468	621	769	1,267
Frank	39	47	58	98	846
Total	368	516	679	867	2,113
Grand total:					
Charged	29,213	30,317	36,588	47,185	57,905
Frank	4,374	4,045	4,700	6,059	3,456
Total	33,587	34,363	41,288	53,244	92,465
Increase rate %	× 0.1	2.3	2.0	3.07	
Per 10 population ...	6.3	6.3	7.5	9.5	

*=In full unit × = Decrease.

Parcels Transmitted (in 1,000)

Class	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18
Domestic:				
Ordinary	16,637	17,106	19,081	31,588
Registered	7,013	7,009	8,411	10,745
Declared	61	88	257	73
Frank	1,263	1,352	1,412	1,487
Total	24,742	24,824	29,181	33,085
Foreign: Total	231	732	1,353	1,152
Grand total	24,976	25,557	29,181	34,237
Increase rate %	1.2	2.3	1.42	1.34
Per 10 population	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.9

Postal Savings Deposit

It should be noted the amount of deposits that had steadily increased till 1913 somewhat declined in 1914, but again on the increase lately. The rate of interest stands at 4.8% since April 1915.

End of March	No. of depositors	Amount ¥	Per depositor ¥	Amount of Refundment ¥
1916...	12,683,877	226,090,217	17.83	146,067,547
1917	13,693,367	310,841,375	22,37	200,728,352
1918	15,900,650	437,508,596	27.52	287,559,077

Classified by occupation the above figures are divided as follows (in 1,000).

	Agriculturist		Schoolchildren		Tradepeople		Laborers & Employers	
March	No. of persons	¥	No.	¥	No.	¥	No.	¥
1917	4,747	88,850	3,113	23,996	1,388	47,040	1,020	21,654
1918	5,425	124,595	4,558	33,765	1,586	66,221	1,169	30,479

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Domestic Money Orders

End of March	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1916	16,225	215,207	17,320	228,000
1917	19,998	278,734	21 365	295,920
1918	23,341	372,862	24,973	396,516

International Money Orders

End of March	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1916	15,886	¥847,848	152,093	¥8,985,093
1917	16,034	603,018	173,583	10,378,568
1918	14,856	503,824	182,205	11,839,985

Post and Telegraph Receipts (¥ 1,000)

End of March	Ordinary Mail	Parcel	Money orders	Savings deposits	Telegram	Telephone	Total
1915	23,101	3,937	1,648	608	11,150	15,607	56,153
1916	24,580	4,992	1,696	747	13,285	16,838	62,140
1917	26,712	6,832	1,977	883	16,818	19,389	72,614

Post and Telegraph Service Expenses (¥ 1,000)

End of March	Ordinary mail	Parcel	Money orders	Savings deposits	Telegram	Telephone	Total
1915	10,220	2,802	734	1,492	7,618	3,562	20,449
1916	9,862	2,926	740	1,458	8,873	3·878	27,739
1917	10,126	2,933	743	1,515	9,630	4,260	29,210

RESUME OF THE RULES IN OPERATION

Ordinary Mail Matters

According to the Postal Law the ordinary mail matters are classified into:—

1st class.—Letters:—For each 4 *momme* or fraction thereof, 3 *sen*.

2nd class.—{Letter-cards:—3 *sen*. / Post-cards:—single, 1½ *sen*; with reply paid, 3 *sen*.

3rd class.—Newspapers and periodicals, published at least once a month and registered at the post office concerned as the third class mail matter:—For each 20 *momme* or fraction thereof, ½ *sen*.

4th class.—Books, printed matters, photographs, commercial papers, pictures, specimens, written documents, maps, samples or specimens of natural history:—For each 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*.

5th class. Seeds of plants and flowers:—For each 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 1 *sen*.

Any articles not falling under either of those class. or those which are sealed, so that the inspection of the contents is impossible, are considered as first class mail matters and charged accordingly.

Dimensions.—Not to exceed 1.3 × 0.85 × 0.5 *shaku*.

Weight.—1st class, no limit. 3rd, 4th (excluding samples with max. of 100 *momme*) and 5th classes, up to 300 *momme*.

Any of the following special treatments may be applied for in

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respect of mail matters.

1. Express delivery (only for registered articles and articles with declared value), a special feet 20 *sen* is charged for an article addressed to a place on land within the radius of 2 *ri* of the post office concerned. Outside of the said radius, 15 *sen* is further charged of every 1 *ri* or fraction. If a mail matter is addressed to a person living on water, as in a ship, the expenses actually incurred for boat-hire will be collected either from the addressee or from the sender, as the case may be.
2. Advice of "poste restante," a special fee of 3 *sen* is charged per article.
3. The time of acceptance, at the post office, of the mail matters, 15 *sen* is charged per article.
4. Certificate of delivery, fee of 3 *sen* is charged.
5. Registration (for ordinary mail matters), fee is 7 *sen* per article
6. Insurance (all mail matters) containing valuable articles such as currency, gold and silver, jewels and precious stones, etc., must be "insured." Articles already registered are not allowed to be made "value declared." Charge of 15 *sen* is payable for a declared value not exceeding 10 *yen*; beyond 10 *yen*, 5 *sen* is further charged for every ten *yen* or fraction thereof.
7. Collection of Trade Charges, fee of 5 *sen* is charged per request. Besides this a special fee is charged for forwarding the collected sum to the sender of the original mail matter.
8. Collection of bills and drafts, fee of 5 *sen* is payable per request. Besides this the same fee as for the articles marked with trade charged, is charged for forwarding the collected sum.

Mail Matters under Contract

This is a method specially established for expediting the despatch, in a great bulk at one time, of newspapers, magazines and other kinds of periodical publications and books. For this sort of mail matters, the postage is not required to be prepaid in postage stamps, instead the aggregate sum of all postage for all mail matters sent during the relative period is to be paid in cash to the post office at the end of a certain period. The system is specially intended for the convenience of newspaper offices, etc. Special arrangement is required with the 1st Class Post Office concerned for availing of this system. At the same time, a certain sum of money, either in cash or in paper of value, is to be deposited with the post office.

Before mailing their mail matter the senders have to impress them with a regulation stamp.

Advertisement Post

This includes all sorts of printed matters intended as advertisements, such as hand bills, posters, etc., and destined to no practicular addresses, but to be distributed by some means thought convenient within the postal district of the post office specially designated by the senders of such mail matters. The rates of postage are; within the locality under one and the same post office, 20 *sen* per 100 pieces or fractions, outside of such

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locality 30 *sen* per same number. The weight of an "advertisement" mail matter is not allowed to exceed 2 *momme* a piece.

Telegraph

(1) Kana telegrams (composed of Japanese *Kana*):—20 *sen* for first 15 *Kana* and 5 *sen* for each additional 5 *Kana* or fraction (for telegrams within the same city, or the same Post Office, the rate is reduced to 10 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively). In both cases the address is free, but that of the sender is charged accordingly. The reply, to be prepaid accordingly.

(2) Roman-letter telegrams (composed of Roman letters):—for first 5 words or less, 25 *sen*; for each additional word, 5 *sen* (for telegrams within the same city, or the same post office the rate is reduced to 15 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively).

In a plain language the length of a word is fixed at 15 characters, any excess being reckoned as an additional word.

Groups of Arabic figures are reckoned in letter category of telegrams at the rate of five figures to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word.

In code language the maximum length of one word is fixed at 10 characters.

Words in a plain language in the text of a mixed telegram (plain and code language) as assimilated to the code words, and each counted at the rate of ten characters to one word, any excess being counted as one word

Words combined or abbreviated against the usage of a language are counted according to their correct spelling usage.

(3) Special charge:—Urgent telegrams taking precedence in transmission over other ordinary telegrams.

Telegrams for places beyond the direct delivery radius of a telegraph station may be despatched from the office by registered post or special messenger, as may be directed, and paid for by the sender; the fee for the former, 7 *sen* per telegram; for the latter 20 *sen* within a radius of 3 *ri* from the office of destination; outside of that radius, 25 *sen* for each 2 *ri*.

The sender of an "express" telegram is to prepay, at the time of despatch, the minimum charge for delivery. In case the place of destination is beyond 3 *ri* from the office of delivery, the sender is allowed to provisionally prepay the "express" fee for a distance exceeding 3 *ri* If, in this case prepaid fee is found insufficient to cover the cost actually required, the insufficient sum is to be collected from the addressee.

Telegram Rate to Formosa, Korea, etc.

Fees for telegrams exchanged between Formosa, Manchuria, Chefu (China), the Bonins, Saghalien and Korea and the offices in Japan Proper:

(1) Kana telegrams: For each 15 *Kana* or fraction, 30 *sen*, and for each additional 5 *Kana* or fraction, 5 *sen*.

(2) Roman-letter telegram (Between Japan Proper and Formosa):—For each 5 words, 40 *sen*, and for each additional word, 5 *sen*.

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Parcel Post

Weight:—A postal parcel sent from one place to another in Japan Proper as well as that exchanged between a place in Japan Proper and Formosa and Saghalien, and between themselves, may weight up to 1,600 *momme*.

Dimensions:—Not to exceed 2*shaku* in length, breadth and the depth; If both the breadth and the depth do not exceed ½ *shaku* the length is allowed up to 3 *shaku*.

Rates of Postage: (as revised and came in force from the 15th April, 1919):—(1) Domestic parcel post charges and (2) Charges for postal parcels exchanged between Japan Proper and Formosa, Saghalien, or between these territories:—

Up to	(1) Domestic		(2) Colonial	
	Ord.	Reg.	Ord.	Reg.
200 *momme*	12 *sen*	18 *sen*	30 *sen*	45 *sen*
400 „	18 „	27 „	40 „	55 „
600 „	24 „	36 „	50 „	65 „
800 „	30 „	45 „	60 „	75 „
1,000 „	36 „	54 „	70 „	85 „
1,200 „	42 „	63 „	75 „	90 „
1,400 „	48 „	72 „	80 „	95 „
1,600 „	54 „	80 „	85 „	100 „

Rates to Korea and to Japanese postal districts in China (Manchuria and Tsingtao inclusive) and the South Seas are same as in the last column above.

Within a locality under the control of one and the same post office or within the same city:—Registered parcel, 12 *sen*, and Ordinary parcel, 6 *sen*, up to 1,600 *momme*.

Domestic Money Orders

Domestic money orders are classified into four, i.e., Postal Petty Orders, Ordinary Money Orders and Telegraphic Money Orders. The rates of the fee put in force since January 1st, 1915 are as follows in *yen*:—

	Up to ¥1.00	Up to ¥5.00	Up to ¥10.00	Maximum remittance
Postal Petty Orders	0.02	0.04	0.06	¥10.00

	Up to ¥20.00	Up to ¥50.00	Up to ¥100.00	Up to 150.00	Up to ¥200.00	Maximum remittance
Ordinary M. O	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	¥200.00
Telegraphic M. O. ...	0.35	0.55	0.75	0.95	1.15	¥200.00

With approval of the 1st class post office previously obtained, the maximum sum of single remittance of Ordinary money order may be increased.

In case of Telegraphic money orders a fractional sum less than 1 *yen* cannot be added.

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Foreign Mail Matters

Letters: 10 *sen* for the first 20 grammes or fraction; for every additional 20 grammes or fraction, 6 *sen*. Postcards: single, 4 *sen*; with reply paid, 8 *sen*. Printed matters: with single address per 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*. Commercial papers: for the first 250 grammes or fraction, 10 *sen*; for each additional 50 grammes or fraction, 2 *sen*. Samples of merchandise: for the first 100 grammes or fraction, 4 *sen*; for each additional 50 grammes 20 *sen*.

Registration, 10 *sen*. Acknowledgment of receipt, 5 *sen*. The same fee will be charged for enquiry, made after posting, as to the disposal of a registered or an insured ordinary mail matter. Express delivery: 12 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter; 20 *sen*, a postal parcel.

Collection of trade charges: 4 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter (this fee is not to be prepaid, but is to be deducted afterwards from the sum collected from the addressee): for a postal parcel, 8 *sen* for 8 *yen* or fraction, of the collected sum.

Limit of Weight and Dimensions: (1) Printed Matters and Commercial papers: Weight, 2 kilogrammes; Dimensions, 45 centimetres in any one direction. Packets in the form of a roll may, however, be 75 centimetres in length, and 10 centimetres in diameter. (2) Samples of merchandise: Weight, 350 grammes; Dimensions, 30 centimetres in length, 20 centimetres in breadth, 10 centimeters in depth. Packet in the form of a roll, 30 centimetres in length and 15 centimetres in diameter.

International Telegraph Rates

The rates for telegrams per word to places abroad are as follows (subject to alteration):—

Asia	Via Shanghai yen
Tongking	1.27
Macao	0.32
Canton, Hongkong, Amoy	0.23
Ceylon, Burmah, India	1.46
Penang, Singapore, Malacca	0.94
Siam, Annam	1.27
Russia in Asia (via Vladivostok)	0.62

Europe	Via Vladivostok	Via Shanghai
All offices in Europe (ex't Russia)	1.79	1.79
Russia in Europe, Caucasus	0.80	1.79

North America	Via Europe	Via Shanghai or Manila
Alabama, Miss, Ohio, Mich., Texas, etc.	3.48	2.40
New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, etc.	3.34	2.50
Oakland, San Francisco	3.62	2.26
British Columbia	3.72-4.52	2.50-3.01
Quebec, Ontario	3.34	2.54
Mexico	3.86	2.72

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South America	Via Europe	Via Shanghai or Manila
Argentine Republic, Chili	4.66	4.00
Peru...	4.65-5.64	4.00-5.08
Brazil	5.40-6.40	3.72-4.00

Oceania	Via Shanghai
Brisbane, New S. W., Queensland, Victoria	1.51
Honolulu (Bonin)	1.93
Manila	0.76
New Zealand...	1.70

"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams of the same class are charged three times the rate of ordinary telegrams.

Combinations or alterations of words against the usage of the language are not admitted.

The length of a word in plain language is limited to fifteen letter per word, any excess being charged for as an additional word.

In code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters each.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram—i.e., composed of words in plain language and words in code language are each counted as one word up to ten letters, any excess being counted as one word.

Foreign Parcels

Cheapest-rate routes are given:—

Destination		Rate	¥
France and Germany	Direct Exchange.—Japanese French or German boat... ...	up to 1 kil.	.90
		up to 5 kil.	1.30
Austria-Hungary	Via Egypt.—Japan, Japanese or German boat, Egypt, Austrian boat	up to 1 kil.	1·30
		up to 5 kil.	1.50
British East Indies (including Aden)	Direct Exchange.—Japan, Japanese or French boat	up to 1 kil.	1.20
		up to 5 kil.	1.20
Siam	Via Hongkong.—Japan, French boat, Saigon, French boat ...	up to 3 lbs.	0.94
		up to 7 lbs.	1.78
		up to 11 lbs.	2.62
Great Britain and Ireland	Direct Exchange.—(Canadian line)	up to 3 lbs.	0·90
		up to 7 lbs.	1.50
		up to 11 lbs.	2.10
Belgium and Holland	Via France or Germany.—Japanese, French or German boat.	up to 1 kil.	1.10
		up to 5 kil.	1.50
Italy	Direct Exchange.—Japan. German boat	up to 1 kil.	1.00
		up to 5 kil.	1.04
Canada	Direct Exchange.—Japan, Canadian boat...	up to 3 lbs.	0 60
		up to 7 lbs.	1.90
		up to 11 lbs.	1.40

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Destination		Rate	¥
Hongkong	Direct Exchange – Japan, mail boat	up to 3 lbs. up to 7 lbs. up to 11 lbs.	0.50 0.90 1.30
	Includes Amoy, Hankow, Canton, Swatow, Ningpo, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang and Malacca.		
Dutch East Indies	Direct Exchange	up to 5 kil.	1.20
The Commonwealth of Australia	Direct Exchange	up to 3 lbs. up to 7 lbs. up to 11 lbs.	0.80 1.70 2.60
U.S.A.	Direct Exchange :—(Including Hawaii, Port Rico, Alaska, the Philippines, the Samoa islands and Guam.) Japanese or U. S. boats.	For each (2) *momme* (1 lb.) or fraction thereof, 24 *sen*, maximum 525 *momme* (4 lbs. 6 ozs.)	
Russia in Europe	Via Siberia ... ... Direct Exchange	up to 5 kil. up to 5 kil.	1.50 1.00
Russia in Asia	Direct Exchange	up to 5 kil.	1.60

International Money Orders

Foreign money orders are transacted at any post office dealing with domestic money orders.

A résumé list of principal countries on which money orders may be drawn together with the maximum amounts, fees, the kinds of money in which to express the amount to be sent, etc. is given below.

Asia	Maximum	Ordinary money order fee	Fee for express delivery	Fee for notice for payment
Kiaochow* Wihsien*	800 marks	10 *sen* for each 40 m. or fraction	not adm.	5 *sen.*
Hongkong* Wei-hai-wei*	400 Mex. dollars	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	do.	not adm.
Siam*	400 *yen*	10 *sen* for each 10 *yen* or fraction	12 *sen*	5 *sen*
British India* Ceylon, Burma	400 Mex. dollars	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	not adm.	not adm.
Russia in Asia*	£ 30	10 *sen* per £ or fraction	do.	5 *sen*
French Indo-China	1,000 fr.	10 per 50 fr.	12 *sen*	5 *sen*
Oceania				
Hawaii Philippines	100 Amer. dollars	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	do.	not adm.
Dutch East Indies*	480 Florins	10 *sen* for each 25 Florins or faction	do.	5 *sen*
Great Britain*	£ 40	10 *sen* per £ or fraction	do.	5 *sen*
Germany	80 marks	10 *sen* for each 40 m. or fraction	12 *sen*	do.
France	1,000 francs	10 *sen* for each 50 frcs. or fraction	not adm.	do.

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	Maximum	Ordinary money order fee	Fee for express delivery	Fee for notice for payment
Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Luxemburg	do.	do.	12 *sen*	do.
Austria	1,000 kronen	10 *sen* for each 50 kron. or fraction	do.	do.
Hungary	1,000 corona	10 *sen* for each 50 cor. or fraction	do.	do.
Denmark	720 kroner	10 *sen* for each 6 kron. or fraction	do.	do.
Netherland	480 florins	10 *sen* for each 25 flor. or fraction	12 *sen*	5 *sen*
Russia*	£ 30	10 *sen* per £ or fraction	not adm.	do.
America				
U.S.A.*	$ 100	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	do.	not adm.
Canada*	do.	10 *sen* for each $5 or fraction	do.	do.
Brazil*	1,000 francs	10 *sen* for each 50 frcs. or fraction	do.	5 *sen*
Argentine*	do.	do.	12 *sen*	do.
Africa				
Egypt	do.	do.	do.	do.

The telegraphic money orders are not drawable upon those countries marked with an asterisk.

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CHAPTER XIX

RAILWAYS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Yoshio Kinoshita, Dir. the Tokyo Divi-ional Office, I. G. R.

The advent of the nationalized system and the removal of various drawbacks incidental to diverse management and different methods of working mark a new epoch in the history of Japanese railway business. The memorable plan was realized in the two years of 1906 and '07, the Government acquiring in consequence seventeen leading private lines representing 2,824 m. out of the total private mileage of 3,243 then existing. The total Government lines on the completion of the railway nationalization extended about 4,340 miles, roughly three times their former length 1,518 miles, while the invested capital grew from ¥170,000,000 to ¥700,000,000.

The capital invested up to April, 1918 was ¥1,189,913,734 and the annual net profit for one year beginning April, 1917 was ¥89,155,117 or about 8.3%. The figures showing the rate of profit accruing from the railway working for the last five years are as follows:—

1913—14	6.1%	1916—17	7.2%
1914—15	5.5%	1917—18	8.3%
1915—16	6.2%		

On the completion of railway net as designed by the Government, the Railway Management took up the question of revising passenger and goods tariffs that had been on diverse systems peculiar to each company. The passenger tariff was thoroughly revised in November, 1907, adopting the tapering system on all the lines, though considerations relating to local conditions and competition prevented the fundamental unification of the goods tariff. At last in October, 1912 the goods tariff was placed on the equal basis on all the Government lines except the San-yo line. The repeated revisions have not only simplified transactions, but also proved beneficial to all travellers and shippers. The average passenger fare per passenger mile is 1.34 *sen* and the average goods, rate per ton mile, 1.74 *sen* for the fiscal year ending March, 1918. Furthermore, these cheap fares and rates are levied for shorter journeys and hauls than those on foreign railways. The average journey per passenger is 22.5 miles and the average haul per ton 103.2 miles. When these conditions are taken into consideration, our railway fares and rates may be considered exceptionally cheap

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In the financial arrangement of the State, the Imperial Railways are set apart as special account, and all disbursements for construction, working, improvement, etc. are to be met by the receipts and profit accruing from railway traffic.

The railway lines in Japan proper are of narrow gauge, but the Railway Management is doing its best to effect innovation in passenger and other service in the matter of comfort, speed, and safety as far as circumstances permit.

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN THE 1918-19 YEAR

The year was a record one in the traffic receipts realized, being double the estimated receipts. Needless to say this remarkable result was due to the abnormal activity of traffic occasioned by the war. The increased receipt was partly due to the advance of the freight and fare in July 1918, as described later. An important legislative change effected during the year was the abolition of the Private Railway Law, rendered superfluous with the nationalization of the leading private lines and the conversion of the remaining minor lines into light railways according to the Light Railway Law. The two were replaced by the Local Railway Law enacted in April 1919. The law guarantees that when a Local railway cannot continue its business in consequence of the laying of a State line parallel to or in close proximity to it, the loss occasioned thereby will be compensated for by the Government, practically on the basis of State purchase arrangement.

The typhoon that invaded the central portion of Middle Japan inflicted heavy damage on the San-yo and the San-in line, the latter being unusually severe. The 114. 4m. section between Toyo-oka and Yasuki was affected, the section between Toyo-oka and Tottori, 50.9m., suffering most. From Sept. 2nd to Oct. 30th traffic was suspended on the latter. The total damage to the two lines is estimated at over ¥2,000,000. During the year the Arima private railway (7.6 m.) and the line connecting with the hot-spring town Arima, and the Sempoku light railway in the Northeastern district were purchased, the former at ¥500,000 and the latter about ¥1,000,000. New mileage opened totalled 65 m. The connection of the Tokyo overhead railway with the Manseibashi (electric) terminus of Kobu Line and the extension of the electric service further on to Kichijoji may be mentioned.

Accidents to life and property were rather heavy, goods claims reimbursed amounting to ¥701,199 and personal injury claims ¥212,261. The explosion of ammunition on July 26th at the Shimonoseki station caused casuality to 55 passengers and 44 station and train servants, besides 71 persons in vicinity. It was caused by the accidental dropping of an ammunition box while conveying it to a steamer from the train, and the spread of the fire to the boxes lying near. The bursting happened as an uptrain was slowly moving out of the yard.

By far the most important event as relative to the railway policy of Japan proper is the announcement made by the Vice-President of Gov. Railways in the last session of the Diet that the Government had decided to give up the gauge reconstruction scheme.

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GENERAL STATISTICS ON RAILWAYS

End of March	Railway mileage open to traffic: State m. ch.	Private m. ch.	Light rly. m. ch.	Total m. ch.	Per 100 sq. ri m. ch.
1914	5,471.12	197 14	868.77	6,539.23	26.02
1915	5,686,26	211.37	1,169.75	7,073.58	28.26
1916	5,756.76	272.43	1,578.63	7,500.53	29.78
1917	5,856.64	199.55	1,564.21	7,620.60	30.59
1918	5,999.52	27.46	1,807.09	7,834.07	31.46

Year ended March	State railway capital invested from beginning	%Profit to capital	Private railways open to traffic: Capital	Reserves
1913	¥932,671,280	6.1	¥18,114,583	¥667,004
1914	973,001,406	5.5	19,458,095	943,839
1915	1,006,923,089	6.2	21,985,000	1,122,885
1916	1,050,386,964	6.2	39,200,000	1,248,918
1917	1,108,060,237	7.2	—	—
1918	1,189,913,734	8.3	—	—

THE RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION

The Railway Nationalization Program was laid before the 22nd Session (1905-6) of the Diet by the Government and was adopted by it with some modification. Seventeen lines were purchased in 1906 and '07 with domestic loan bonds of 5% issued for the purpose The lines represented 2,822 m. 54 ch. open and capital *yen* 198,763,000 paid up in round numbers. The price paid was *yen* 481,981,000 in round figures. This railway unification is expected to economise expense by over *yen* 1½ million. The price was determined thus. First the average rate of profit against the cost of construction during the six half terms was obtained. Twenty times that rate multiplied to the cost of construction existing at the date of purchase was the purchasing price plus the cost price of shares that existed at the time of purchase. For those railways which had not yet passed six business terms since their opening the cost of construction, when it did not come up the purchasing price, was made as purchasing price.

The Ten Year Result of the Nationalization

The result of nationalzation is reviewed here by comparing the data in 1907-8, when the nationalzation was completed, with those in 1916-7.

Year ending March	1908	1917
Average traffic mileage	3,982 m.	5,810
Total mileage of tracks	6,155	9,029,19
No. of locomotives	1,738	2,693
Average trains per day per m.	25.7	30.4
„ pas. cars „ „ „ „	153.5	186.8
„ „ „ „	137.0	133.4
„ seating capacity	33.2	31.4

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Continued

Year ending March	1908	1817
Average pass. per car	10.6	10.9
% of capacity utilized	32.0	36.0
No. of cars used per day	86.4	93.0
„ „ „ in shops „ „	8.0	4.2
No. of days for repair per car	33.9	19.7
% of empty wagon m. to total wagon m.	26.4	23.0
„ „ wagons used per day	92.0	95.8
No. of days for repair per wagon	30.1	8.7
Ton-m. per wagon per day	150	24.9
Average loading capacity	7.3	9.0
Tons per wagon loaded	4.7	5.9
% of capacity ultilized	48	51
No. of cars hauled per engine	14.74	19.35
Average weight per engine	50.4	58.2
Car miles (1000) „ „	372	558
% of engines on track	82.8	90.1
Engine m. per day per m. engine	73.1	87.9
Fuel consumed per 100 car m.	260.6	222.35

The relative proportion of coaching and goods receipts was reversed for the first time in 1916–1917, as below :—

Coaching receipts	(%)	1907-8	56.5	10–11	52.3	13–14	51.1	16–17	48.0
Goods receipts	(„)	„	43.5	„	47.7	„	48.9	„	52.0

How has the nationalization affected the public both in passenger fares and freight charges will be shown next. In 1907 the old diverse rates, 2 on the State and 17 on the purchased lines, were superseded by the uniform system, in which the rate per mile was reduced, except for 1–50 m. journey, by 1 *sen* for the 3rd class ; 25% for the 2nd and 50% for the 1st.

The Goods rates, revised in 1912, are exceedingly complicated, but taking the car-load consignment of minerals as basis of comparison, the rate per ton for 100 m. becomes thus ; ₹2.7 before the nationalization and ₹1.89 at present.

Financial Aspect of Nationalization is too complicated a question to be solved off hand. If viewed in respect of the redemption of loan involved, the nationalization is a failure, since the principal remains same as before. On the other hand, if the question is considered in the light of railways being a public utility, the result may be said fairly satisfactory. The service has been vastly improved, the lines have been extended to remote places which private railways can hardly exploit, the passenger and goods tariff has been more or less lowered in spite of marked advance of wages and commodities. Lastly the earnings have amounted on an average to 5.8% of the capital cost totalling 172 million *yen*, more than half the capital outlay settled during the period, has been invested in improvements and construction, and all that while the interest of 35 millions per annum, subsidy of 5 millions to the private light railways, and addition of 3 millions to the reserve fund have been effected.

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THE IMPERIAL RAILWAYS

For convenience of administration the Imperial Railways are subdivided into five districts as below :—

District office	Where situated	Open mileage March 1918	District office	Where situated	Open mileage March 1918
Eestern ;	Tokyo	1,898.6	Hokkaido ;	Sapporo	1,004.7
Central ;	Tokyo	992.2	Kyushu ;	Moji	804.7
Western ;	Kobe	1,301.3	Total		6,001.5

The Board proper is composed of the Secretariat, Railway Administration, Construction, Transportation and Finance, and is presided over by the President assisted by the Vice-President and large number of subordinates.

By the administrative adjustment effected in May 1913 the Central Store was created. and the Directors of the Divisions were allowed greater freedom in their functions. In May 1919 it was further reorganized and six divisional offices were created at Tokyo, Nagoya, Kobe, Moji, Sendai and Sapporo. The Board also supervises private railways and tram ways.

Main Lines and Mileage under Traffic at end of Mar. 1918

Name of principal line	Open mileage M. C.	Name of principal line	Open mileage M. C.
Tokaido line	376.64	Sanuki line...	47.72
San-yo „	329.21	Tokushima line... ...	4.60
Sobu „	72.64	Kagoshima „	239.09
Kwansai „	108.74	Nagasaki „	98.45
Shin-etsu „	203.52	Hoshu „	122.42
Hokuroku „	227.04	Chiku-ho „	33.23
O-u „	302.38	Hakodate „	265.30
Riku-u „	94.29	Kushiro „	222.16
Tohoku „	457.01	Mutoran „	86.62
San-in „	276.34	Abashiri „	120.32
Central „	253.67	Rumoye „	31.09
Miyazaki „	67.28	Soya „	106.56
Gan-etsu „	161.27	Boso „	47.77

In the year 1917–18 about 150 miles were newly opened to traffic, while in the same period the mileage of light railways added to traffic amounted to 256 miles.

Tokyo (Central) Station

The Tokyo Station stands near the Imperial Palace in the middle part of Tokyo. A converging point of several railway lines the station buildings are grandest in structure and newest in style. Its main building 1,104 ft. in length and 66 ft. to 138 ft. breadth, is in the Renaissance style, and covers an area of 11,640 sq. yds. The eaves of the building are 54 ft. high from the ground while the height of the dome

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measures 124 ft. The main materials used for construction consist of 9,940,000 cakes of brick, 2,400 yards of granite, 8,800 cu. yds of concrete and 3,100 tons of steel. On the ground floor are the rooms for dignitaries as well as the hall, the waiting rooms, the booking office and the place for the delivery of luggage while the first and second floors are devoted to a dining hall, business room, etc. The cost of construction amounted to ¥3,000,000. The work extended from March, 1908 to Sept., 1914 and was opened to traffic on December 25th, 1914.

Railway Finance

The Imperial railway finance has been set apart as independent account since the 1909-10 year. The capital is to consist of the investment already made or to be made in future and the stores fund. All the disbursements are to be met with the receipts while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are to be met with the profit accruing from the traffic, and also with ¥20,000,000 to be set apart every year on the railway account or from Government general account.

Disposition of Net Earnings (in ¥1,000)

Year ended March	For addition works	Survey and Private line inspection	Interest charge	Subsidy to Light rly.	Net Profit
1914	2,617	188	35,575	750	19,794
1915	3,362	131	37,255	1,000	13,242
1916	2,256	98	36'782	1,250	24,223
1917	3,946	86	39,815	1,250	34,993
1918	12,966	124	40,983	1,500	43,580

Construction and Improvement Expenditure

The program revised in the 1915-16 year session of the Diet represents the outlay of ¥342,009,260 on account of construction, of which ¥200,529,366 was spent up to 1915-16 year and the balance ¥141,479,394 to be disbursed down to 1927. On the other hand ¥475,335,041 was voted on account of improvement, consisting of ¥177,865,998 already disbursed up to 1915-16 and ¥297,529,043 to be paid down to 1927.

Traffic

Tracks.—At the end of March 1918 the total length of tracks under operation was 5,999 m. 64 ch. which represented single track, double tracks, and triple or over. Goods sidings are very scarce, the lines being open to the two services. The steady increase of goods receipts at the expense of coaching is especially noteworthy, the ratio being reversed for the first time in the year 1916–17.

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Traffic Mileage

Year ended March	Average working mileage	Passenger mileage 1000	Ton mileage 1000
1914	5,518.1	3,090,965	3,053,853
1915	5,585.1	3,023,743	2,982,098
1916	5,729.3	3,856,537	3,309,519
1917	5,810.0	4,255,375	4,179,135
1918	5,916.8	5,515,546	5,033,344

Traffic Receipts and Expenses

Year ended March	Receipts yen 1000	Expenses yen 1000	Net profits yen 1000	Per train mile, yen		
				Receipts	Expense	Profits
1913	105,884	48,395	58,011	56.55	25.85	29.90
1914	111,236	52,172	58,925	56.98	26.73	30.19
1915	109,925	55,360	54,991	53.92	27.16	26.980
1916	117,794	53,802	64,610	56.18	25.66	30.812
1917	138,927	58,946	80,091	65.09	27.56	37.767
1918	183,525	84,370	99,155	84.88	39.02	45.860

Traffic Receipts Classified (¥1,000)

Year ended March	Coaching	Goods	Total incl. sundries
1914	55,975	53,369	113,477
1915	54,672	51,750	112,169
1916	57,282	57,043	120,212
1917	64,773	69,862	141,255
1918	84,725	88,489	183,525

Operating Expenses classified (¥1,000)

Year ended March	1916	1917	1918
General	1,181	1,310	1,716
Maintenance of way & works	12,542	13,594	16,325
„ of equipments	7,670	8,428	10,680
Coaching	15,752	17,381	28,985
Transportation	15,681	16,720	21,522

Ratio between Coaching & Good Receipts (%)

Year ended March	Coaching	Goods
1914	51.1	48.9
1915	51.3	48.7
1916	50.1	49.9
1917	48.0	52.0
1918	48.9	15.1

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Railway Working and Shipping Receipts

Year ended March	1915	1916	1917	1918
Railway working	106,422	114,326	134,635	173,165
Shipping	2,244	2,418	3,228	4,258
Total	108,661	116,744	137,863	177,423

Passenger Traffic:—Fares are graded in this way;—1st class to be 150% additional and the 2nd class to be 50% additional, to the fare of the 3rd. the last being at the rate of 1.65 *sen* per mile up to 50 miles, 1.40 *sen* up to 100 miles, 1.10 *sen* up to 200. miles, and 0.90 *sen* up to 300 miles, and 0.80 *sen* above 300 miles. In July, 1918, the passenger fares were increased by 25 per cent. on an average, second class being charged 75 per cent higher than third class and first class by 150 per cent. Rates for parcels and wagon goods were raised by 25 and 20 per cent. respectively.

Number of Passenger Cars

Year ended March	Bogie	4-Wheel	Trams & motor cars	Grand total, No.	Seating capacity	Av'ge cap'y per vehicle	Av'ge No. of vehicles per 10 open
1915 ...	2,377	4,170	146	6,693	285,347	42.6	11.9
1916 ...	2,567	4,110	152	6,829	295,029	43.2	12.2
1917 ...	2,661	4,059	147	6,857	299,036	43.5	11.9
1918 ...	2,715	4,016	172	6,903	300,132	43.4	11.8

Passenger Traffic Fares (¥ 1,000)

Year ended March	1915	1916	1917	1918
1st class	903	653	803	1,146
2nd „	6,943	6,612	8,085	11,543
3rd „	42,096	43,480	46,061	61,471
Total	49,942	50,744	56,953	74,160

Passenger Traffic

Year ended March	No. of pass. carried (1,000,000)	No. of pass. carried 1 mile (1,000,000)	Inc. or dec. against preceding year%	Av'ge miles of journey per pass.	Av'ge miles of journey per inhabitant
1915	166	3,623	6.4	21.8	67.5
1916	172	3,856	10.3	22.4	70.8
1917	197	4,255	10.9	21.6	77.1
1918	245	5,516	12.7	22.5	98.4

Ratio of Passengers per 1,000 by class

Year ended March	1915	1916	1917	1918
1st class	18	13	14	15
2nd	139	130	142	156
3rd	843	857	844	829

Goods Traffic.—Goods acceptable for transportation are divided into five clases. Principal items are coal, timber, stones, rice, manures, and fuel. During the year ended Mar. 1918, the 33 principal items hauled by the State lines amounted to 34,220,306 tons, of which the itmes named below constituted the following:—

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Rice	1,859 (tonnage in 1,000)	Stone	689
Wheat	787	Coal	17,878
Timber ...	4,066	Minerals	1,059
Charcoal ...	832	Fertilizers	1,793

Goods Traffic Freight (¥ 1,000)

Year ended March	1915	1916	1917	1918
Ordinary	11,259	12,479	14,891	11,515
Express	464	481	593	947
Carload	39,676	43,707	53,847	69,260
Total	51,399	56,666	69,332	87,723

Number of Goods Wagons

Year ending March 31	No. Covered	No. Open	No. Total	Capacity (ton)	Av'ge per vehicle	Av'ge No. per 10 open miles	Av'ge cap'y per 10 open miles
1914 ...	19,678	22,936	42,614	365,156	8.6	78.1	671.7
1915 ...	20,473	23,138	43,611	389,644	8.9	76.9	684.4
1916 ...	20,223	23,228	43,451	407,196	9.4	75.7	711.6
1917 ...	20,834	23,416	44,250	427,313	9.7	75.8	735.3
1918 ...	22,132	24,468	46,600	467,021	10.0	75.4	778.7

Tonnage of Goods (1,000 tons)

Year ended March	1915	1916	1917	1918
Piete	3,299	3,493	4,035	4,653
Express	20	21	26	41
Carload	31,953	32,287	37,990	44,059
Total	35,273	35,800	42,101	48,753

Aggregate Ton-mileage of Goods Hauled (1,000 m.)

	1915	1916	1917	1918
Express consignment	314,467	347,581	424,932	506,930
Piece „	5,547	5,809	7,128	11,348
Carload	2,662,784	2,956,129	3,747,074	4,515,067
Total	2,982,798	3,309,519	4,179,135	5,033,344

Construction and Operation

Speed, Carrying Capacity, etc.

The gauge being narrow, the maximum carying capacity of a train is 300 tons on the Tokaido and the San-yo lines. The fastest speed developed is that on the Tokyo-Yokohama section, 18 m., the distance being covered in 28 minutes. As regards the long distance running, the train runs Tokyo and Shimonoseki, 704.5 m., is covered in 25 hrs. 8 min. by the down train and in 25 hrs. 15 mins. by the up train: Osaka is the busiest station as to number of trains arriving and departing, 273 trains of all descriptions being received per day. The longest nonstop section is that between Himeji and Okayama, 55 m.

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Locomotives.—The next summary gives the number and weight of the new locomotives added to stock during the five years ending March 31, 1918:—

Year ending March	Tank engine	Tender engine	Total	Aggr'te Weight with tenders (in tons)	Average Weight (in tons) with tenders	Average Weight (in tons) without
1914... ...	15	43	58	4,789.45	81.58	57.25
1915... ...	15	114	129	10,142.91	78.63	52.05
1916	—	77	77	6,237.36	81.00	50.97
1917... ...	2	74	76	6,142.39	80.89	51.58
1918... ...	8	×116	124	8,894.91	—	—
Total with Others.....1,212		×1,615	2,827	167,664.22		

×Includes 12 electric engines.

The Gauge.—The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 ins., that having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. The rails used being generally 60 pounds, in speed and carrying capacity Japanese railways are much behind those in Europe and America. As yet, with exception of the Tokaido line, most of the lines are in a single track. In the Sanyo, Nippon and a few other lines, however, partial doubling has either been effected or in course of completion.

Reconstruction scheme.—An ambitious project was proposed by the Government in 1910 to reconstruct the trunk lines from Tokyo to Shimonoseki, 800 miles, on the broad gauge plan, at the estimated outlay of *yen* 220,029,100, spread over 12 years. The improvement which the existing narrow gauge line requires for keeping the service in line with the progress of the country is estimated to total *yen* 269,644,180, or little over *yen* 20,000,000. The reconstruction plan that was indefinitely postponed from financial consideration was at last abandoned in 1919.

Gradient.—The maximum gradient is 10 in 40 in ordinary cases with the minimum radius of 15 chains. A notable exception is the case of the Usui pass on the Tokyo-Nagano line for which the Abt system was adopted. The gradient for it is 1 in 15, for the section of 7 miles from Yokogawa to Karuizawa, with the minimum radius of 13 chains. There are 26 tunnels with the aggregate length of 14,645 ft. Altogether this section forms the worst portion in the whole work of railway construction in Japan. The steam locomotives at first used on this section have been recently replaced with electric locomotives with the double object of increasing the hauling power and of getting rid of the nuisance of smoke. The change has proved highly satisfactory.

Tunnels.—In regard to tunnelling work, there are 25 tunnels of over 200 ft. That bored at Sasago on the Tokyo-Shiojiri of the Central line is the longest, it measuring 15,260 ft., and required about six years, it being opened to traffic in February, 1893.

Rails.—Rails used are in most cases 60 lbs. per yard steel rail, but they are to be replaced with 75 lb. type for trunk lines, in view of the steady expansion of the volume of traffic and the necessity in consequence to run heavier trains. The rails formerly used came from abroad, but of late the

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rails turned out at the Government Steel Works at Wakamatsu, Kyushu, and some other works are used.

Sleepers.—The standard dimension of the sleepers is 8′×5½′×6′0′, and 14 to 16 are laid for every 30 ft. of rails. Chestnut wood is predominant, but owing to growing scarcity of this particular lumber, softer varieties as pines, *tamo*, cercidiphylum, *sen*, beech, etc. are mixed, after they are properly creosoted.

Bridge work.—The longest structures are those over the river Tenryu (3,967 ft.), the second over the Oi (3,332 ft.), and the third over the Banyu (2,126 ft.), all in the Tokaido line. The foundation work for all such bridges is in the shape of cylindrical brick well with steel girders. In rare cases wrought iron girders used in bridges made in the early days of railway construction in Japan are mixed with them.

Amarube Trestle Bridge

The Amarube trestle bridge is spanned over a valley 1,000 ft. in width and 129 ft. in depth, situated 27 miles east of Tottori station, San-in main line (Kyoto-Oda). The bridge consists of 11 trestles laid over by 60 ft. span plate girders. The bridge is 1,019 ft. in length, its construction requireding 994 tons of steel. The work continued from Dec., 1909 to Jan. 1912, and cost ¥ 330,000.

Kamanowaki Bridge

The Kamanowaki bridge is spanned over the river Akanogawa on the Gan-Etsu line (Koriyama-Niitsu). The bridge is 521 ft. in length, and consist of one span of 300 ft. Schweder truss and 2 spans of 108 ft. Pratt truss. The cantilever method was adopted in the construction of the bridge, the rapidity of the current together with the depth of the river (the deepest part of the bed reaching 129 ft. below the formation level) having rendered the structure of scaffolding exceedingly difficult. The work was completed in May 1913 the total cost being ¥ 158,298.

Locomotives & Rolling Stocks

Number of Locomotives at the end of January 1914

In the following table 248 locomotives which are of home make, were constructed either at the Kawasaki Dockyard or at the Osaka Railway Car Co.

	Saturated steam loco.		Superheater		Electric		Total	
	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion
Built in Great Britaion	949	41.1	—	0	—	0	949	38.1
„ „ America ...	946	40.9	78	47.0	—	0	1,024	41.2
„ „ Germany	204	8.8	40	24.1	12	100	256	10.3
„ „ Switzerland	11	0.5	—	0	—	0	11	0.4
„ „ Japan	200	8.7	48	28.0	—	0	148	10.0
Total...	2,310	100.0	166	100.0	12	100	2,488	100.0

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Tenders for 72 locomotives were built in Japan, the weight of which as calculated in the total weight of locomotives built in Japan being shown in the next table.

Weight of locomotives in working order at the end of Jan. 1914 is as follows :—

	Saturated steam loco.		Superheater		Electric		Total	
	Weight	Proportion	Weight	Proportion	Weight	Proportion	Weight	Proportion
Built in Great Britain	42.388	36.8	—	0	—	0	42,388	32.4
„ „ America ...	52,355	45.5	6,124	48.0	—	0	58,479	44.6
„ „ Germany ...	8,389	7.3	2,679	21.0	510	110	11,578	8.8
„ „ Switzorland..	391	0.3	—	0	—	0	391	0.3
„ „ Japan	11,600	10.1	3,948	31.0	—	0	18,192	13.9
Total	115,123	100.0	12,751	100.0	510	100	131,028	100.0

Railway Stores and Materials

All the Government railway cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with necessary materials procured from approved foreign makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz., Osaka Railway Car Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo. Orders placed with foreign works for supply of locomotives and other railway materials generally amount to between 2 and 6 million *yen* a year.

Domestic and Foreign Orders and their Percentage

During the last few years the materials purchased by the Government Railways are estimated to have been as follows, in *yen* 1,000 :—

Year	Domestic supply	Foreign supply: Domestic order judged as foreign supply	Foreign supply: Foreign	Foreign supply: Total	Grand total	% of foreign supply
1906... ...	18,871	1,838	681	2,520	21,391	11.78
1907... ...	10,321	7,439	2,341	7,780	18,101	33.05
1908... ...	33,167	1,940	1,188	3,129	36,296	8.62
1909... ...	26,193	1,996	1,702	3,699	29,872	11.61
1910...	37,690	6,321	1,853	8,174	45,864	17.82
1911... ...	23,977	9,713		9,713	33,690	28.82
1912... ...	34,612	6,077	1,674	7,752	42,364	22.39
1913... ...	15,315	1,641	1,190	4,831	18,146	18.49
Total ...	200,146	—	—	45,598	—	18.09

Leading Approved Foreign Makers

Leading approved makers for locomotive engine prior to the war were as follows for Government railways :—

A. Boursig Tegel bei Berlin.
Baldwin Loco. Works, U.S.A.
Berliner Maschinenbau A.-G.
Humdoldt Engineering Works & Co.
J. A. Maffei, München.
Robert Stephenson & Co.

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Beyer Peacock & Co.
Brooks Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Cooke Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Pittsburgh Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Schenectady Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Hannoverische Maschinenbau A.-G.
Henschel & Sohn, Kassel.
Hohenzollen A.G. fuer Duesseldorf Lokomotivban.
Krauss & Co.
Rogers Loco. Works.
La Societie John Cockerill, Belgium.
Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, Esslinger
The North British Loco. Co.
Vulcan Foundry.
Kitson & Co., Leeds.
Loco.-worke der K.K. priv. Oestenu. Staats-Eisen Bahn Ges'it Vienna.
Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Lid.

International Traffic Arrangements

With Russia and Europe

The nationalization of the railways and the Continental expansion of the Empire after the successful campaign with Russia with the partial lease of the Laiotung Peninsula and the annexation of Chosen, in consequence of the war, brought Japan's frontier contact with Russian Siberia and China on the Continent with the trans-peninsular railways of Chosen opened through in 1905, and the reconstruction of the South Manchuria Railway completed on the Dairen-Changchun line in 1909, and the Antung-mukden line in 1911, time was now ripe for opening through railway service between Japan proper and Chosen and South Manchuria, with the co-operation of some steamship concerns. The different international through services, those with Siberia and Europe interrupted since 1914 are described below:—

(1) **Through Passenger Traffic between Japan and North Manchuria and the Maritime Province.**—The service was established in 1910 between the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Ussuri Railway, and the Russian Volunteer Fleet on the Russian side, and the Japanese Railways, the South Manchuria Railway, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha S.S. Co. on the Japanese side, and was joined by the Chosen Railways two years later. The service gives option of travelling between Japan and Harbin by any of the three following routes:—

(a) via the Chosen, the South Manchuria, and the Chinese Eastern (North Manchuria) Railway lines, ferry service across the Japan-Chosen Strait being undertaken by the Japanese Railway; (b) via Dairen route, on the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway lines, intermediate service between Japanese port and Dairen being undertaken by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha S.S. Co.; (c) via Vladivostok route, on the Ussuri Railway line (the Maritime Province), the intermediate service between the Japanese port, Tsuruga, and Vladivostok being undertaken by the Russian Volunteer Fleet and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

(2) **Russo-Manchurian-Japanese Through traffic.**—Opened in 1911, this service, was practically an extension of the Manchurian-Japanese Through Thaffic—Petrograd, Moscow, Warsaw, Odessa, and Irkutsk being added to the list of station open to the service. The service comprises the three routes, i.e. via Vladivostok, via Dairen, and via Chosen as above.

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(3) **Trans-Siberian International Traffic.**—Opened in 1913 this service first arranged with Russia was extended so as to bring Japan into direct rail communication with London, Paris, Berlin and all other leading cities in Western Europe.

(4) **Circular tour via Siberia and Suez and the Around-the-World tour via Siberia and Canada.**—The "Circular Tour via Siberia and Suez" and the "Around-the World Tour via Siberia and Canada" were a natural outcome of the through traffic with Europe. The former tour service takes the traveller to Europe via Siberia, to return to the East by sea via Suez, or vice versa. The latter service takes him around the world via Canada and Siberia and comprises four different routes; (1) London to Petrograd or Moscow via Canada, Japan, and Siberia; (2) Petrograd or Moscow to London via Siberia, Japan, and Canada; (3) Japan to London via Siberia, and return to Japan via Canada; (4) Japan to London via Canada, and return to Japan via Siberia.

(5) **Through Goods Traffic Service with Russia.**—This through goods traffic between Japan and Russia was brought about in January, 1914, and is limited in scope, it covering North Manchuria and the Maritime Province on the Russian side.

(6) **Through Transportation of raw Silk.**—To supply Japanese raw silk direct to Russia, one of the principal European markets for the goods, instead of their being shipped from Yokohama to Marseilles, Hamburg, or Odessa, the facility of prompt overland carriage of silk to Moscow, was established in May, 1914. The result was highly satisfactory, the new route taking no more than three weeks, instead of as many months, as required by the sea-route via Suez.

With China

In 1913 the Japan-China Through Passenger Traffic was established between Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, and five others on the Japanese Government Railways; Fusan, Nandaimon (Seoul), and three others on the Chosen Railway; and Peking and Tientsin on the Peking-Mukden Line. In June, 1914 the service was extended to Shanghai, Nanking, Pukow, Hankow, Kalgan, and two other stations. All Japanese railways in Japan Proper, Chosen, and Manchuria, and the five principal lines of the Chinese Government Railways, were brought into direct communications with one another as to passenger and luggage through service. In April, 1915, was established the Japan-China Circular Tours for the benefit of the ever-increasing number of tourists for business and pleasure between the two countries. Under these arrangements, circular tour tickets are issued at reduced fares for the routes covered by the Japanese and Chinese railways and the steamer lines on the Yangtze, and also between Shanghai and Japanese ports. There are two circular routes open to choice from Japan, both leading first to Peking and ending in Shanghai; (1) Hankow by the Peking-Hankow Line and Shanghai by the N. K. K. steamer down the Yangtze; (2) from Peking to Tientsin, whence to Shanghai, via Tsinanfu, Pukow, and Nanking, by the Tientsin-Nanking Line.

Japan-China Overland Tour tickets:—are sold by the steamship companies to their passengers for the journey between Yokohama and

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Shanghai, at about 30% discount off the ordinary fare on both the Japanese and the Chinese railways.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

The private railways ceased to exist by Feb. 1918, having been converted into light railways. These figures therefore represent old order of things. At the end of March, 1916, there were eight with an aggregate mileage of 272 m. 48 ch. and a total capital of ¥39,200,000 paid up.

Title	Office	Length of line open m. ch.	Track mileage m. ch.	Gauge ft. in.	Paid up capital yen
Narita Railway,	Narita, Chiba-ken	45.06	52.62	3.6	2,425,000
Chuetsu „	Fushigi, Toyama-ken	23.06	27.63	3.6	1,600,000
Nankai „	Osaka	42.15	86.56	3.6	13,600,000
Tobu „	Tokyo	72.33	99.06	3.6	9,000,000
Hakatawan „	Kasuya-gori, Fukuoka-ken...	16.34	24.17	3.6	2,075,000
Yokohama* „	Kanagawa	27.49	32.06	3.6	3,500,000
Ashio* „	Tokyo	27.42	33.74	3.6	2,500,000
Tojo* „	Tokyo	18.23	23.40	3.6	4,500,000
Total					39,200,000

NOTE.—*These two railways are leased to the Imp. Government Railways.

LIGHT RAILWAYS

The Law relating to Light Railways was issued in April 1911 and put into force in August of the year. The construction of light railways was formerly subject to various inconveniences, as it was controlled by the ordinary railway or tramway regulations. It was to obviate this difficulty that the special measure was adopted at the instance of Baron Goto, when he was President of the Railway Board. This legislative measure aimed at obtaining 2,000 m. with grant of aid of ¥12,500,000, guaranteeing the profit within the limit of 5 per cent. of the construction expense. The period of grant on one and same line was extended in '14 from 5 to 10 years. At the end of March 1918 the mileage under traffic extended 1,799, that under construction 935, while the mileage under charter represented 585, and the grant of aid covered 787 m.

LEADING LIGHT RAILWAYS IN JAPAN

Title	Office	Length of line open m. ch.	Track mileage m. ch.	Gauge ft. in.	Paid up capital yen
Chugoku	Okayama	50.36	59.17	2.6 ; 3.6	4,300,000
Iyo	Matsuyama	27.03	30.51	2.6 ; 3.6	984,000
Chichibu	Kumagawa	30.26	35.09	3.6	919,260
Toyokawa	Toyohashi	17.72	22.58	3.6	1,100,000
Tobu	Tokyo	96.51	35.16	3.6	1,300,000
Koya Tozan	Kawachi	28.76	39.47	3.6	1,088,130
Shimabara	Shimabara	26.24	29.06	3.6	798,950

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Continued

Title	Office	Length of line open m. ch.	Track mileage m. ch.	Gauge ft. in.	Paid up capital *yen*
Chiba	Chiba	47.77	55.49	2.0 ; 2.6 ; 3.6	859,915
Aichi Elec.	Nagoya	24.33	19.60	3.6	1,173,770
Tosan Elec.	Takamatsu	7.74	8.49	4.8½	1,000,000
Nagoya Elec.	Nagoya	31.17	33.56	3.6	5,000,000
Echigo	Niigata	53.19	57.56	3.6	1,500,000

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS IN JAPAN

Electric tramways are very much in evidence both in cities and the country. The Government is also contemplating to adopt dual system of tramways for some sections, this being already put into practice for a section of the Kobu and Tokaido lines. Especially noticeable has been the electric tramway projects during these few years. At the end of Dec. 1916, Japan had 73 companies and municipalities running electric tramways solely or combining lighting, with the capital paid up amounting to ¥88 millions. The lines open to traffic extended 890 m. with track mileage of 1,368. The passenger cars and goods wagons numbered 4,077 and 415 respectively. Further particulars are shown in the follwing table representing the year 1916 :—

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital *yen* 1,000	Debenture & debts *yen* 1,000	Reserve fund *yen* 1,000	Receipts total *yen* 1,000	of which tramway *yen* 1,000	Expenditure *yen* 1,000	Net profit *yen* 1,000
Electric railway	26	24,992	5,941	670	4,005	3,684	2,392	1,613
Electric railway combined with lighting	47	264,390	50,889	6,945	52,065	27,384	32,772	19,293
Total	73	289,382	5,683	7,615	56.070	31,068	35,164	20,906

Leading Electric Tramway Enterprises

Name and location	Capital p. u. *yen* 1,000	Railway mileage	Track mileage	Gauge ft. in.
Tokyo Municipality, Tokyo...	89,136	79.8	159.1	4.6
Keihin El. Rly., Kawasaki	4,580	17.4	34.7	4.6
Tamagawa El. Rly., Tokyo	600	5.9	9.3	3.6
Keisei El. Rly., Tokyo	1,446	11.0	17.9	4 6
Oji El. Rly., Tokyo	1,000	5.3	10.6	4.6
Kei-o El. Rly., Tokyo	625	14.5	17.0	4.6
Yokohama El. Co., Yokohama	6,640	6.4	6.4	3.6
Odawara El. Rly., Odawara	1,670	8.0	8.0	4.6
Yokohama El. Rly., Yokohama...	6,640	12.7	23.6	4.6
Nagoya El. Rly.,* Nagoya	4,560	54.7	97.4	3.6
Aichi El. Rly., Nagoya	1,060	18.6	18.6	3.6
Ise El. Rly., Yamada	1,225	9.4	12.2	3.6
Keishin Tramway, Kyoto	1,500	6.7	13.4	4.8½
Kyoto Municipality, Kyoto...	15,150	13.7	27.8	4.8½
Kyoto El. Rly., Kyoto	4,500	15.8	30.5	3.6
Osaka Municipality, Osaka	34 703	34.6	69.2	4.8½
Minoō-Arima Tramway, Ikeda	3,850	18.1	36.2	4.8½
Nankai Rly., Osaka	11,122	60.5	100.6	4.8½

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Continued Name and location	Capital p. u. *yen* 1,000	Railway mileage	Track mileage	Gauge ft. in.
Hanshin El. Rly., Amagasaki	7,000	22.1	44.2	4.8½
Kobe El. Rly., Kobe	13,132	7.8	15.6	4.8½
Hyogo Tramway,* Suma	2,000	5.6	11.2	4.8½
Tosa El. Rly., Kochi	1,000	15.7	25·6	3.5
Kyushu El. Light and Rly., Fukuoka ...	11,164	5.1	10.2	4.8½
Kyushu El. Tramway, Kokura	4,410	21.3	43.6	4.8½

NOTE.—Those marked* are the companies undertaking transportation business only, the rest combining it with other business, such as electric supply and lighting (vid. Electricity, Chap. on Industry).

JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU

The Bureau was established in 1912 as a joint enterprise of the Imperial Government Railways, and other railway and steamship companies, hotels, and firms dealing with foreign tourists, and affords special facilities gratis to foreign tourists, such as furnishing all necessary information as to travelling, issuing letters of introduction, securing admission to places of interest, arranging itineraries, giving estimates of expenses, supplying information, booklets, etc. The head office is situated in the Imperial Government Railways Buildings, Tokyo and Branches or Inquiring Offices at Dairen, Port Arthur, Seoul (Keijo), Taipeh (Taihoku), Yokohama, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Peking.

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CHAPTER XX

MERCANTILE MARINE & SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Jujiro Ito, Ph. D.

A. Mercantile Marine

Generally speaking, war has been the most potent factor in the development of mercantile marine of Japan as to numerical strength, while for improvement in quality it has chiefly to thank for the Government protection. The volume of our merchant vessels that did not exceed 15,000 tons gross in 1893, grew in 1896 to 709,000 [after the conclusion of the Japan-China war of 1894–5, to 1,527,000 tons at the end of the year of Portsmouth Treaty (1905), and finally to 2,482,000 tons at the end of 1918.

For about three years from 1906, the carrying trade of Japan was affected by the general depression that previled throughout the world and its tonnage remained almost stationary. The shipping business was so dull at that time that both in 1907 and 1908 no small number of vessels had to remain idle. With the favorable turn of trade in 1911 and especially in 1912, our ship-owners vied with one another in purchasing foreign vessels, with the result that the total tonnage acquired a sudden addition, as shown elsewhere. The vessels purchased subsequent to the Russo-Japanese war, whether registered at home or at Dairen, were almost wholly imported during the three years prior to the war.

Till 1896 Japan had no definite plan to follow for encouraging shipping trade. In that year the Laws relating to Shipbuilding and Navigation Bounties were enacted. The Shipbuilding Law was amended in 1909 and the qualification for the bounty was somewhat raised as to the minimum limit, but in other respects the Law remains practically in the form as originally published. (For further particulars, see elsewhere). The Navigation Law was amended a few years after its promulgation and reduced the rate of bounty on foreign built vessels to one half, and even for home built vessels it was provided that the rate would be reduced by 5% every year, after five years of the age, as described at some details in this chapter. The leading steamship Cos., instead of receiving the bounty under this law, preferred to run subsidised lines under special contract in order, it would appear, to enjoy the consant income of a definite sum, irrespective of the age of their vessels. In 1909 the Navigation Bounty Law was abolished and in its place the Oversea Navigation Subsidy Law was promulgated, fixing the routes to be run, the type of steamers to be used, the number of services, and so on.

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The European War has revolutionized both the mercantile fleet and the shipbuilding industry of Japan, the former in respect of its worldwide expansion and the latter in the marvellous development made both in scope and technical skill. The worldwide expansion was especially marked in tramp boats, as is natural, the subsidized liners being checked by the subsidy regulation they were under from utilizing the unique occasion to the fullest advantage. Another important feature during the war was that the increment of tonnage occasioned by it chiefly consisted of old ships hastily ordered from abroad, while steamers of younger age were much in demand by foreign shipowners and their tonnage at home has somewhat declined. As regards the tramp boats this general tendency was reversed, they are now strong in newer and younger boats than in pre-war days.

As described in detail elsewhere the shipbuiding industry made development that beat all previous record. According to the experience witnessed during the ten year prior to the war the additionl made every year to the existing fleet of steamers exceeding 1,000 tons amounted to 14.9% of the total volume. This at the end of 1918 roughly totalled 2,480,000, the indicated percentage of which corresponds to about 370,000 tons. It would be too sanguine to say that the whole of the addition to be made in future will be built at home, but this much is certain that the bulk will be launched at home dockyards from consideration of the Oversea Subsidy Law. It would be safe to estimate the tonnage built at home not to fall below 300,000 tons in the next few years.

Japan possesses five subsidised steamship Cos., as mentioned afterward, i.e. the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, and Nan-yo Yusen Kaisha. Then there are the Chosen Yusen Kaisha created in 1916 for carrying on the coasting service in Korean waters, and also the shipping business conducted as subsidiary enterprise by the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi Firm. The junction service undertaken by the steamers of the Imperial Government Railways and the South Manchuria Railway should also be mentioned. The steamers not belonging to any of those Cos. or establishments are collectively known under the title of "outside steamers" which are practically synonymous, in Japan, with "non-subsidised boats." Some of these non-subsidised steamers are running regular coasting service of local character, but almost all "outside steamers" of larger displacement are tramp-boats engaged in coasting service at home or on freight business between Japan and China or India. Many of these tramps have extended their sphere of operation to Australia, N. & S. America and even Europe, and indeed are showing even greater activity than subsidised steamers.

Ships, share in the war profit.—From the beginning of the war to the end of 1918 the share which our ships contributed to the war profit returns of Japan was immense. The figures should have been greater had the authorities refrained from adopting the Ship Control Law in 1918. Be that as it may the charterage received from foreign countries totalled ¥243,629,000 while the freight receipt from the same source summed up ¥644,400,000, the two items making 888,029,000. Then the ships sold fetched ¥196,028,000, bringing the total to ¥1,084,057,000.

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Numbers of Registered Vessels Classified by Tonnage

Dec.	20-500 tons Steamer	20-500 tons Sailer	500-1000 tons Steam.	500-1000 tons Sail.	Above 1000 Steam.	Above 1000 Sail.	Total number Steamer	Total number Sailer	Gross tonnage Steamer	Gross tonnage Sailer
1913 ...	1,529	7,342	137	—	406	1	3,072	7,343	1,513,940	487,347
1914 ...	1,577	7,942	142	—	414	1	2,133	7,943	1,277,025	513,244
1915 ...	1,566	8,655	150	—	416	1	2,132	8,656	1,604,900	542,579
1916 ...	1,546	9,312	166	1	447	1	2,159	9,314	1,696,631	585,593
1917 ...	1,503	10,504	201	4	475	1	2,179	10,509	1,827,132	696,589

Registered Steamers Classified by Age (Dec. 1917)

Age	Steel or iron No.	Steel or iron Tonnage	Steel-wood or iron-wood No.	Steel-wood or iron-wood Tonnage	Wood No.	Wood Tonnage	Total No.	Total Tonnage
Under 5 years ...	204	474,447	—	—	308	47,902	512	522,349
5-10 „ ...	55	193,130	2	86	220	13,188	377	206,404
10-15 „ ...	112	141,284	2	438	258	23,333	372	165,055
15-20 „ ...	116	220,006	3	873	174	12,054	293	232,933
20-25 „ ...	84	214,605	—	—	155	14,554	239	229,159
25-30 „ ...	110	217,976	1	31	65	7,681	176	225,688
Over 20 „ ...	99	169,719	5	937	36	3,662	140	174,318
Undetermined ...	47	68,891	2	1,242	21	1,093	70	71,226
Total	927	1,700,058	15	3,607	1,237	123,467	2,179	1,827,132
Of which Home built	506	781,928	10	1,392	1,194	121,786	1,710	905,106
Of which Foreign „	421	918,130	5	2,215	43	1,681	469	922,026

Registered Steamers classified by Materials (Dec. 1918)

Classified by tonnage	Steel or iron No.	Steel or iron Tonnage	Steel-wood or iron-wood No.	Steel-wood or iron-wood Tonnage	Wood No.	Wood Tonnage	Total No.	Total Tonnage
Under 500 tons ...	297	54,266	13	2,127	1,193	93,256	1,503	149,649
500—1,000 „ ...	158	116,735	1	625	42	27,833	201	145,193
1,000—2,000 „ ...	138	206,025	1	1,128	2	2,338	141	209,491
2,000—3,000 „ ...	131	319,973	—	—	—	—	131	319,973
3,000—4,000 „ ...	88	296,229	—	—	—	—	88	296,229
4,000—5,000 „ ...	36	161,041	—	—	—	—	36	161,041
5,000—6,000 „ ...	36	204,187	—	—	—	—	36	204,147
6,000—7,000 „ ...	18	122,519	—	—	—	—	18	122,519
7,000-10,000 „ ...	18	184,207	—	—	—	—	18	148,207
over 10,000 „ ...	6	71,896	—	—	—	—	6	71,896
Total	929	1,700,058	15	3,607	1,237	123,467	2,179	1,827,132

Steamers Classified by Speed (1918)

Knot	No.	Tonnage
up to 10	1,858	304,741
10-11	294	280,097
11-12	150	258,504
12-13	103	255,353
13-14	31	113,489

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Continued Knot	No.	Tonnage
14–15	39	210,693
15–16	31	146,965
16–17	16	116,037
17–18	2	10,980
18–19	2	23,594
19–20	2	9,319
20–21	2	26,427
Above 21	1	3,058
Undetermined	148	68,065
Total	2,179	1,827,132

Tonnage Registered at Kwantung, Korea and Formosa

Compared with the pre-war figures in 1914 the tonnage registered in the three jurisdictions shows marked decline at the end of 1918 as follows, in 1,000 gross tons:—

	End 1914		End 1918		Inc. (+) Dec. (−)	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Korea	79	16	79	34	—	+ 18
Formosa	16	3	14	7	− 2	+ 4
Kwantung	103	257	71	129	−32	−127
Total	198	276	164	171	−34	−105

The decrease in the number and gross tonnage during the war period is accounted for by the fact that steamers registered at Dairen comparatively suffered most from the enemy submarine.

Export and Import of Steamers

During the period of war the number of steamers, second-hand or new, sold to foreign countries was far in excess of the number imported, as shown below:—

	Imported		Exported	
	No.	Gross tons	No.	Gross tons
1915	7	11,569	17	5,771
1916	10	32,038	12	11,762
1917	12	4,202	96	55,793
1918	20	3,632	18	73,536

Market of Second-hand Boats

The market price per dead ton of medium sized cargo boat of from 15 to 30 years old fluctuated as follows during the four years ended 1918:—

	Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum
1915	¥ 49	¥126	1917	¥291	¥600
1916	175	270	1918	595	690

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Increase of Tonnage During the War

From 1915 to the end of 1918 the addition of tonnage to our mercantile fleet beat all previous record, chiefly in consequence of the amazing growth of the shipbuilding industry. Figures on the increase side are.—

	No.	Gross tons
Newly built at home	878	1,042,468
" " abroad	6	16,617
Imported	49	51,441
Others	100	69,839
	1,033	1,180,360

Figures on the decrease side are,—

Shipwrecked	150	190,127
Exported	143	146,914
Missing	13	26,133
Scratched out	15	8,806
Others	—	74,446
	525	446,426

The balance 733,934 tons is in favor of increase. Against this the decrease in the colonial fleet given below of 105,034 tons is to be deducted, making the net increase during the war of 628,900 tons.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF NAVIGATION

First enacted in 1896 the Navigation and Shipbuilding Bountly Laws were amended in 1909, the new laws coming into force in January 1910. In the old system there were two kinds of subsidies, i.e. fixed subsidy granted on specified routes and a general subsidy open to all steamers operating in conformity with provisions of the law. In the new system the fixed subsidy was done away with and the subsidy as it stands is confined to the following open-sea navigation routes, that is (1) European route, (2) North American route, (3) South American route, (4) Australian route. The Java route is the latest addition, though under special contract.

The vessels to be used in the subsidized navigation must be home-built steel steamers of over 3,000 tons gross, not less than 15 year old and having a speed exceeding twelve nautical miles per hour. Lately the subsidy is granted to vessels having a speed of twelve nautical miles per hour, at a rate less than fifty *sen* per ton gross of the vessel used, for every one thousand nautical miles, with extra ten per cent. of the above sum per additional speed of nautical mile per hour; the amount to be fixed according to the conditions of the route. The subsidy is reduced for the vessels whose age exceeds five years, in a graduating scale of five per cent. each year, ending with the 15th year.

For foreign-built vessels under 5 years old and put on service with the sanction of the authorities, one-half the subsidy is granded

Then for vessels built according to special plans approved by the competent authorities, an extra twenty-five per cent. subsidy may be granted.

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Subsidised Oversea Service

The oversea services run and class of steamers used under the law are as follows:—

	No. of s.s.	Tonnage	Speed (knot)	Yearly service
European (N.Y.K.)	13	5,500 to 12,000	14-16	26
Puget Sound (N.Y.K.) ...	9 (2 sub'sed)	5,500 to 12,000	14-16	26
Puget Sound (O.S.K.) ...	13 („)			
San Francisco (T.K.K.)...	11 (3 „)	12,500 to 13,500	18-20	14
South American (T.K.K.)	3	6,000 to 9,700	13-15	6
Australian (N.Y.K.) ...	3	5,000 to 7,500	15-17	12

The five year term of the Subsidy Contracts expired in 1914 and in May 1915 the new contract was approved by the Diet as below:—

	European service	N. American	S. American	Australian
1915-16	¥1,832,806	¥2,924,777	¥303,906	¥183,206
1916-17	1,811,910	2,949,012	297,558	173,808
1917-18	1,754,196	2,802,119	291,211	160,253
1918-19	1,689,805	2,669,925	284,863	169,740
1919-20	1,596,272	2,509,187	269,350	188,494
Total	8,657,989	13,855,010	1,446,888	375,501

Coastwise and Near Sea Trade

Coastwise.—Before the conclusion of Treaty revision of 1894 the coasting trade was open to vessels flying foreign flags, but by the revision this privilege was restricted to the conveyance of passengers and cargo between Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Hakodate. In 1911 the restriction was extended and foreign vessels were prohibited to carry passenger and cargoes between those ports except on a continuous voyage. It should be remembered that the coasting trade of Japan and Great Britain is dealt with in the revised Anglo-Japanese treaty dated April 3, 1911, which provides that the trade should be regulated according to the laws of the United Kingdom and Japan respectively.

"Near Sea."—The Near-sea service zone previously covered a space between longitude 130°-170° E. and latitude 21°-63° N. including Kamchatka, the Kuriles, Formosa and Hongkong, but in view of the enormous expansion of the South-Sea trade recently, it was extended in July 1919, to 95°-130° E. and 11°-27° S., comprising the Philippines, Straits Settlement, Java, Borneo, Celebes, etc. This latter forms the 2nd section of the Near-Sea service as distinguished from the 1st section represented by the former. Steamers of over 1,000 tons gross or sailers over 500 tons are now allowed to run in the new and 2nd Section or in both 1st and 2nd combined, subject to the approval of the competent authorities. The scope of coastwise and calm-water services has also been much extended Equally noteworthy fact in this connection is that the regulations controlling near-sea, coastwise and calm-water services in Japan proper have been extended and made applicable to those Japanese vessels engaged in carrying trade between foreign ports or in the rivers and lakes of Korea, Formosa, Saghalien and foreign countries.

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Near Sea and South seas Service now Run

With the amendment of the regulation in June 1919, the distinction between the near sea and South seas service has become very narrow.

Osaka-Tsingtao	monthly	N.Y.K; O.S.K; Harada Kisen
Osaka-Hankow	,,	N.Y.K; Nisshin Kisen; Mitsubishi
Japan-Hongkong	fortnightly	Mitsui Bussan
Japan-China coasting	thrice-a-mon.	Murai Kisen
Dairen-Hongkong	fortnightly	O.S.K.
Japan-Java-Calcutta	monthly	N.Y.K.
Java-Calcutta	fortnightly	O.S.K.
Java-Bangkok	,,	,,
Sumatra-Straits Set'ment	4 times a month	,,
South Seas	18 times a year	,,
Former German islands	once-five weeks	N.Y.K.
Bangkok-Hongkong	monthly	Yamashita Kisen
Japan-Singapore	once-3 mos.	Mitsubishi
Singapore-Swatow	,, 2 ,,	,,
Singapore-Sandakan	monthly	,,
Hongkong-Cochin-Bangkok	2-a-month	Mitsui Bussan
Hongkong-Hanoi	,,	O.S.K
Tsuruga-Vladivostock	weekly	,,

Some of the services in the above table are granted small subsidy for carrying mail, etc.

Open sea Service by Tramp-boats

Two American

S. American Atlantic	monthly	N.Y.K.
,, ,,	,,	O.S.K.
Japan-New York	once-4 weeks	N.Y.K.
Japan-Calcutta-New York	monthly	,,
,, ,, Seattle	monthly	,,
,, India-N. America	once-2-mos.	Yamashita
Dairen-Seattle	monthly	Taiyo S.N. Co.

European

Japan-London-New York	fortnightly	N.Y.K.
Japan-London	monthly	O.S.K.
Bombay-Italy	,,	,,

Some of the above-mentioned services may have been changed.

Australian

Japan-New Zealand	once-3 mos.	N.Y.K.
,, -Melbourne	monthly	O.S.K.
,, ,,	,,	Taiyo S.N. Co

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VESSELS BELONGING TO NON-SUBSIDIZED OWNERS

At the end of 1918, the "outside" owners had 485 vessels of above 1,000 gross tons, with the total tonnage of 1,272,053 tons gross. The sphere of activity of this class of freighters has considerably been extended since the War and is now worldwide.

The number of vessels and gross tonnage of the more influential of tramp-owners at the end of 1917 were roughly as follows:—

Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, 16 and 46,061; Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 14, and 36,460; Tatsuuma S.s. Co., 10 and 36,448; Kishimoto S.s. Co., 7 and 34,673; Katsuda S.s. Co., 7 and 26,463; Inui & Co, 7 and 22,617; Mitsubishi & Co., 15 and 21,784; Liangtong S.s. Co., 5 and 20,117; Uchida S.s. Co., 7 and 18,724; Hachiuma Kensuke, 8 and 18,354; Nakamura Seishichiro, 8 and 17,774; Harada S.s. Co., 5 and 16,200; Kawachi Kentaro, 5 and 14,691; Dairen S.s. Co, 9 and 14,191; Hiromi Trading Co., 5 and 13,878; Kusakabe Kyutaro, 9 and 12,549; Meiji Steam Navigation, 4 and 12,539; Itaya Mercantile Marine Co., 4 and 11,706; To-a S.s. Co. 4 and 11,478; Inukami Keigoro, 5 and 10,083.

FREIGHT AND CHARTER MARKET

Freight Market

The coal freight between Moji and Yokohama, regarded as standard rate in Japan's near-sea service, stood as low as 55 *sen* per ton at the end of January 1914, in Dec. '15, it was quoted at ¥1.70. The movement in 1915 and 1918 as to Moji-Yokohama, rates is shown below,—

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
1915	¥0.55	1.40	1.50	1.30	1.50	1.60
1918	7.50	7.50	11.00	9.50	9.40	10.30

Charter Market

The war has caused a boom to the market which has risen to nearly ten or even fifteen times the rate quoted before the calamity. In the antebellum days a boat of from 3,000 to 6,000 tons dead weight could not command more than Y1.25 to ¥1.50 but, by March 1915 the rate had risen to ¥2.14, while the maximum of ¥5.50 was even demanded for a young boat. At the end of 1915 the two extremes stood at ¥4.00 and 10.50, and these advanced to ¥6.50 and 13.00 in the first half of the 1919 against ¥24.00 recorded at the end of 1918.

Freight Market, Near-sea Service

The following table shows the average freight per one ton coal in 1918 on route from Moji (or Wakamatsu) to Yokohama, and near-sea and open-sea services:—

	Moji to Yokohama 1918	Near sea charter 1918	Open sea charter 1918
Jan.	¥ 7.46	¥23.25	¥32.60
Feb.	6.84	24.38	33.75
March	7.49	25.99	39.00
April	9.51	26.60	39.00
May	10.80	25.50	45.42

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Continued	Moji to Yokohama	Near sea charter	Open sea charter
	1918	1918	1918
June	10.97	25.50	46.83
July	9.06	25.00	41.00
Aug.	8.91	27.33	40.00
Sept.	9.75	25.57	42.00
Oct.	10.41	24.00	35.00
Nov.	10.44	23.00	35.00
Dec.	9.40	19.50	30.00

The average rates between Moji and Yokohama since 1910 are:—

1910 ..... ¥.720	1913 ..... ¥1.013	1916 ..... ¥2.678
1911 ..... .861	1914 ..... .783	1917 ..... 7.594
1912 ..... 1.073	1915 ..... 1.337	1918 ..... 9.230

Freight Rates on Line Steamers

European Line: Japan to Europe per ton of General Cargo

When changed	Rates: subsidized vessels s. d.	When changed	Rates: unsubsidized vessels s. d.
July 1912	50.0	Oct. 1916	110.1
Apr. 1915	5.50	Apr. 1917	132.1
„ 1916	60.6	July „	145.1
Sept. 1917	90.9	Sept. „	189.1
Jan. 1916	90.9	Oct. „	310.1
Apr. „	90.9	Nov. „	364.1
May. „	90.9	Dec. „	455.1

North American Line (Beans)

When changed	subsidized vessels	When changed	unsubsidized vessels
May 1916	$5.00	July 1917	$15.00
Oct. 1917	7.00	Aug. „	23.00
Apr. 1916	5.00	Sept. „	28.00
Apr. 1917	5.00	Oct. „	32.00

Vessels Chartered to Foreigners

	No. Vessel	Gross tons
May 1918	20	66,896
Dec. „	15	47,987
Jan. 1919	10	32,168
Apl., „	8	26,291

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SEAMEN OF HIGHER GRADE

The numbers of licensed captains and mates at the end of the last few years are as follows:—

	1916		1916		1917 (Sept. end)	
	Japanese	Foreigners	Japanese	Foreigners	Japanese	Foreigners
1st class Captains	1,334	177	1,504	177	1,687	177
„ Chief Mates	870	31	942	31	11,005	31
„ Second Mates ...	1,414	11	1,482	11	1,462	11
2nd class Captains	798	—	864	—	960	—
„ Chief Mates	1,697	3	1,783	3	1,840	3
„ Second Mates ...	3,508	1	3,683	2	3,913	2
Chief Engineers	1,177	79	1,255	79	1,359	79
1st class „	2,156	43	2,290	43	2,380	43
2nd „ „	1,728	2	1,830	2	1,926	2
3rd „ „	4,187	2	4,394	2	4,581	2

Remarks.—Those of the 1st class and chief engineers are allowed to navigate steamers in open seas and steamers of not less than 500 tons in coasting trade; those of the 2nd class to navigate steamers of not more than 500 tons coasting trade or near sea servicer and those of the 3rd class navigate steamers in the littoral and inland waters.

PILOTS

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1899 restricts pilotage only to Japanese subjects except foreign pilots licensed under Japanese law and those foreigners sanctioned within five years from 1898. The figures are:—

In 1912, Jap. 22, for. 10; 1913, Jap. 26, for. 5; 1914, Jap. 25, for. 4; 1915, Jap. 24, for 2; 1916, Jap. 23, for. 2.

SHIPWRECKS

	Steamers		Sailingships and junks		Lives lost or injured			
	Destroyed	Damaged	Dest.	Dam.	Death	Injured	Missing	Total
1912	35	556	179	321	101	27	188	316
1913	21	612	109	293	131	49	99	279
1914	16	525	96	264	49	42	179	260
1915	28	651	131	225	56	38	154	248
1916	37	647	120	253	160	60	449	669

According to the returns of the Osaka Inspection Office which controls more than one-half of the total steamers registered in Japan Proper, for shipwrecks in 1915 the crew's fault or negligence was responsible for 77% and *vis major* the remainder.

LIGHTHOUSES, MARKS, AND SIGNALS

The first regular lighthouse was erected in Japan at Kannonzaki, in the Bay of Tokyo, on the New Year's Day 1869. The lighthouses at Kannonzaki and other places were built under the supervision of foreign

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experts. In 1881 Japan could dispense with service of the foreign experts, all the lighthouses and other signals built since then being the work of native experts. The figures at the end of 1916 were as follows :—

Kind of signals	Government	Public	Total
Lights			
Lighthouse ...	141	27	168
Staff-light	4	19	23
Lightship	—	—	—
Leading light ...	4	2	6
Beacon light ...	20	2	22
Lighted buoy ...	35	16	51
Daymarks			
Beacon (9 private)	5	23	28
Bouy	18	21	39
Fairway mark ...	—	56	—
Land-mark ...	1	—	1
Leading land-mark	1	—	1
Fog signals			
Siren	17	—	17
Bell	2	—	2
Firing	2	—	2
Explosive	4	—	4
Submarine ...	1	—	1
Signal station	7	—	7
Total	262	157	428

LEADING STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (*Japan Mail Steamship Company*).—Formed in 1885 by the amalgamation of the two rival companies, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was in the position to furnish to the Government 57 steamers with 130,000 tons gross when war broke out between Japan and China in 1894. The company's service during the Japan-Russia War reached the maximum of 74 ships with 252,000 tons in May '04. In 1896 the company put into execution its ambitious scheme of opening a regular service to Europe, and in the following year that to America and Australia. For these regular lines the company is granted subsidy and bounty by the Government. The regular European, American and Bombay lines are a fortnightly service, while the company runs to Australia service once in four weeks. The company is also carrying on a regular coasting trade and a service to the neighbouring Asiatic ports. It has opened the New York-via-Panama line and the South American line as latest expansion. In Sept. 1915 the Yusen Kaisha doubled its capital, i.e. ¥44,000,000 and in 1918 further increased it to 100,000,000. The company owned at the end of Sept. 1917 a fleet of 99 vessels all 1,000 tons and upward, with aggregate tonnage of 453,380 gross.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha (*Osaka Merchant Ship Co.*)—The company was created in 1883 with express object of running steamers between the important trading ports lying west of Osaka. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged and at present the company's steamers regularly visit Formosan, Korean and Chinese ports, and also Tacoma and Vladivostock. Bombay fortnightly service running regularly between Hongkong and Tacoma, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama, was opened in 1910, six steamers of 6,050 tons displacement each being employed. The company has lately started a service between the South Seas and Formosa, Japan-South American line and has also begun the European service. The steamers of over 1,000 tons possessed by the company reached 47 with tonnage 249,802 Dec. 31, 1917.

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Toyo Kisen Kaisha (*Oriental S.S. Co.*)—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the youngest sister of the three, having been established in 1896, and the service opened at the end of 1898. The company runs a regular monthly service to San Francisco on one hand and to Shanghai and Hongkong as the other terminus with steamers of 13,000 tons each. It started in Dec. '95 a two-monthly service to South America and has three steamers of 10,000 to 8,700 tons on it. At end of '17 the Co's fleet of over 1,000 tons gross numbered 9, with 85,194 tons.

Nissin Kisen Kaisha (*Japan-China Steamship Co.*)—The company was formed by the amalgamation of the Hunan S.S. Co. and the Daito S.S. Co. (both of which exclusively carrying on inland service on the Yangtsze), and the same service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. At the end of 1917 the Co. owned a fleet of 15 vessels, 34,504 tons gross, counting ships of over 1,000 tons.

Nan-yo Yusen Kaisha (*South-Sea Mail S.S. Co.*)—To encourage the South-Sea exploitation the company (formerly "Nan-yo Yusen Gumi") was organized in October, 1912 and opened service with three steamers between Kobe and Sourabaja, Java, calling at Hongkong, Batavia and Samarang. The service is monthly or sixteen times a year.

BUSINESS RETURNS OF THE THREE NAVIGATION COMPANIES

	N. Y. K.		O. S. K.		T. K. K.	
	Oct 1, '17 Mar. 31, '18 1,000 tons	Apr. 1, '18 Sept. 30, '18	Jan. 1, '18 June 30, '18 1,000 (pieces)	July 1, '18 Dec. 31, '18 1,000 (pieces)	Jan. 1, '18 June 30, '18	July 1, '18 Dec. 31, 18
Cargoes carried (in 1,000 tons)	2,520	2,506	72,938	89,471	—	—
No. of Pass'ers (in 1,000) ...	106	154	1,157	1,038	—	—
Fleet	447,101	441,481	271,596	302,439	85,197	85,197
Paid up Capital (in ¥1,000)...	44,000	58,000	31,062	39,375	17,875	17,875
Debentures (in ¥1,000) ...			3,500	3,500	4,000	4,000
Reserve Fund (in ¥1,000)...	55,488	85,013	44,601	54,031	13,781	13,947
Book Value of Fleet (in ¥1,000)	29,897	27,126	37,325	34,998	9,637	8,030
Receipts (in ¥1,000) Cargo	77,561	109,409	61,215	87,803	15,770	14,715
Passenger	3,476	5,179	3,155	3,367	3,100	3,253
Others	4,591	20,520	1,991	8,649	1,410	2,742
Subsidy	1,245	923	833	833	740	751
Total	86,875	136,033	67,216	100,654	21,021	21,463
Expenditure (in ¥1,000) ...	39,704	69,875	31,349	49,313	13,215	14,238
Profit less Depreciation (in ¥1,000)	13,541	13,474	18,150	26,849	786	786
Div per annum	50%	60%	60%	60%	50%	50%

B. Shipbuilding Industry

The putting in force in 1896 of the Law for Encouraging Shipbuiding has given a powerful impetus to the development of this industry. The construction in 1898 of the *Hitachi-maru*, 6,000 tons by the Mitsu-

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bishi Dockyard at Nagasaki for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was the first large steamer built in Japan. Since then the Mitsubishi and Kawasaki Dockyards have undertaken the construction of several large steamers of over 10,000 displacement for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. They have also built cruisers and other small size vessels for the Imperial Navy and for China. This shipbuilding record has been broken when the two dockyards were each ordered in 1912 to build a dreadnaught of 27,500 tons.

Recent Development

Since the outbreak of the War the private shipyards have enlarged their capacity for shipbuilding and though seriously handicapped from inadequate supply of materials and skilled labor they have attained a marked progress, as may be seen from the following record representing the result of steel shipbuilding during the past five years:—

	Of over 1,000 tons gross	
	No.	Tons
1914	15	78,010
1915	8	40,485
1916	40	1,827
1917	86	345,936
1918	74	501,080

The following figures represent the shipyards capable to build steamers of over 1,000 tons dead weight:—

Item	End of 1913	Mar. 1918
Shipyard	6	57
Nom. capital	¥25,550,000	¥163,050,000
Paid-up „	¥23,150,000	¥109,542,000
Debenture	¥3,600,000	¥22,050,000
No. of cradle	17	157
No. of worker	26,139	97,355

In Oct. 1918 just before the armistice, Japan had 12 shipyards with 22 cradles for constructing wooden vessels of over 1,000 tons, but these hurridly got up yards have been practically swept away by the cessation of war.

Price paid per dead ton of newly built boat has been subjected to sharp change during the five years from the outbreak to the cessation of the War. In 1914 the average stood at ¥110, to advance to 240 in the later half of 1916, 740 for larger boat in the later half of 1917, and to 810 in the first half of 1918. In special case builders realized as much as ¥1,000. With the armistice the price dropped to even ¥300.

Japan Breaking the World Record

One thing that may be recorded to the credit of our shipbuilders is that in the feverish haste with which all shipbuilders in the allied countries vied one another in turning out new steamers, the Kawasaki Shipyard of Kobe broke the world record in rapid building, as described in the "Fair Play" and the London "Times" of the day. This record was established

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by one of the "Raifuku Maru," 9,000 tons dead weight, length 385 ft., beam 51, moulded depth 28, mean speed 17.39 knots on two trial runs of 3 m. each. The keel was laid down at 7 a. m., 7 Oct., 1918 and she was launched at 6 a. m. 30, Oct., i.e. 23 days. The "record-breaking 29 day old" "Crawl Keys" built in the same year at Ecorse, Detroit River, U.S.A. was a smaller vessel of 3,000 dead weight.

During the four years ending 1918 the tonnage built at the leading dockyards is as follows:—

Dockyard	No. Steamers	Gross tons
Kawasaki	49	289,083
Mitsubishi (Nagasaki)	27	160,161
Osaka Ironworks (head)	40	133,927
Uraga	24	99,086
Osaka Ironworks (Innoshima)	24	97,021
Asano	12	65,329
Ishikawajima	14	31,005
Mitsubishi (Kobe)	10	29,312
Harima	10	22,953
Fujinagata	10	20,249
Yokohama	6	13,124
Ono Ironworks	7	11,557

The volume of new building in 1919 is estimated by the supervising authorities at 137 vessels totalling 622,949 dead tons, of which 30 representing 161,505 are covered by order from the U. S. Government, orders from other quarters or construction as stock-boats accounting for the remainder.

Principal Shipyards

Of the old and new yards the following may be mentioned:—

The Mitsubishi Dockyard, at Nagasaki.—This is the oldest and foremost shipyards in Japan, and in equipment etc. stands comparison with leading shipbuilding works in the world. The works have a water frontage of about one and a half miles and cover nearly 115 acres. Most of the machines and tools in the works are driven by electricity, and for that purpose the firm have a large power house with turbo-generators and dynamos of 2.000 k. w. in total, and also many electric wharf and shop cranes. Besides, a 150-tons electric hammer crane was lately erected. It employs about 10,000 men. The Firm hold the license for building Parson's turbines.

The Kawasaki Dockyards.—The yards cover about 40 acres of land with a water frontage of about one mile. Until a few years ago the company devoted their attention chiefly to building medium-sized steamers and torpedo crafts, but now the works can build ships of any size up to a dreadnaught of 27,000 tons. The works are equipped with a large electric driven floating crane of 100 tons lifting capacity. Their steel foundry at Hyogo was started a few years ago, and is provided with a 20 ton Siemens furnace, turning out very fine steel castings. The Co. had secured Italian patents for submarine architecture and for motors.

The Osaka Iron Works.—Started by the late Mr. E. H. Hunter in 1880, it was converted into a joint stock co. in 1914. The works now consist of engine department, shipyard and repairing works kept apart,

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also a branch on Innoshima in the Inland Sea. The shipyard covers nearly 16 acres, with a water frontage of more than 1,000 feet. At first the attention was directed specially to the construction of dredgers, shallow draught steamers, trawlers, etc. Of late they have begun to build ordinary passenger and cargo boats up to 10,000 tons, with annual capacity of 200,000 tons. The Isherwood type craft is a specialty of the works which have purchased the patent.

Asano Dockyard at Tsurumi, near Tokyo made a hurried appearance in 1917, and possesses a number of cradles for ships of 12,000 ton class. The year's capacity almost equals the total of the Japanese dockyards before the War.

Mitsui Dockyard at Uno Bay near Okayama is a gigantic undertaking which was launched only in the spring of 1918, a big town having already sprung up at the place. When completed it will rival the Mitsubishi, Asano and Osaka Iron Works in importance and scope of work.

Suzuki's Dockyards comprise the Harima Dockyard and the Toda Dockyard that were lately purchased by the Suzuki Firm of Kobe. The former will enlarge its scope to build five vessels of 5,000 tons and the latter 2 of 3,000 tons and, of 1,000 tons.

Ishikawajima Dockyard in Tokyo has recently resuscitated building work and has now on cradle a number of 6,000 ton vessels.

Uraga Dockyard is under control of Mr. K. Yamashita who has pushed his way to the list of multimillionaires since the War by shipping trade; it is equipped to build six vessels of 5,000 to 10,000 tons.

Yokohama Dockyard at Yokohama that was formerly confined to repair work has lately begun to combine shipbuilding.

The other dockyards worth notice are the **Asahi** financed in greater part by the Masudaya Firm, Yokohama; the **Uchida** owned by Mr. S. Uchida, a new ship-millionaire of Kobe.

In the building device and supply of materials a marked advance has been made. The Osaka Iron Works' achievement of building about 20 duplicates of the Isherwood pattern vessels is the first record in Japan. Then the division of labor between hull and engines, boilers, etc. and the appearance of many small workshops to construct engines in Osaka and neighborhood are a new feature. The ambitious attempt has been started by the Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Asano, etc. to be self-supporting in plates and other important materials, so that they may no longer experience similar annoyance caused by the inadequate supply.

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CHAPTER XXI

PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS AND UTILITY MODELS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By M. Nakamatsu, ex- Dir. of Patent Bureau, Mem. of Tokyo Barristers' Association and Patent Attorney

The Laws of Patents, Designs, Trademarks and Utility Models, with their latest amendment effected in 1909, practically cover the legislative measures that exist in Japan for the protection of industrial property. For trade names the only provisions that are in force for their protection are chapters Nos. 16-24 in the Commercial Code. These four laws are essentially worked on the system of examination. The application filed, for grant of patent rights or registration of trademarks, for instance, is rejected unless on due exmination it is deemed conformable to law. The applicant may bring action against this decision, and if the re-examination confirms the original judgment an appeal to the Supreme Court may be made, but only on the ground that the decision is contrary to law.

The treatment of designs and utility models is somewhat simpler. The examination, for instance, is one of degree and need not necessarily be directed to ascertain whether an identical or similar thing as that filed is already before the public. The decision after re-examination is final. All these four kinds oi industrial property are identical so far as their being protected by law as right of property, an infringement of which is visited with corporeal or pecuniary punishment as the case may be.

The duration of patent rights is fifteen years but may be extended by not less than three years and not more than ten, when for justifiable reason the right can not be properly exploited during the regular period. For an invention of military importance, special treatment may be accorded. In other words, when secrecy is required or other necessities exist, a patent right may be limited or may be expropriated by the Government, the patent may be revoked or the invention may be exploited by the Government. In such cases the Government grants suitable compensation to the patentee or other persons concerned. Application for patent rights is open to foreigners whether of treaty or non-treaty countries, but such applicants must bear these points in mind:—

The Japanese language must be used in filing an application; Japanese translation must accompany the documents filed, while a foreigner not residing in Japan must employ an agent having either a domicile or residence in the country in applying for a license or registration. All this applies to patents, designs, trademarks and utility models.

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The patent rights, when not carried into effect in Japan after the lapse of three years from time of registration may be revoked, either at the request of the parties concerned or at the initiation of the authorities. Against this ruling the patentee is allowed to enter protest.

The Utility Model Law is the latest addition to the legislative measures for protecting industrial properties. It is based on the German gebrarmustel and was enacted in 1905.

It may be noted that the protection of the industrial properties of foreign subjects dates from 1896, when treaty for that purpose was concluded and put in force between Japan and Germany. In 1899 Japan joined the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property passed in Paris in 1883.

PATENTS

The Laws of Patents, Designs, etc. were first elaborated in regular form in 1889, and were thoroughly revised in 1909.

Japan being a member of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, procedures as to grant of letters patent, registration of trade-marks and designs are practically identical to those in vogue in other countries joining the Convention.

Not patentable.—The following are not patentable :—

1.—Articles of food or drink or taste (Genus-mitted):
2.—Medicines or methods of compounding them ;
3.—Articles which are prejudicial to public order, moral or health.

Not New.—The following are not "new" :—

1.—Inventions which have been publicly known or publicly used in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor ;
2.—Inventions which have been described in publications distributed in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor to such an extent that the description can easily be put into practice.

Term.—The term for a patent is fifteen years, counting from the date of its registry on the Patent Register, a supplementary expiring with its original.

Patent Fee.—The fee is ¥20 payable once for the first three years, ¥10 per annum next three years, ¥15, ¥20 and ¥25 yearly for other three respective three years. Fee for extension of the period is :—

1.	1st year to 3rd year, one time	¥150
2.	From 4th year to 6th year inclusive, annually ...	„ 70
3.	From 7th year to 10th year inclusive, annually ...	„100

Use of other's Patent.—When a patented invention can not be worked without a patented invention or a registered utility model belonging to another persons being used a trial may be requested in case the person refuses without proper reasons. This use of a patented invention can not be exacted unless three years have elapsed from the establishment of the patent right

Patentees in Remote Places.—For persons residing in foreign countries or in remote districts where communication is difficult, the Director of

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the Patent Office may, by virtue of his official authority or in compliance with request, extend the periods prescribed for procedure to be taken *vis-a-vis* the Patent Office.

Duration of a Patent Right.—The period of duration of a patent right is fifteen years. However, when a patent right has been divided or when a right of patent of addition has become an independent patent right, the period of duration thereof is reckoned from the day following that on which the original patent right came into existence.

Inventor without Means.—For an inventor or his heir, who is deemed to be without means to pay the fee, the payment may be deferred for a period not exceeding two years or may be reduced or remitted.

Revocation.—A patent may be revoked when the patentee does not work or exploit his invention in the Empire within three years from the date of his letters-patent, or when he discontinues it for more than three years. A protest may be lodged against such revocation.

Appeal.—A person who objects to a judgment in a trial or a decision regarding the determination of rights, or a decision on re-examination, may appeal within sixty days from the date on which he has received such judgment or decision. Further he may object to a judgment on appeal and bring action in the Supreme Court within sixty days from the date on which he has received delivery of the judgment, when he deems that the judgment has contravened laws, ordinances or orders.

Punitive rules.—A person who has infringed the patent right of another person or imported articles which may infringe the patent right of another person is liable to penal servitude not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding one thousant *yen*,

DESIGNS

Subject Matters.—Any new forms, patterns colors, or their combinations which are applicable to articles of industry, may be registered, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, or those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

Secrecy of Designs.—Design may be kept secret pending the application and for period not exceeding three years from its registration.

Term.—The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the day of its registry, that for similar design expiring with the original.

Fees.—The fee is at the rate of three *yen* for the first three years, two *yen* yearly from the fourth to the tenth year, in all *yen* 17 To register a similar design fee is one *yen*

TRADE-MARKS

Object of Trade-mark.—A trade-mark may be registered in order to indicate that goods are produced, manufactured, worked up, selected, certified, handled or sold as a business. A trade-mark to be registrable must consist of letters, devices or signs, or their combinations, and must be distinctive and conspicuous. A designation of colors may be registered.

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Not registerable.-The following cannot be registered as trade-marks :-

1.—Those identical with or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest.
2.—Those which are indentical with or similar to the national flag, etc.
3.—Those injurious to public order or morality, or calculated to deceive the public.
4.—Those identical with or similar to the Red Cross, a prize medal, diploma of honor, etc.
5.—Those identical with or similar to marks already registered by another, or when intended to be applied to identical goods or to marks that have lost validity not more than one year before.
6.—Those containing a likeness, a personal name, etc. of another person ; title of a juridical person.
7.—The effect of a trade-mark right does not extend to persons who indicate by commonly used methods their personal or firm names, or the titles of their juridical persons or partnerships ; or the common names, places of production, grades, qualities, merits, uses, methods of manufacture, dates, quantities, forms or prices of their goods. This provision is not applicable when after registration of a trade-mark it is used in bad faith in association with the same personal name, etc.

When transferable.—A trade-mark right may be transferred only in case it is transferred together with the business ; it may also be transferred by division according to the goods on which the mark is used.

Cancelled.—It may be cancelled when, without proper reasons, the owner of trade-mark right has failed to use his trade-mark within the Empire for more than one year from the date of registration, or has discontinued for use thereof for more than three years. Registered trade-marks of foreign countries are exception.

Term.—The term of the exclusive use of a trade-mark is twenty years. The term for a trade-mark, already registered in another State, co-extends with the term allowed in that State, but in no case can it exceed twenty years.

Fee.—The fee is 20 *yen* for each trade-mark or for renewal, and 10 *yen* for associated trade-marks.

DESIGN OF UTILITY MODELS

By the regulations enforced in July '05 a novel design of utility models in regard to shape, construction or combination may be registered on application as an industrial article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical to those with the registration of ordinary designs.

The term of the exclusive use of a design is three years. If any person desires to continue the exclusive use of his design after the expiration of the term, he is to send in beforehand an application for renewal together with the former certificate of registration.

The fee is at the rate of 15 *yen* per one article for which the registered designs are to be applied. This rate is to be doubled when the renewal of the exclusive use is applied for.

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STATISTICS

The number of applications filed at the Patent Office for patents and for registration of designs and trade-marks, and utility models, number of patents granted and of designs, etc. registerted in the past six years, are as follows:—

Registration of Patent Right

	Applications	Registered		Applications	Registered
1913-14	7,359	2,071	1916-17	6,382	1,797
1914-15	6,490	1,824	1917-18	6,482	1,448
1915-16	6,356	1,782	1918-19	7,384	1,639

Registration of Designs

	Applications	Registered		Applications	Registered
1913-14	3,103	1,207	1916-17	3,109	1,479
1914-15	3,868	2,037	1917-18	2,763	867
1915-16	3,662	1,663	1918-19	2,673	955

Registration of Trade-Marks

	Applications	Registered		Applications	Registered
1913-14	11,679	6,251	1916-17	14,074	6,779
1914-15	11,323	7,236	1917-18	16,482	6,907
1915-16	13,214	6,912	1918-19	19,561	8,991

Registration of Utility Models

	Applications	Registered		Applications	Registered
1913-14	16,890	3,086	1916-17	14,195	3,749
1914-15	17,147	3,919	1917-18	13,618	2,725
1915-16	15,738	4,200	1918-19	14,045	2,737

Encouragement of Invention

As revised in July, 1918, the regulations are now applicable to designs, trade-marks, designs of utility models as well. Grant of money may be made for encouraging inventions.

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CHAPTER XXII

INSURANCE

PROGRESS AND SITUATION

Though insurance business after the European system dates from about 1881 in our country, it was with the promulgation in 1890 of the Commercial Code that regular provisions for control of insurance business were first enacted. In March, 1899 was put in force the present Code containing provisions about insurance contract, followed in 1900 by the law for insurance business and the control and supervision of such companies. According to the latter law, insurance business to be undertaken either as a joint stock company or under the "Mutual system" must have a capital of not less than ¥100,000 A revised law war enforced in 1913. Special regulations were enacted in 1900 for the supervision of foreign insurance companies transacting business in Japan.

Though Japan's insurance business is still below that in the West, it seems to have reached the limit of expansion, considered in connection with national wealth and insurance knowledge of the people. For instance, during the 15 years ended 1917 the number of Life Assurance Companies increased from 34 with paid up capital of ¥2,757,900 to 40 with ¥15,100,000. The number of policies increased from 744,000 to 2,027,000. In the same period the corresponding figures for Fire and Marine Insurances were trebled as to number of companies and sextuple in the capital paid up. Among others Engine and Boiler, and Accident Insurances form each an independent business, but in general such businesses together with Transportation, Fidelity, Automobile and Burglary Insurances are carried on as subsidiary enterprises by either Fire or Marine Insurance business. Their benefit is being recognized by the general public only slowly. The phenomenal business activity which the European War has brought to Japan has had a highly beneficial effect on insurance business in general. The growth of Transportation Insurance was especially in evidence with the sudden expansion of railway traffic consequent to the shortage of bottom, while the activity of Engine and Boiler and Accident Insurances was largely due to the rapid development of industries. Burglary and Automobile Insurances are both of the latest origin, the policies as issued in March '18 amounting only to 434 covering ¥ 510,000, and to 37,000 covering ¥ 2,687,000 respectively.

MORTALITY RATE OF ASSURED IN JAPAN

Formerly the 17 Cos' mortality table of England was generally adopted by Japanese life insurance companies for determining the rate of premiums. A reliable mortality table has lately been elaborated for the first time in Japan by Mr. S. Ebihara, export of the Meiji Life Ins. Co., who prepared the table as joint undertaking of his and two other insurance Cos. The assured examined numbered 36,000. His data partially quoted

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below show that the conditions of mortality of assured in Japan is somewhat different from that in England as shown in the 17 Cos' table, and that it bears great resemblance to that of France.

The mortality rate of assured in Japan and England per 100,000 is shown below.

	England		Japan	
	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Number of cases	Number of deaths
10	100,000	3,364	100,000	2,665
15	96,636	3,368	97,335	3,645
20	93,268	3,433	93,690	4,016
25	89,835	3,543	89,674	3,297
30	82,292	3,711	86,377	3,103
35	82,581	3,898	83,274	3,355
40	78,653	4,218	79,919	4,239
45	74,435	4,918	75,680	5,956
50	69,517	6,048	69,724	7,763
55	63,469	7,466	61,961	9,823
60	55,973	9,219	52,138	12,049
65	46,754	10,917	40,089	11,803
70	35,837	11,737	28,286	11,780
75	24,100	10,810	16,506	9,390
80	13,290	7,813	7,110	5,090
85	5,417	4,098	2,020	1,725
90	1,319	1,230	295	280
95	89	85	15	14
98	4	3	1	1
99	1	1	—	—

TARIFF CONVENTION OF INSURANCE

The leading five fire iusurance companies of Japan, viz., Meiji, Nippon, Tokyo, Yokohama and Kyodo agreed among themselves in 1909 to discontinue undue competition in canvassing, chiefly warned by the heavy loss which they suffered in Aug. 1907 when 12,390 houses were burned down at Hakodate and the insurers had to pay the claim of *yen* 2,455,925 and at Osaka in July, 1909 when 11,368 houses were destroyed and *yen* 5,187,212 was paid. By mutual agreement they raised the rates, but it was not till Sept. 1918 that a new agreement providing a conventional premium rate was concluded. The negotiation had been unduly protracted, as the foreign cos' agents and new companies hesitated in joining the movement. The rate has been raised by 100 to 500 % so that the new tariff came quite as a surprise on the public. According to the agreement, the minimum rate in Tokyo ranges as follows :—

RATES IN TOKYO, %

	Wooden building	Fire-proof
1st class district	.30–.40	.20–.25
2nd „ „	.50–.70	.25–.30
3rd „ „	.60–1.00	.30–.45

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Continued	Wooden building	Fire-proof
4th „	1.00–1.5	.40–.60
5th „	1.5–2.5	.60–1.00
6th „	2.5 4.0	1.00–1.5

The tariff is not always observed very strictly, even at present more or less rebates being allowed.

STATISTICS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

The starting by Fire Cos. of various other insurance businesses, chiefly marine, is a new feature. The combination of Fire and Marine is now a rule. In 1916 the Nippon Fire started its marine service as additional job and many other Cos. have followed its example. At the same time the Nippon has opened its Burglary service, the first in Japan, the same Co. conducting Accident service for some years past. The war and the severance of business connection between the Alliance and the entente people have connected our insurers with British and other allied insurers. In the following statistics the number of policies and amount thereof represent contracts existing at the end of the year.

	Year ended March	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital *yen* 1,000	Reserves *yen* 1,000	Premiums *yen* 1,000	Claims paid *yen* 1,000	No. of policies in 1,000	Amount *yen* 1,000
Life Insurance	1916	41	8,073	151,946	42,493	12,240	1,816	1,072,223
	1917	40	8,073	178,048	46,310	13,387	1,849	1,130,346
	1918	40	8,698	151,000	53,983	14,487	2,027	1,295,906
Fire Insurance	1916	20	11,125	15,370	9,103	4,374	990	2,374,544
	1917	22	12,175	16,562	10,674	4,905	1,109	1,808,753
	1918	26	15,050	14,395	15,939	10,735	1,328	2,235,681
Marine Insurance	1916	12	8,940	21,997	16,569	7,085	47	299,544
	1917	17	8,940	29,743	33,756	20,322	63	265,792
	1918	22	23,065	43,933	87,112	41,055	81	278,911
Carriage	1916	8	13,190	197	139	16	4	7,581
	1917	9	—	251	225	34	5	12,666
	1918	9	—	329	350	63	7	205,588
Fidelity	1916	1	1,250	40	21	6	2	1,598
	1917	1	1,250	46	21	20	1	1,728
	1918	1	—	46	25	6	2	1,762
Engine and Boiler	1916	1	125	12	25	—	160 ×	2,116
	1917	1	125	13	27	—	177 ×	2,274
	1918	1	125	16	33	—	240 ×	2,687
Conscription	1916	2	425	7,934	1,617	89	273	43,766
	1917	2	425	9,431	1,641	106	282	45,470
	1918	2	425	11,380	1,742	143	307	51,220
Sickness	1915	1	75	—	—	—	—	—
	1916	1	75	—	—	—	—	—
Accident	1916	3	250	36	92	30	12	14,847
	1917	3	250	59	174	44	13	21,975
	1918	3	500	100	312	90	15	30,856
Automobile	1916	1	3,750	213	142	26	26	8,652
	1917	1	3,750	150	227	145	35	7,045
	1918	1	—	263	265	215	37	2,687

N. B:—× shows the full number

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Leading Insurance Companies

Most of the minor insurance business other than life, marine and fire insurance form part of business of fire and other offices, so that the leading insurance companies are represented by the following :—

Year ended March, 1918	Nominal cap. or fund *yen* 1,000	Reserve *yen* 1,000	Policy	Amount *yen* 1,000	
Nippon Life	1,500	—	268,000	170,000	
Meiji Life	500	—	180,000	128,878	
Teikoku Life	1,000	500	194,000	129,083	
Daido Life	300	165	105,000	61,355	
Kyosai Life	300	225	99,000	62,141	
Aikoku Life	300	225	127,000	54,273	
Meiji Fire	500	5,434	101,196	261,053	
Nippon Fire	750	1,644	96,452	143,243	
Yokohama Fire, Marine, Carriage and Fidelity	1,250	1,934	78,504	112,884	(Fire)
		121	2,350	11,350	(Marine)
		70	1,264	1,824	(Carriage)
		40	1,882	1,598	(Fidelity)
Kyodo Fire	1,250	650	82,054	154,335	(Fire)
		5	878	2,278	(Marine)
		10	305	387	(Carriage)
		4	1,080	1,758	(Accident)
Tokyo Fire	2,500	2,443	1,797	17,475	
Tokyo Marine	1,000	16,180	22,801	763,160	(Marine)
		338	5,395	20,402	(Fire)
		15	8	21	(Carriage)
		213	—	5,833	(Automobile)

THE STATE INSURANCE

The State insurance business project for the benefit of laborers was adopted by the Diet in '15–16 year session and was put in operation in October '18, the business to be taken in charge of the Post Offices throughout the country. There are only Endowment and Life Policies, the limit to extend from ¥20 to 250, and applicants from 12 to 60 of age will be accepted without medical examination. It is estimated that the average insurance will be ¥75 and that the total numebr of assured will reach 1 million. The Post Office will be granted as initial expense 9/1000 of the insurance amount and 12/1000 on account of canvassing. The employers are under no obligation at all to pay premiums of the labores they employ. By May, 1917 total applicants numbered 316,558.

UTILIZATION OF THE FUNDS

Utilization of the funds at the disposal of the life and property insurance companies as in March 1918 is shown in the following table ;—

Investment	Life ins.	Property ins.
Advance on real estate	¥ 9,483,516	¥ 210,611
Advance to foundations	17,830,981	4,977,499
Advance on negotiable inst....	8,565,417	2,693,711

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Continued

Investment	Life ins.	Property ins.
Advance to civic corporations	9,946,553	248,894
Advance on ships	—	3,014,230
Others	5,761,647	1,107,033
Total	51,588,114	12,251,978

Negotiable instruments owned by the companies are as follows, in unit of yen :—

Kind	Life ins.	Property ins.
National bonds	¥ 15,772,909	¥ 8,632,153
Local bonds	6,139,748	1,696,929
Debenture bonds	26,263,030	5,571,697
Stocks	28,474,167	10,482,747
Others	12,019,261	3,983,225
Total	88,669,115	30,366,751

Investments made by the leading life and property insurance companies are shown below ;—

Life ins.			Property ins.		
Name	Advance	Neg. ins'ts	Name	Advance	Neg. inst's
Nippon	¥10,930,301	¥ 19,617,703	Tokyo marine	¥8,759,452	¥9,679,370
Meiji ...	6,419,843	9,907,659	Meiji fire	1,195,976	4,153,080
Teikoku ...	9,641,288	5,975,315	Tokyo ,, ...	3,151	4,484,279
Chiyoda ...	5,454,212	5,684,506	Teikoku marine	237,500	2,790,781
Kyosai ...	1,528,150	9,174,017	Nippon marine	199,200	2,218,126
Chohei ...	912,648	5,697,823	Yokohama fire ...	390,660	1,745,008
Jinju ...	2,073,713	3,807,540	Nippon fire ...	—	1,258,453
Aikoku ..	5,329,163	1,823,256	Tomei fire	—	1,139,019

Profit Realized

Profit realized by both the life fire insurance companies recently was record breaking, this unusual prosperity being caused either directly or indirectly by the European war, and in the case of Fire business, by the enforcement of the advanced tariff rate. Returns for the leading companies are as below ;—

Life ins.			Property ins.		
Name	P. U. cap. *yen*	Profit *yen*	Name	p. u. cap. *yen* 1000	Profit *yen*
Nippon		5,113,688	Tokyo marine	3,750	8,029,971
Meiji ...	500 ...	4,782,221	Meiji fire	1,000	836,732
Daido		1,596,423	Yokohama ,, ...	1,250	575,249
Chiyoda		1,002,480	Nippon marine ...	750	1,056,847
First Life		910,400	Teikoku ,, ...	1,250	807,606
Jinju		716,453	Tokyo fire	2,500	1,000,623
Teikoku		654,648	Nippon fire	750	321,935
Kyosai		259,026	Kobe marine	1,250	519,425
Manzai		186,202	Tomei fire	500	900,067

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FOREIGN INSURANCE IN JAPAN

	At end of year	No. of companies	Legal reserve yen 1,000	Premiums yen 1,000	Claims paid yen 1,000	No. of policies	Amount yen 1,000
Life Insurance	1914	4	7,589	3,063	754	24,143	51,881
	1915	4	7,821	3,089	700	24,231	52,495
	1916	4	15,182	3,489	865	26,055	58,959
Fire	1914	24	2,824	2,528	1,241	109,830	839,584
	1915	24	2,845	2,436	1,497	120,210	806,765
	1916	23	2,036	3,449	1,384	151,819	1,660,268
Marine	1914	12	1,628	1,139	399	8,764	26,273
	1915	12	1,338	1,576	679	8,136	25,972
	1916	13	1,799	3,025	1,825	10,391	52,160

N. B.—The real number of companies is 32, eight of them combining Fire and Marine business.

Control of Foreign Insurance Business

As a result of the New Insurance Law enforced in Feb. 1913 all foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan have to deposit with the Government a sum, in the case of life insurance organisations, equal to 12 per cent. of liability reserve funds, and in fire and marine ventures one-half of the premiums received during the business year. Some of the foreign life insurance companies doing business in Japan, rather than to deposit a sum which had grown about tenfold as much they had before, have ceased to issue new policies.

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CHAPTER XXIII

BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By The Hon. Juichi Soyeda

The banking system of Japan as it exists at present is based on the "Division of labor" principle mainly elaborated by Marquis Matsukata, Lord Keeper who has repeatedly filled the chair of Premier or the Minister of Finance. Briefly stated, there are five kinds of banks in Japan viewed in relation to the line of business respectively followed, namely A home trade, B foreign commerce, C industry, D agriculture & E colonization Under category A come first the Bank of Japan as the central organ and next ordinary banks, the latter comprising savings banks. For B. there is the Yokohama Specie Bank providing exchange facilities to exporters and importers. For C we have the industrial Bank of Japan (*Nippon Kōgyō Ginkō*) devoting itself chiefly to financing industry and importation of foreign capital. The central organ for D is the Hypothec Bank of Japan (*Nippon Kangyō Ginkō*) with the provincial Hypothec Banks (*Nōkō Ginkō*) as local institutions. Lastly come colonial banking organs, such as the Banks for Hokkaido, Taiwan and Chosen.

In contrast to ordinary and savings banks being under general Bank Acts, the Bank af Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank and those under C, D and E, usually called 'Special banks," are each governed by special Acts. They enjoy special privileges, in return for which they are bound to perform certain obligations, and each has its own supervisory board of controllers.

It should be noted in this connection, however, that though originally created for special purposes, the line of demarkation separating the field of operation of those banks has lately tended to lose clear distinctness. Originally the ordinary banks of importance were founded in conformity with the provisions of the National Bank Act promulgated in 1872 on the pattern of the American system, and were privileged to issue bank notes. But with the creation of the Bank of Japan in 1882 the Government announced that the privilege would be reserved exclusively to this central organ, and that with the expiry of their charters the national banks should be deprived of their power of note issue. By February 1899 the last relic of the old banking system had disappeared, most of the national banks having in the meantime been converted into private banks.

Although the banking system of Japan thus seems to be nearly complete, much yet remains to be done in the way of encouragement on the one hand and of restriction on the other. Lack of proper organs for local and petty transactions is still keenly felt. The creation of peoples'

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and village banks and the encouragement of credit associations are matters well worth the attention of the authorities in the near future. A question requiring immediate attention is the stricter control of savings banks and other financial organs created for the avowed purpose of encouraging thrift among the middle and lower classes. Trust business must also be carefully looked after. So with *Mujin* and pawnbroking (both explained later. Ed. J.Y.B.) some savings banks also require careful watching as regards their time deposit device of three or more years. This latter business, perhaps unique in Japan, consists in the banks and intending depositors signing a contract which binds the former to repay at the close of the term agreed upon an amount ranging from less than ¥100 to several thousands, while the depositors on their part promise to pay in a small fixed sum monthly. So popular and remunerative has this peculiar system of savings deposit become that almost all savings banks and ordinary banks of secondary grade have rapidly opened a time deposit department. In October 1914 savings banks doing this kind of business numbered more than 250, ordinary banks 76 and others 96. The deposits of this nature often reach the unwieldy sum of more than ¥120,000,000. An unusually high rate of interest is offered to the depositors and it is in consequence necessay to invest the money in risky business. Some of these "banks" have recently been thrown into difficulties owing to hard times or even ordered to close.

In short, the progress which our banking system has made is highly creditable, considering the short time that has elapsed since it first came into operation. Yet there is still much to be done in order to increase its efficiency and promote sound growth. Among other things it is most urgent that the various acts and other well-meant banking legislation should be enforced both in letter and spirit, closer harmony and co-operation should be established between different banking organs, especially as regards the unification of rate of interest in different localities and undertakings. It must at the same time be admitted that for the real and sound development of our banking system improvements of a more fundamental nature should be introduced. In other words, the general public should be trained to a more thorough understanding of banking business, so that with better knowledge and experience they may properly utilize the facilities afforded by banks and financial institutions of this class, not only for their own benefit but also for those particular organs. The question may be carried still further, for it goes without saying that to place banking business on a firm and sound basis the sanctity of promise and credit should be strictly upheld, the habit of thrift and diligence fostered, and progress in trade and industry encouraged.

Japanese banker's business has become since the war more and more international, especially as regards China and U.S.A. This is shown in the creation within a year or two of the China-Japanese Bank (subscribed ¥10,000,000 between capitalists of the two countries), the increase of the East Asia Industrial Co.'s capital from ¥5 to 50 millions, the expansion of capital of the Japan Industrial Bank, Formosan Bank, Korean Bank etc. and sanction given to the three to finance foreign undertakings, the creation of the Oriental Trust and Guarantee Co. (Cap. ¥20,000,000) between Japanese and American capitalists, and so forth. During the 1918-19 year the Industrial Bank, Banks of Taiwan and Chosen made no small loans to China.

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BANKING AND MONEY MARKET 1918-19

In the first half of the year under review, the embargo twice enforced by U.S.A. affected our foreign trade considerably, while the prices of rice and other commodities, which had risen by 90% compared to what was before the war, still kept up the upward tendency. The rice riots that broke out at various places were visible evidence of this social unrest. The banks, however, had sufficient money in hands and the money market was on the whole dull.

The financial circles were by no means depressing in the latter half of the year, for shipping, shipbuilding, iron industry and other undertakings were as flourishing as ever, keeping the stock market brisk and bright. A sudden reaction came with the conclusion of armistice. The balance in foreign trade, however, continued favorable to imports, and the amount of species held by the Government and the Bank of Japan went on increasing. Owing to the expansion or starting of new enterprises, demands for funds became active about the beginning of the latter half-year, when the Extraordinary Exchequer Bonds (amount, ¥200 millions), the Industrial Bank debentures (¥50 millions) and French Yen Treasury Bills were issued in succession. Moreover, the growing advances of the Bank of Japan on foreign bills compelled it to fall back on excess issue of notes.

The termination of hostilities was a signal to shut up either entirely or partially several of the industries which had made a rapid growth during the war. The "War undertakings" have come to the finale, and our bankers adopted cautious attitude in view of the financial setback which led to an abnormal condition in the money market at the year-end. They all restricted long accommodation.

The leading bankers of Tokyo made an agreement to fix standard rate of interest. As a result the rate on fixed deposit (over six months) was raised to 5.5% a year in Dec. 1918. This was followed by the bankers at Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama and other great cities. Their object was to avoid useless competition in inviting deposits, but this agreement has never been faithfully observed by the signatories.

The volume of convertible notes in circulation attained the record figure of ¥1,144 millions in December 1918 against the minimum of ¥613 in May. The corresponding figures in 1917 were ¥881 (Dec.) and ¥417 (March), while in 1916 the two extremes were ¥610 (Dec.) and ¥312 (March). The movement of discount rate in Tokyo and Osaka during the last three years is shown, giving only the two extremes.

	1916 (*sen*)		1917		1918	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Tokyo (on daily balance)...	1.71	1.47	1.77	1.57	3.00	1.40
Osaka (,,)...	1.70	1.40	1.74	1.54	1.91	1.61

The year 1917 saw the resuscitation of *sen* 50, 20, and 10 paper notes to facilitate ordinary transactions, which were seriously hampered by scarcity of silver coins and one-yen notes. The amount of issue of these petit notes reached ¥91,210,000 in Dec. 1918.

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SPECIAL BANKS

Special banks number 53 viz. the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Hypothec Bank of Japan, Provincial Hypothec Banks (46 in all), the Colonial Bank of Hokkaido, the Industrial Bank of Japan and the two Central Banks of Taiwan and Chosen.

The Bank of Japan.—Founded in 1882, capital 37,500,000 *yen* paid up. The Bank issues convertible bank notes within the limit of 120,000,000 *yen* on the security of gold or silver coins and bullion, and of Government bonds or commercial bills of a reliable nature. It pays the tax of 1-20% for average monthly issue of notes and that of 5 per cent. per annum for any excess issue.

Board of Directors.—Governor, Junnosuke Inouye; Vice-Gov., Seishiro Kimura; Directors, Tomoye Yoshii; Eigo Fukai; S. Katayama.

Head Office.—Honryogai-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Branches.—Osaka, Nagoya, Moji, Hakodate, Kyoto, Kanazawa, Otaru, Fukushima, Hiroshima, Niigata, Matsumoto, Akita, Matsuye.

The Yokohama Specie Bank.—Founded in 1880 for furnishing financial facilities to the foreign trade of the country, capital ¥42,000,000 paid up. The Bank gets its foreign bills of exchange rediscounted by the Bank of Japan to an amount not exceeding *yen* 20,000,000 a year at the rate of 2 per cent. In April 1919 it decided to increase its capital to ¥100 million, and have the unpaid capital of 6 millions paid up by the end of July the same year.

Bord of Directors.—President, Chuji Kajiwara; Vice-Pres.; Shinakichi Suzuki; Directors, Masunosuke Odagiri, Chunosuke Kawashima, Nagatane Soma, Baron K. Iwasaki, K. Tatsumi, Y. Yamakawa, F. Watanabe, I. Matsukata, M. Mitsui, K. Kodama, K. Morimura, K. Takeuchi.

Head Office.—Minami Nakadori, Yokohama,

Branches.—Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Batavia, Buenos Aires, Honolulu, Sydney, Bombay, Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Tiehling, Changchun, Antung-Hsien, Harbin, Liaoyang, Tsinan, Kaiyuan.

The Hypothec Bank of Japan.—Founded in 1897, the Bank furnishes long-period loans (within limit of 50 years) at a low rate of interest for improvement and development of agriculture and industry and to serve as a central banking organ for agricultural and industrial enterprises on a larger scale throughout the whole country; cap. ¥25,000,000 paid up. The Bank is authorized, when at least one-fourth of its nominal capital is paid up, to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid up capital. These debentures shall be redeemed at least twice a year by means of drawings and for each issue of debentures premiums of various amounts varying from five to one thousand *yen* are allotted to a certain number of debentures to be determined by drawings.

Bard of Directors.—Governor, Gentaro Simula; Vice-Gov. Usaburo Yanagiya; Directors; Naonosuke Kawakami; Keizaburo Kato; Issei Tsukuda.

Head Office.—Yamashita-cho, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

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Provincial Hypothec Banks (*Noko Ginko*).—These banks exist one in each prefecture to act as local organ of credit for agriculture and industry, each with a capital of two hundred thousand *yen* or upwards. The lines of business transacted by these banks are similar to those dealt with by the Hypothec Bank, only in a smaller scope.

The Colonial Bank of Hokkaido.—The Bank was established in 1900 for promoting colonization and exploitation of Hokkaido; capital ¥10,000,000 p.u. The Bank is authorized to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding five times its paid-up capital, though such debentures may not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable in annual instalment. The capital was increased to ¥10,000, in '17.

Board of Directors.—President and Managing-Director, Riyo Mizukoshi.

Directors; Wataru Maijima, Muneki Seki; Ototake Nakata, Yone Hoshino.

Heard Office.—Sapporo, Hokkaido.

The Industrial Bank of Japan.—Established in 1902, capital ¥20,504,000 paid up, of which more than ¥7,550,000 is held by foreign capitalists. In 1918, in order to encourage foreign investment of Japanese the Government pledged to guarantee profits for investment made abroad, within the limit of ¥100,000,000. To make good the loss of about ¥7 millions by the fall of 4 & 5% Gov. bonds owned by it and the loans made to certain gold mines, the Bank borrowed ¥13,500,000 at cheap rate from the Bank of Japan and the Specie Bank. The Bank enjoys the privilege of issuing debentures to an amont of ten times its paid up capital and to any amount for the purpose of public utility abroad.

Board of Directors.—Governor Kyucho Hijikata; Vice-Gov., Eijiro Ono.

Directors, Teizo Iwasa, Motonari Ninomiya, Katsumi Yanaga.

Head Office.—Zenigame-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

The Bank of Taiwan.—Est. 1897, capital ¥20,000,000 paid up, it enjoys privilege of issuing against the reserve of gold, silver coins or bullion bank notes convertible in gold *yen*, notes within ¥10,0000,000 covered by Government bonds, Treasury bills, etc. Nominal capital was increased from ¥10,000,000 to ¥20,000,000 in 1916. It started in 1917 a long-term deposit as trust account but which has been suspended lately.

Board of Directors.—President, Tetsutaro Sakurai; Vice-Pres., Kojuro Nakagawa; Directors, Iyetoshi Sata, Kyoroku Yamanari, Shingo Minami.

Heard Office.—Taihoku, Formosa. Tokyo Branch: Eirakucho, Marunouchi.

The Bank of Chosen.—See Chap. on Chosen.

BANKING STATISTICS

Remarkable as has been the development our banking business made, it still occupies a level far below that attained in Europe and America. There are too many petty banks, there being at present as many as 2,100 banks approximately throughout the country. It is somewhat reassuring that the tendency toward amalgamation and expansion is perceptibly making head. From the outbreak of war till the end of 1918 banks that increased capital numbered 495 with the total increment of roughly ¥335,000,000. Amalgamation resulted in the creation of 56 banks and the dissolution of 64. The average amount of subscribed capital increased from about ¥430,000 at the beginning of the war to ¥620,000 at the end of 1918.

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Inquiries made by the Bankers' Association of Tokyo give these data as to recent development of banking business in which is included the Branch Office of the Bank of Chosen in Japan proper (amount of money in ¥1,000):—

	December 31st	No. of banks	No. of branches	Capital paid up	Reserve funds	Balance of deposits	Debenture outstanding
1913	Bank of Japan	1	9	37,000	28,280	123,463	.....
	Special banks	52	53	118,343	44,317	289,079	58,764
	Ordinary banks	1,457	3,244	391,761	122,313	1,445,501	118,693
	Savings banks	648		68,054	23,425	356,078	14,726
	Total	2,158	3,306	615,658	218,336	2,211,833	192,138
1914	Bank of Japan	1	11	35,000	29,205	117,707	—
	Special banks	52	30	129,182	48,032	299,689	54,656
	Ordinary banks	1,445	3,316	401,965	132,285	1,519,760	96,014
	Savings banks	658		77,413	26,403	376,066	16,613
	Total	2,155	3,357	643,261	236,925	2,303,224	167,323
1915	Bank of Japan	1	12	37,500	30,225	244,973	—
	Special banks	51	67	135,083	54,813	323,680	43,745
	Ordinary bonks	1,442	1,661	357,709	127,169	1,699,566	70,763
	Savings banks	657	1 509	120,944	42,432	528,938	14,459
	Total	2,151	3,339	651,237	255,145	2,797,158	128,968
1916	Bank of Japan	1	11	37,500	31,245	380,201	—
	Special banks	51	77	139,387	61,827	491,904	151,552
	Ordinary banks	1,427	2,163	374,481	134,745	2,256,831	120,129
	Savings banks	554	1,480	126,139	45,796	687,539	19,273
	Total	2,143	3,731	677,508	373,613	3,816,476	290,954
1917	Bank of Japan	1	13	37,500	31,245	593,758	—
	Special banks	51	88	139,387	61,827	942,933	245,066
	Ordinary banks	1,398	2,221	374,481	134,745	3,233,914	168,388
	Savings banks	663	1,569	126,139	45,796	932,948	30,244
	Total	2,113	3,891	677,508	273,613	5,703,553	443,699

	(*Continued*)	Balance of loans	Bills discounted	Deposits with others	Bonds, shares etc. owned	Cash account
1913	B. Japan... ...	73,831	72,599	32,048	55,529	129,838
	Sp. banks ...	457,257	101,172	74,609	60,423	35,436
	Ord. banks ...	711,960	971,690	47,585	273,999	136,058
	Sav. banks ...	167,715	94,149	79,052	99,418	19,487
	Total	1,410,764	1,239,612	233,296	489,371	293,870
1914	B. Japan	72,313	37,071	33,130	55,876	67,847
	Sp. banks ...	489,744	110,390	96,524	61,691	45,500
	Ord. banks ...	736,564	1,905,593	72,743	265,295	130,386
	Sav. banks ...	191,995	101,183	78,998	97,222	20,170
	Total	1,490,588	1,254,245	281,397	480,085	288,904
1915	B. Japan... ...	45,574	34 913	42,469	43,951	88,282
	Sp. banks ...	529,818	118,178	145,392	69,496	34,433
	Ord. banks ...	645,729	1,103,969	83,361	328,378	147,324
	Sav. banks ...	271,658	106,012	96,388	130,788	32,321
	Total	1,492,730	1,423,013	367,612	572,614	302,362

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	Continued	Balance of loans	Bills discounted	Deposits with others	Bonds, shares etc. owned	Cash account
1916	B. Japan... ...	147,030	63,552	54,708	36,723	412,718
	Sp. banks ...	574,637	419,960	169,858	103,410	51,088
	Ord. banks ...	1,711,917	487,151	110,388	421,244	185,754
	Sav. banks ...	450,211	56,714	133,047	185,714	38,482
	Total	3,883,796	1,027,377	468,001	747,091	688,042
1917	B. Japan... ...	226,999	67,196	41,330	34,534	655,854
	Sp. banks ...	727,226	647,607	300,546	138,391	73,717
	Ord. banks ...	2,216,868	718,633	176,413	561,884	316,512
	Sav. banks ...	586,458	72,907	200,654	238,468	50,784
	Total	3,757,550	1,506,343	718,943	973,281	1,095,867

Of the gross amount of bills discounted by ordinary banks about one half is believed to consist of non-tradal transactions which may be called security covered discount. This discount is practically a short term loan. The bills of this kind necessarily lack liquid power and are further saddled with various other disadvantages compared with ordinary trade bills. Another thing that detracts much from the value of this particular discount is the fact that securities offered are in most cases stocks and shares which are naturally subject to considerable fluctuations. There are no available statistics to show what proportion the security covered discount occupies in the gross amount of bill discounding business.

Liabilities of Banks (Dec. 31st 1918; in ¥1,000)

	Bank of Japan	Specie Bank	Hypothec Bank	Prov. Hyp. Bks.	Colonial Bank	Bank of Taiwan
Capital, nominal...	60,000	48,000	40,000	59,950	10,000	30,000
Reserve funds ...	33,285	24,300	9,060	28,357	2,253	6,030
Notes, issued ...	1,144,739	22,603	—	—	—	42,108
Debenture loans ...	—	—	247,351	102,237	28,296	—
Deposits	991,538	541,190	11,750	50,176	28,618	428,074
Bills re-discounted	—	140,642	—	—	—	—
Debts	—	552,219	—	259	—	—
Bills payable ...	—	9,347	—	—	—	3,386
War bills	—	1,689	—	—	—	—
Temporary debts...	93	2,972	—	—	2,290	35,412
Branch accounts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net profits	3,084	6,422	1,942	6,015	500	1,873
Other accounts ...	107,361	92,679	6,834	123,191	1,683	130,444
Total	2,340,101	1,442,063	316,936	370,184	73,138	677,328

(*Continued*)	Industrial Bank	Chosen Bank	Ordinary banks	Savings banks	Total	Total for 1917
Capital nominal	30,000	40,000	659,625	224,991	1,202,566	949,302
Reserve funds ..	3,173	2,333	142,248	51,858	302,897	255,145
Notes issued ...	—	115,524	—	—	1,324,974	454,947
Debenture loans	197,616	—	—	—	575,500	396,936
Deposits	73,121	229,160	3,233,914	673,669 ×259,275	6,252,210 ×259,275	2,004,001 ×193,066

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Continued	Industrial Bank	Chosen Bank	Ordinary banks	Savings banks	Total	Total for 1918
Bills re-discounted	-	—	41,009	3,709	185,360	71,411
Debts	11	3,000	168,383	30,244	754,121	128,868
Bills payable ...	—	2,174	—	—	14,907	6,989
War bills	—	—	—	—	1,689	977
Temporary debts	52	3,806	160,027	31,549	236,201	87,864
Branch account ..	—	14,237	549,664	203,182	767,083	434,839
Net profits	999	1,661	63,087	17,495	103,078	71,398
Other account ...	31,951	10,168	140,307	14,326	681,024	306,251
Total	359,008	413,061	5,158,269	1,510,297	12,660,885	5,962,792

x = "Savings" account.

Assets of Banks (Dec. 31st 1918; in ¥1,000)

	Bank of Japan	Specie Bank	Hypothec Bank	Provincial Hyp. Bks.	Colonial Bank	Bank of Taiwan
Specie	240,814	48,349	204	1,146	3,030	25,868
Bullions	511,877	3,266	—	—	—	7,538
Loans	468,710	221,342	236,682	170,141	32,177	107,697
Bills discountable	129,947	213,650	3,157	1,267	15,250	152,676
Bills bought	—	556,425	—	—	—	120,219
Documentary bills	—	—	—	—	2,934	3,907
Bonds, shares etc ..	32,002	103,271	15,961	16,011	4,632	66,040
Deposits	44,527	162,607	29,078	46,241	8,439	36,651
Land, building etc.	2,194	3,559	658	3,420	1,081	3,138
Inter-bank loans...	830,409	—	15,988	—	1,367	4,997
Branch accounts ..	--	—	2,401	—	—	—
Capital unpaid ...	22,500	—	12,508	9,761	3,750	5,000
Loss		—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts ...	93,121	129,593	299	123,197	979	134,598
Total	2,340,101	1,442,063	316,936	370,184	73,638	677,328

(*Continued*)	Industrial Bank	Chosen Banks.	Ordinary Banks	Savings Banks	Total	Total for 1917
Specie	794	54,743	316,512	50,784	706,242	302,362
Bullions...	—	2,755	—	—	525,436	166,702
Loans	73,762	140,376	2,216,868	586,458	4,254,213	1,492,780
Bills discountable	62,208	83,624	718,633	72,907	1,453,319	1,383,100
Bills bought... ...	—	23,332	—	—	708,976	184,544
Documentary bills	—	17,514	43,378	10,410	78,143	39,913
Bonds, shares, etc.	56,501	16,720	561,885	238,468	1,111,461	572,614
Deposits	123,778	29,352	176,413	200,654	857,740	367,612
Land, building, etc.	587	4,067	59,319	23,420	101,443	87,895
Inter-bank loans	114	7,900	118,549	29,712	1,009,036	394,251
Branch accounts...	30,716	—	545,249	203,982	782,348	428,743
Capital unpaid ...	3,128	15,000	222,628	81,689	875,964	293,065
Loss	—	—	5,154	1,917	70,710	6,139
Other accounts ...	7,420	17,777	173,682	9,897	625,894	238,066
Total	359,008	413,061	5,158,269	1,510,297	12,660,885	5,962,792

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Leading Ordinary and Savings Banks

(As existing at the end of 1918; in ¥ 1,000)

Name of Bank	Paid-up	Reserves	Deposits	Loans
Tokyo				
1st Bank	20,500	13,300	123,585	96,750
3rd „	7,500	4,200	71,515	51,665
15th „	23,500	6,350	72,320	63,602
27th „	790	297	4,966	4,900
84th „	1,800	380	13,244	9,165
100th „	6,00	4,270	82,237	62,298
Tanaka Ginko, Partn. unld.	500	904	2,348	2,593
Mitsubishi Banking Dept.	1,000	11,630	122,388	106,214
Mitsui Ginko	20,000	13,950	124,294	113,144
Yasuda Ginko	17,500	4,360	93,088	88,444
Kawasaki Ginko	1,000	3,050	82,582	75,796
Teikoku Shogyo Ginko	4,000	950	8,618	9,820
Tokai Ginko	2,500	1,203	29,924	24,471
Nakai Ginko	1,000	1,650	44,049	44,441
Meiji Shogyo Ginko	4,800	553	14,289	13,383
Kojimachi Ginko	625	258	5,002	3,557
Teiyu Ginko	2,750	413	26,550	28,602
Imamura Ginko	700	225	2,203	4,503
Morimura Ginko	500	640	12,748	11,475
Toyokuni Ginko	4,000	510	29,803	29,683
Murai Ginko	5,000	150	35,675	35,455
Owariya Ginko	400	187	9,100	6,576
Nishiwaki Ginko	1,000	—	5,156	8,130
Taisho Ginko	1,000	136	1,578	2,633
Osaka				
Naniwa Ginko	11,250	3,560	88,284	71,720
34th Bank	13,975	5,750	84,388	71,117
130th Bank	7,500	700	53,907	55,806
Yamaguchi Ginko	10,000	500	103,598	55,506
Sumitomo Ginko	22,500	4,100	103,355	98,854
Konoike Ginko	3,000	3,700	24,057	6,484
Kitahama Ginko	4,000	80	5,530	7,207
Omi Ginko	10,500	1,810	84,254	62,835
Osaka Jitsugyo Ginko	750	130	1,544	1,997
Kawakami Ginko	60	209	3,256	2,385
Kajima Ginko	5,000	550	68,632	52,714
Toraya Ginko	1,000	—	8,097	4,530
Bishu Ginko	1,000	180	1,403	1,243
Osaka Savings Bank	500	2,220	32,229	738
Masuda Bill-broker Bank	500	154	31,283	84,954
Fujimoto Bill-broker Bank	1,500	665	56,026	34,701
Kyoto				
Kyoto Ginko	1,000	110	9,229	7,676
Nagoya				
Nagoya Ginko	4,744	2,100	29,431	25,859
Ito Ginko	325	713	6,088	4,883
Aichi Ginko	3,408	1,600	33,817	30,313
Meiji Ginko	4,600	615	27,781	28,076

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Name of Bank	Paid-up	Reserves	Deposits	Loans
Murase Ginko...	325	300	4,039	4,139
Yokohama				
2nd Bank...	1,500	1,800	3,957	12,832
Yokohama 74th Bank	3,100	1,125	20,692	36,778
Hiranuma Ginko	300	90	2,733	1,993
Soda Ginko	1,000	344	15,825	10,164
Yokohama Wakao Ginko ...	500	131	1,905	2,627
Yokohama Jitsugyo Ginko ...	625	128	3,805	3,180
Watanabe Ginko	1,000	135	5,213	6,630
Kobe				
65th Bank	2,750	200	21,692	21,499
Nippon Shogyo Ginko	2,750	500	11,741	16,681
Kishimoto Ginko	1,000	374	12,753	10,716
Kobe Kawasaki Ginko	2,500	500	31,135	38,040

MONETARY ORGANS FOR POORER CLASSES

Banking organs for poorer classes are still sadly inadequate in Japan. There are no people's banks, and at present, besides the ancient institutions of pawnbroking and *Mujin-kai*, the only banking facilities available for the masses are postal savings banks and credit corporations.

PAWNBROKING

According to the inquiries of the Home Office, the numbers of licensed pawnbrokers existing in Japan proper are as follows:—

1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
32,812	31,517	29,765	29,806	29,313

The term of deposit differs from 3 to 6 months, according to articles, and the rate of interest charged ranges between the two extremes of 48% and 20% as converted into a yearly rate.

Pawnbroking in Tokyo.—The pawnbrokers numbered 1,291 at the end of 1915. The general situation of the business may be gathered from the following statistics:

	No. of pawns accepted (1000)	Money advanced (*yen* 1000)	No. of pawns redeemed (1000)	Money repaid (*yen* 1000)	Ratio unredeemed per 100 pawns
1912	8,509	18,374	7,081	15,772	19.6
1913	8,987	19,582	7,401	15,728	12.4
1914	8,671	18,687	7,202	16,020	13.8
1915	8,514	19,002	7,275	17,027	13.1

MUJIN-KAI

It was originally a mutual help association and was organized for various purposes. As existing at present the members of a *mujin-kai* by which title this kind of associations is now generally known, have to bring at each meeting a certain amount of fixed subscription. They then determine by drawing a member or members to be allowed to carry away the money collected at each meeting, and these are continued till the whole of the members get their turn. This primitive help contrivance had been very much abused lately, being too often made a means of fraud by un-

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scrupulous "promoters," resulting in the enforcement of a revised regulation on Nov. 1st, '16. At one time no less than 14,346 *mujin-kai* existed throughout the country, the funds invested amounting to about ¥7,000,000 paid up, with the total liability of the promoters reaching ¥137,636,000. According to the report of Finance Dept. at the end of 1917, these pseudo-banks numbered 173 representing ¥8,835,000 paid up.

Savings Banks, etc.

The capitals and deposits of the postal savings and ordinary savings banks and of credit corporations amount to about ¥350,000,000, and this may be considered as constituting the scope of banking facilities of the poorer classes. The credit corporations number 389, but the funds they have at their disposal do not exceed ¥4,600,000. Moreover as the interest charged is as high as 15% they do not confer much benefit to those for whose sake they have been created.

RATE OF INTEREST

The Bank of Japan

	Rate of loans (*sen*)		Rate of dis'unt (*sen*)		Commercial bill (*sen*)			
Dec. 31st	On Government bonds	On other securities	On Government bonds	On other securities	Rate of bill discounted in Tokyo	Rate of bill discounted out Tokyo	Rate on overdrafts (*sen*)	Interest on fixed deposits One year %
1915...	2.00	2.10	2.00	2.10	2.00	2.00	2.30	3.00
1916..	1.60	1.70	1.60	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.90	3.00
1917..	1.40	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.70	3.00
1918...	1.80	1.90	1.80	1.90	1.80	1.80	2.10	3.00

N.B. "Sen" means interest per ¥100 on daily balance is so many *sen*. I *sen* a day amounts to 3.65% a year. Year-end is busiest season in the year.

Associated Banks, Tokyo

	Rate of loan (*sen*)			Rate of discounts (*sen*)			Rate on overdrafts (*sen*)		
Dec. 31st.	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
1915 ...	3.30	1.10	2.03	2.90	1.80	1.62	2.90	1.50	2.02
1916 ...	3.28	1.00	2.04	2.80	1.10	1.71	2.90	1.35	1.91
1917 ...	3.26	1.10	2.01	3.00	1.40	1.73	2.80	1.50	1.89
1918 ...	3.29	1.10	2.12	3.00	1.50	1.94	2.80	1.60	2.03

(*Continued*)

Interest on current account (*sen*)			Interest on fixed deposits (per cent)		
High	Low	Average	One year	6 Month	3 months
1.50	.40	.54	4.60	4.35	4.07
1.30	.30	.52	4.50	4.20	4.05
1.50	.50	.67	5.22	5.03	4.88
1.50	.50	.84	5.68	5.49	5.29

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Associated Banks, Osaka

Dec. 31st.	Rate of loan (*sen*)			Rate of discounts (*sen*)			Rate on overdrafts (*sen*)		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
1915 ...	2.00	1.20	1.45	2.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	1.50	1.70
1916 ...	2.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.30	1.40	2.20	1.40	1.65
1917 ...	2.10	1.35	1.50	1.85	1.35	1.45	2.30	1.40	1.70
1918 ...	2.30	1.70	1.85	1.90	1.60	1.70	2.35	1.70	1.85

(*Continued*)	Interest on current account (*sen*)			Interest on fixed deposits (per cent)		
	High	Low	Average	One year	6 month	3 months
	.88	.40	50	5.00	4.00	4.20
	.80	.40	.60	5.50	4.00	4.40
	.80	.50	.65	6.00	4.50	4.70
	.80	.60	.75	6.20	5.50	6.00

Average Rate in Japan Proper

Dec. 31st.	Rate of loans (*sen*)			Rate of discounts (*sen*)			Rate on overdrafts (*sen*)		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
1915 ...	1.09	.79	.93	2.98	1.97	2.43	3.03	2.27	2.61
1916 ...	1.04×	.72×	.86×	2.73	1.85	2.25	2.92	2.06	2.45
1917 ...	1.06	.67	.87	2.76	1.73	2.10	2.94	1.83	2.52
1918 ...	1.80×	.71×	.83×	2.65	1.87	2.19	2.79	2.03	2.36

(*Continued*)	Interest on current account (*sen*)			Interest on fixed deposits (per cent)		
	High	Low	Average	One year	6 months	3 months
	1.03	.73	.84	6.00	5.00	5.40
	0.92	.63	.73	5.60	4.60	5.00
	1.05	.60	.77	5.70	4.60	5.00
	1.04	.71	.82	5.90	4.90	5.40

Note—× = on bond.

Rate on Real Estate

According to the inquiries of the Hypothec Bank of Japan the rate of interest on immovable averaged in Japan, exclusive of Okinawa and Hokkaido, are as follows in Nov. 1915:—For sum below ¥100, 13.46% per annum; for ¥100 to 1,000, 11.45%, and for above ¥1,000 9.95%, average 11.64%, showing a slight increase compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year which stood at 11.43%.

BILL BROKING BUSINESS

As most of our banks regard note discounting as part of the proper sphere of their business, they are not so willing to furnish call money to bill brokers. They generally do so only when they have surplus funds remaining idle in their hands. The broking business therefore does not yet possess in Japan a sufficiently congenial atmosphere for its sound development.

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The first broking house made its appearance in Japan in September, 1899, in Tokyo, and the second in May, 1912, in Osaka. At present the houses that are undertaking it either exclusively or in combination with other business number over thirty. Of these three in Tokyo, four in Osaka, and one each in Kobe and Nagoya are relatively more important than the others, the three largest brokers, Fujimoto, Masuda and Okuyama, being Osaka establishments, with their branch offices in Tokyo and elsewhere. The volume of notes handled by them is said to reach not less than 300,000,000 *yen* a year.

THE TRUST BUSINESS

Since the Trust Law was put into effect in March, 1905, some fifteen companies devoted to this business have been created, besides others that are undertaking it in addition to their respective specialities. Of the fifteen the Tokyo Trust Co., ¥ 1,500,000 paid up, the Kangyo Trust Co., 325,000 paid up, the Kobe Trust Co., 250,000 paid up, the Osaka Trust Co. 200,000 paid up, the Meiji Trust Co., 125,000 paid up, the Nippon Trust Co., paid up 50,000, may be mentioned. Besides above Nichibei and Nissho Trust Co's (¥ 2,500,000 and paid up 750,000 respectively) were established. in 1918.

Among the establishments undertaking tust business as additional operation may be mentional the Japan Industrial Bank, Yasuda Bank, Mitsui Bank, Kitahama Bank, Fujimoto Bill Broker, and some others. These and others, either singly or in combination with other establishments, are undertaking the issue of debenture bonds in trust and on the hypothecation of factories, steamships, etc. accordings to the nature of business of the parties which are in need of fund. It is said that the debentures issued by private establishments, have rarely been made without offering some suitable objects for hypothecation.

CLEARING HOUSES

Tokyo Clearing House.—The Tokyo Clearing House commenced its business at the end of 1877. More or less good result was realized, but the subsequent development of banking business has necessitated the form as it now stands. Its organization is mainly based on that of the clearing-houses in Europe and America.

Osaka Clearing House.—Founded in 1979 the Osaka Clearing House is the first of the clearing houses establishsd in our country. In Osaka, the centre of trade in our country since old time, cheques and bills were in use long before the Restoration, and it took the lead in introducing the clearing house facilities.

Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, Shimonoseki-Moji, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Hakodate and Otaru have clearing-houses of their own, the last only a few years since.

Volume of Clearing House Business in Japan

According to the Tokyo Bankers' Association the volume of clearing business in Japan is as shown below:—

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Places	Amount Cleared			
	1915	1916	1917	1918
	yen 1,000	*yen* 1,000	*yen* 1,000	*yen* 1,000
Tokyo	5,187,411	9,083,119	12,854,889	22,376,087
Osaka	3,398,876	5,035,160	10,847,575	17,800,399
Kyoto	308,896	533,638	732,620	1,069,234
Yokohama	1,077,818	1,693,010	2,236,699	2,940,277
Kobe	1,077,504	1,948,448	3,599,496	6,576,096
Nagoya	186,219	504,995	773,381	1,266,773
Hiroshima	31,881	44,592	59,387	113,303
Shimonoseki-Moji.	115,207	155,836	245,680	440,046
Kanazawa	31,005	38,703	51,546	83,427
Hakodate	51,928	75,086	128,948	197,779
Otaru	60,952	113,782	204,270	359,842
Total	**11,625,707**	**20,226,423**	**31,734,520**	**53,197,553**

CURRENCY SYSTEM

Coinage

Prior to the adoption of the gold standard in 1897, Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever fluctuating value of this particular specie. That reform has placed her at par, so to say, with the leading Powers of the world. The principal points in the currency system are as follows:—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 2 *fun* of pure gold (11.574 grams) and to be denominated one *yen*,
2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 *yen* (4.1666 grams) coins, 10 *yen* (8.3333 grams) coins, and 20 *yen* (16.6665 grams) coins.
3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of three denominations, 10 *sen* (2.0250 grams) pieces, 20 *sen* (4.0500 grams) pieces, and 50 *sen* (10.1250 grams) pieces.
4. Other subsidiary coins, i. e. 5 *sen* nickel (1.14 *momme*) pieces, 1 *sen* (1 *nomme*) pieces, 5 *rin* (0.53 *momme*). 2 *sen* and 1 *rin* pieces, issued before to continue in circulation as before.
5. The regulation fineness of the coins is as under:—
   Gold coins, 900 gold and 100 copper,
   Silver „ { 50 *sen* and 20 *sen* coins, 800 silver and 200 copper. / 10 *sen* coins, 720 silver and 280 copper.
   Nickel „ 250 nickel and 750 silver.
   Copper „ 950 copper and 40 tin in and 10 zinc.

N.B.—Gold coins are of ½ fineness compared with those coined before.

The Convertible Note System

The law as first issued in 1884 provided that the notes would be convertible into silver, but with the adoption of gold mono-metallism in 1897 the notes became convertible into gold, as it is to-day. According to the law the Bank of Japan is to keep as conversion reserve gold and silver specie and bullion equivalent in amount to the notes issued, the silver coins and bullion not to exceed one quarter of the total reserve. The Banks may issue notes within the limit of ¥120,000,000 on the

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security of Government bonds, Treasury bills, and other reliable papers; also against such negotiable securities the Bank, subject to the permission of the Government, may further issue notes, when such excess issue is deemed necessary, the Bank to pay at the rate not less than 5% a year on such issue. The denominations of notes are ¥ 1, ¥ 5, ¥ 10, ¥ 20, ¥50, ¥ 100, ¥ 200, but in practice ¥ 50 and ¥ 200 notes are yet non-existent.

The convertible system practically identical with that in Japan Proper is also in force in Formosa where the additional issue against the reliable securities is limited to ¥ 10,000,000 and the tax at the same rate is payable on the excess issue.

Amount of Coins and Paper Currency in Circulation (in ¥ 1,000)

Dec.	Gold coins	Silver coins	Nickel coins	Copper coins	Total	Bank notes	Grand total
1914 ..	38,082	115,379	9,102	8,961	171,526	385,589	557,115
1915 ..	37,112	114,230	9,084	9,011	169,440	430,138	599,578
1916...	46,126	117,120	9,074	9,077	181,400	601,224	782,024
1917...	53,653	125,646	9,372	9,175	197,846	927,524	1,125,371
1918...	46,921	139,708	9,843	10,356	206,829	1,336,219	1,542,959

Coinage in Japan at the end of 1918 (¥)

Classification	Coinage since establishment of Mint	Cancelled coins	Net export	Reserve in Bank of Japan	Coins in circulation (yen 1,000)
Old gold coins	141,156,224	17,846,734	114,344,794	1,814,892	7,649
New gold „	771,629,920	4,500	515,963,278	216,387,690	39,271
Silver „	207,944,314	62,728,998	5,507,310	—	3,139,708
Nickel coins.	9,983,848	136,817	3,450	—	9,843,580
Copper „	2,374,005	68	9,671	—	2,364,264
Other coppers	14,254,048	3,789,429	2,472,726	—	7,991,893
Total ...	1,147,340,360	84,506,548	638,301,930	217,702,585	206,829,295

Bulletins of the Bank of Japan (¥ 1,000)

At the end of Dec.	Notes issued	Specie reserve (Gold coin & bullion)	Government bonds & other securities: Government bonds	Government securities	Treasury bills	Other securities	Commercial bills	Total	Excess issue of note
1914 ..	285,589	218,237	49,822	22,000	—	77,629	17,900	167,352	47,352
1915...	430,138	248,417	19,080	22,000	6,333	119,795	14,511	181,720	61,720
1916 ..	601,224	410,519	15,330	22,000	—	153,405	—	190,705	70,705
1917...	831,371	649,618	18,900	22,000	—	140,853	—	181,753	61,753
1918...	1,144,739	712,925	18,500	22,000	—	337,861	53,352	413,813	211,813

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FOREIGN BANKS IN JAPAN

The branches in Japan of foreign banks numbered at the end of 1917 eleven (3 savings, 8 ordinary) in all with paid-up capital ¥6,775,000 a marked diminution compared with the corresponding term of 1913, i.e. twelve banks with ¥7,127,600 paid up.

According to nationality of their head offices they are :—

Location	British	French	Russian	American	German
Tokyo	—	1	—	—	—
Yokohama	2	—	1	1	1
Kobe	2	—	—	1	1
Nagasaki	1	—	—	—	—

The business situation of the 11 foreign banks in 1917 is as below : (in ¥1,000).

Capital	Deposits	Loans	Net profits
6,775	356,800	83,069	2,365

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CHAPTER XXIV

THE ARMY, NAVY AND AVIATION

EMPEROR'S RESCRIPT TO THE ARMY AND THE NAVY

(On July 31st., 1912)

"On ascending the Imperial Throne of an eternal lineage, in succession to Our illustrious Ancestors, We hereby make this announcement to Our beloved sons in Our Army and Navy:

"Our Imperial Father favored you with Instructions on the Five Articles of the Spirit that should animate those serving in the Imperial Army and Navy, thereby showing the way in which they should discharge their duty in all sincerity. And we are pleased to say that you of Our services on land and sea, observing these sacred instructions day and night, have through successive wars striven for the enhancement of the national glory and the enlargement of the sphere of Imperial sway, and have thus helped in the consummation of the great Imperial work of unprecedented magnitude.

"Conscious of the love and affection with which Our Imperial Father cherished the Forces, the command of which has fallen upon Us, We rely upon the loyalty and bravery of Our soldiers and sailors. We rely upon your assistance in Our efforts to carry out the policy bequeathed by Our Imperial Fathers and thereby to enhance still more the glory of the Empire and promote the welfare of all Our subjects. It should be your aim to render Us your services according to the instructions given you by the late Emperor to be more willing than ever to be of services, to be careful in your way of thinking and to diligently discharge your respective duties, in conformity with the progress of the times and the general tendency of affairs in the world, so that you may thereby be really Our trusted supports and contribute your share to the furtherance of the Imperial policy."

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Relative Position of the Army and the Navy

The Fleet occupied the position of secondary importance as compared with the Army up to the time of the Russo-Japanese war. In the organization of the Imperial Headquarters on the occasion of the Japan-China war, for instance, the Chief of the Central Staff, a General in the Army, controlled both the Army and the Navy. In the Imperial Headquarters organized at the times of the 1904-5 war, the Chiefs of the two services were for the first time placed on an equal status as to power, the two services having been placed under the direct control of the Emperor.

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since then, so far as regards the expansion is concerned the Fleet has stood far ahead over the Army in the amount voted by the Imperial Diet.

National Defence Program

Upon the restoration of peace after the Russo-Japanese war. Prince Yamagata memorialized the Throne, suggesting that the Army should be increased to twenty-five Divisions in the future, namely, in the first term to nineteen Divisions and in the second term to twenty-five Divisions, while the Navy should be expanded to two Squadrons, each consisting of at least eight superior battleships, and of some cruiser squadrons, torpedo flotillas and reserve squadrons. The project was sanctioned by his late Majesty, and the then Saionji Cabinet promised that the scheme would be carried out as far as the State finances allowed. This is said to be the reason why the military authorities so stoutly maintained till recently the necessity of carrying out the scheme of the Divisional increase.

In the elaboration of this expansion scheme the Ministry of the day and the Diet were not consulted, for the command of the Army and Navy, whether in time of peace or of war, is reserved for the Emperor's prerogative. Even the appointment of the War and Naval Ministers is left to his sole will and therefore placed beyond the change of Cabinet. This practice, however, seems to have undergone modification since the advent of the present reign. Be that as it may, when the question of money comes in the thing assumes quite a different aspect. Any expansion scheme must pass the approval of a Cabinet council and further of the Diet. Neither can the Minister of Finance conscientiously endorse expansion program when the condition of national treasury does not admit it and of course in such case it is out of the question for the Diet to approve it. The two Division increase measure that had repeatedly occasioned Cabinet changes was at last adopted by the Diet in its 36th session and further this standing problem has been partially disposed of by the Terauchi Cabinet.

Object of Expansion and Imaginary Enemy

The object of expansion of national armament is primarily to guard our interest in Manchuria and China, and next to be prepared against a possible emergency with an imaginary foe. In Manchuria, Japan has come to understanding with Russia, but the constant troubles in China and the grave danger that has been constantly menacing her stability calls upon Japan to be well prepared for any serious development that may break out any time there.

SECTION I.—THE ARMY

For about seven centuries till the abolition of feudalism in 1868, military service was an exclusive privilege of *samurai*. With the advent of the resuscitated Imperial régime and, in consequence, the complete overhauling of national organizations, social, political and so forth, that privilege was converted into burdensome duty of conscription service to which sons and brothers of all classes of people had to attend on reaching majority. Japan had adopted the Western system, that of nation in arms. Of the Generals who rendered most distinguished service in thus organiz-

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ing the military system of Japan, the names of Marshal Yamagata and the late Marshal Oyama and General Prince Katsura stand out prominent. The distinguished ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army carried out in 1884 minute investigations into the military systems of the leading Powers of Europe. As a result of this memorable tour of inspection the military organization of the country was remodelled on the Prussian system. The Marshal's suite contained the best talents of the time so far as the military affairs were concerned and included the late General Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff, and the late Prince Katsura. It was by the late General, who by the way died soon after the close of the Japan-China war in which he played the most distinguished part, that the staff service of the country was laid on the present basis of perfection and efficiency. On the other hand, General Katsura did much to improve the administrative side of the service. In acclamatising the German method Japan owed much to the late General Meckel of the Prussian army who came to this country in 1885 as adviser of Japanese army and took under his tutelage most of our distinguished Generals.

New National Defence Program.—The National Defence program that had long been a pending problem, as noted above, was at last brought into existence with the approval of the 1917-18 session of the Diet. The program covers the two branches of the service involving the outlay of roughly ¥350 millions and ¥185½ millions for the Fleet (6 year program) and the Army respectively. Added to the prescribed Program the Naval outlay totals ¥584 millions counting from 1917-18 year. The Army is to receive a thorough remodelling, taught by past experience and by the world's war. The program covers 18 years beginning 1918, though it is believed in some quarters that the authorities intend to complete it in six years. This Army estimates consist of ¥55,860,000 on extraordinary account and ¥184,600,000 on ordinary account. Among other things it is intended to create two Divisions.

The first in importance among the various items of change is to reorganize a Division on 3 regiment basis and to abolish the brigade. The lessons of the European war and the result of a trial manœuver near Tokyo in the fall of 1917 on 3 regiment unit basis have led the authorities to adopt the new unit. An Army corps will consist of two divisions totalling six regiments. Excluding the Guards Division Japan will have shortly 24 Divisions which reorganized on the 3 regiment basis will form 32 Divisions or 16 Army Corps.

The other items on the reorganization program are mountain and field batteries each of 3 units of 4 guns; the expansion of cavalry, commissariat, engineering, communications, automobile, aviation corps, etc, .

The military authorities are believed to have a far more ambitious projects in their pockets, though for the time-being, they will have to be contented with 22 Divisions, at the same time considerably strengthening Artillery arm. 41 Army Corps, about 1 million bayonets on war footing is their program. A certain Japanese General is credited with the remark that for securing tranquility and undisturbed prosperity of Japan and the Far East, the immense expense which the ambitious scheme demands will after all prove a cheap price paid for it. "Had England possessed," he is reported to have said, "20 Divisions on peace standing, or what amount to the same thing, had Germany expanded her Army into one of more formidable strength, the worlds' catastrophe might

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have been avoided. Such preparedness would have been sufficient to deter resort to arms."

Organization of the Army

A division is generally composed of 2 brigades of infantry, 1 regiment each of cavalry and artillery, 1 battalion each of engineers and army service. A regiment of infantry consists of 4 battalions, each 600 men, while a regiment of cavalry is composed of 3 or 4 squadrons, each 100 sabres. A regiment of field artillery consists of 6 batteries, each of 4 guns, while a battalion of engineers consists of 3 companies, each of 300 men, and that of army service of 300 men. There are also independent corps, as shown in the table of army distribution given in this chapter.

Peace-Footing and Expenditure

Policy of secrecy and aloofness in military affairs has been much relaxed in deference to the spirit of the times. In the 1919-20 Diet Lt.-General Tanaka, War Minister, for the first time took the public into confidence as to the number of officers and rank and file on peace-footing, the figures being as follows for 1919-20;—Officers including higher civilians, 16,045, non-commissioned officers including *hannin* civilians, 28,369; private, 228,317; total, 272,731; horses, 44,987.

Average annual expenditure per capita in rank and file is as follows in Japan Proper:—

Sergeant-major, ¥339.151; sergeant ¥261.214; corporal, ¥201.214; superior private, ¥155.827; 1st and 2nd private, ¥151.147.

Expansion of Military Arsenals

The European War has dictated to the Government the necessity of expanding military arsenals. The Tokyo Arsenal, for instance, will treble its producing capacity on the completion of the expansion work now in progress at its branch works as the Firearm factory at Jujo, Oji, Magazines at Itabashi, Meguro, and Iwabuchi, all near Tokyo. The Atsuta (Nagoya) Branch is to be reorganized to chiefly devote itself to motor manufacturing. The expansion program includes the establishment of an arsenal near Seoul.

THE ARMY EDUCATION

Military education is organized as follows:—(1) The Local Military Preparatory Schools located at Sendai, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, and Kumamoto are the lowest rudder in the scale of education for candidates aspiring to become officers. (2) The Central Military Preparatory School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates from the above mentioned schools. (3) The Cadets' School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates of the Central Military Preparatory School and other candidates. (4) The Staff College gives the finishing polish to lieutenants and captains of promising ability, and gives necessary training so as to qualify them to become staff officers.

Besides the above there are various schools to give special education connected with the Army. These are: The Artillery and Engineering

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School for sub-lieutenants of the respective corps to receive necessary training; The Infantry School to instruct captains and lieutenants in tactics, etc.; The Toyama Military School to give non-commissioned officers from two to seven months' training in tactics, shooting, fencing, etc. and also to train the Military band; The Riding School to give eleven months' training to cadets of cavalry; and the Military Fort Artillery Shooting School, Field Artillery Shooting School, Gunnery Mechanic School, Paymaster School, and Veterinary Surgery School to give respective lessons. The Army Engineering School to be established in Dec. '19 in Matsudo, Chiba-ken, will include two courses; (A) for training subalterns and (B) for non-commissioned officers.

STATISTICS (1916)

	Staff	Students	Graduates	No. admitted
Staff College...	48	179	56	60
Art. & Eng. School	62	276	230	259
Infantry School	65	84	159	163
Toyama Gakko	88	271	424	423
Riding School	40	6	143	6
Field Art. Shooting School	48	54	80	80
Fort Art. Shooting School	36	59	90	90
Cadets' School	242	1,197	651	657
Central Mil. Prep. School	117	727	314	329
Local Mil. Prep. School (5) ...	125	748	233	250
Gun. Mech. School	21	362	329	372
Paymaster School	41	113	63	67
Surgery School	15	80	132	141
Vet. Surg. School	14	54	109	106

DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL CORPS

As a result of actual experience learned by the 1904-5 and the world's war, special corps has been expanded or reorganized. The development is specially conspicuous in (1) Siege Artillery, (2) Field and Mountain and Machine Gun batteries, and (3) Communication Corps, (4) Aviation, etc.

Siege Artillery.—This is the new term adopted for the Fortress Artillery in the old system. The Fortress Artillery was formerly stationed at the Forts existing at various strategic places, as Bay of Tokyo, Shimonoseki, and others, and as originally intended, its function was exclusively defensive, and therefore it was not expected to possess power of mobility which aggressive operations require. But twice within the recent period, in the Japan-China War and the 1904-5 War, the Fortress corps was compelled by circumstances to temporarily convert itself into Siege Artillery. The new terminological change, therefore, may be said as bringing the thing up to date. At the same time some marked innovation has been adopted for this branch of the service as, for instance, the unification of organization of artillery corps in strength, whereas in the former Fortress Artillery the strength of a regiment or a battalion was different in a different fortress. Next, to strengthen the efficiency and mobile power of Siege Artillery Corps, lighter guns were attached, to be made use of when quick work is required. The creation of Siege Battery involves,

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as a matter of course, the use of horses to drag the guns, and these have been provided. The Siege Artillery Corps consists as follows according to the new system:—

Under Control of Brigade Headquarters at Yokosuka

Tokyo Bay	two regiments	with horses
Yura (Kii-Awaji Strait)	„ „	„ „
Hakodate	one battalion	without horses
Aki-Bingo Strait	„ „	„ „
Maizuru	„ „	„ „

Under Control of Brigade Headquarters at Shimonoseki

Shimonoseki	two regiments	with horses
Hiroshima	one regiment	„ „
Saseho	one battalion	without horses
Nagasaki	„ „	„ „
Tsushima	„ „	„ „

Besides the above, one battalion each is stationed at Port Arthur and Chinhai Gulf, on the south-eastern coast of Korea at the bottom of which lies Masampho, the latter to be made a naval station a few years afterward.

Field Artillery and Mountain Artillery.—The authorities have decided to supersede the existing 6-gun battery system with one of 4-guns. The complete realization of this scheme is estimated to require between ¥50 & ¥60 millions, and the authorities have therefore decided to content themselves with a partial reorganization of Mountain artillery only as 4 year continuing work beginning with 1917. The non-existence of the 1917-8 Budget has delayed the program. Upon its completion the existing 3-battalion artillery at Sendai, Okayama and Kurume will be enlarged to 3-regiment strength.

The Field Artillery Brigade was formerly composed of three regiments, but it has been decided to reduce the unit of one Brigade to two regiments, and to increase the number of Brigades from two to three. The three Brigades are stationed as follows:—

1st Brigade ...	13th and 14th Regiments ...	at Setagaya, near Tokyo.	
2nd „ ...	15th and 16th „ ...	„ Konodai „	„
3rd „ ...	17th and 18th „ ...	„ Shimoshizu „	„

Reorganization of Machine-Guns.—With the approval of the Diet (1917 session), the Government decided to reorganize Infantry Machine-guns. The new plan is to form ten batteries every year, till every infantry regiment will be provided with a battery in ten years beginning with 1917.

Mounted Machine-guns are also in course of formation, to be gradually extended for distribution to all the Cavalry Brigades. In the 1918-19 fiscal year, only four such corps are to be created at a sum of ¥15,000 for the four Brigades at Narashino, Toyohashi and Morioka. Each battery will consist of four guns.

Motor-car Corps and Subsidy.—Though created several years ago as a special unit of the Service Corps, Motor-car Corps is still primitive,

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chiefly from financial reason. In May 1918, law for granting bounty to motors strong enough for purposes of transportation in time of need was enacted. Rate of bounty allowed to such motor-cars is as follows :—

	Capacity of motor-car	For construction	Extra allowable	For purchase	For maintenance
(a)	over 1 English ton... ...	¥1,500	¥500	¥1,000	¥300
(b)	over 1.5 Eng. ton	2,000	500	1,000	390
(c)	over 1 Eng. ton	1,500	375	750	200
(d)	over 1.5 Eng. ton	2,000	375	750	200

It is said that at present there will be only ten cars or so throughout the land qualified to receive the bounty.

N.B.—(a) and (b) are goods-waggons and (b) and (c) included those whose bodies can easily be reconstructed into waggons.

Telegraphic Regiment.—The Telegraphic Corps at Nakano were much expanded and reorganized in 1919 into an independent regiment.

Military Aviation Battalions.—(Vide Section on Aviation).

CONSCRIPTION

The conscription system, first elaborated in 1873, requires that all able-bodied Japanese males of from full 17 to 40 years old to respond to the nation's call. In practice, that fundamental principle has never been put in force, and even on such an extraordinary occasion as that of 1904-5 War that call did not extend beyond a portion of those on the depot service. The service is divided into active service, reserve service, and depot service, and extends 17 year 4 months beginning with full 20 years of age. For the first time two year system was adopted in 1907 for foot soldiers, and the reserve service extends 4 years 4 months and the depot service 10 years. The depot service formerly extend only 5, but the period has been doubled by the amendment effected in Sept. 1904.

Exemption from the Service.—The only exemption allowed in the service is for an only son of a parent of over 60 years old who is judged incompetent to support himself without the help of the son. However, postponement of the period of service is made in favor of lads studying at schools, Government or private, which are recognized to be of a status at least equal to that of Middle School. The boys, according to the regulations revised in 1919-20 Diet and to come into force in 1920, are alike subject to conscription examination when they reach the age, but the period of service can be postponed till 25 years of age for students studying at schools with terms extending over 3 years, 26 for those at schools with terms of 5 years or over, and 27 for those at the Imp. Univ., post-graduate course of the Tokyo Commercial School, and those at schools with terms of over 6 years. This postponement is also applicable at those staying abroad except in near Asiatic countries, and as young men who have passed the age of 37 under this special clause are enrolled in the Territorial Army list, one who goes over to America or Europe and remains there till that age is passed is practically exempted from the

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military service. On the other hand, a student living within the eligible limit is enrolled at once in the service without the favor of chance of exemption incidental to the drawing of lot, as soon as he leaves a school placed under the postponement clause, or when he reaches the above ages. The alternative to avoid going through the regular service is to go through the one-year volunteer service which must also be applied for as soon as his eligibility has been ascertained.

One-year Volunteer.—This is the only refuge accessible to young men of well-to-do classes living at home. Candidates must possess scholarship at least equal to graduates of the Middle School. After one year's service they are enrolled in the reserve service with the rank of non-commissioned officer. The one-year volunteers are, as a rule, required to pay the expense of the barracks, ¥100. The volunteers are required to serve 3 months each in the two years following before they are enrolled in the Territorial Army.

Six-week Service.—This is the service specially created for teachers of primary schools. For six weeks they are made to go through the regular training of ordinary soldiers, but this system is discountenanced owing to abuse. There is also a 6-week service in the auxiliary-transport, it being applicable only to those who are under regulation height.

Lads of conscript age are classified into five grades in examination, as, A, B1, B2. C, D, E, the % of the last 3 years being respectively 15.65, 17.65, 23.17, 6.02, 1.29.

Lads liable to conscription number roughly half a million a year to which is to be added over 100,000 postponed cases brought over from the preceding year. Of the total those who are to be left unexamined from various causes number a little under 110,000 a year grouped as follows for 1917: postponed as students 47,324; postponed as sojourners abroad 32,263; whereabouts unknown 15,920; postponed from sickness etc. 5,069; from criminal causes 3,147; absentees from unknown causes 2477; postponed from family condition, or disqualified from criminal causes 200. Then those who were convicted of evasion of the service in 1917 totalled 234, and those suspected of it 1,582.

A, B and C are enrolled, the first two in the active service (B1 is called chiefly as draft) and the last in the Territorial army, D is exempted, and E postponed temporarily under certain circumstances.

As to stature and sick rate, which is heaviest in regard to trachoma and venereal diseases, the following figures are available per 100 examined:—

	Above 5.6 *shaku*	5.3—5.6 *shaku*	5.0—5.3 *shaku*	Under 5.0 *shaku*	Trachoma	Vene'al
1915	2.31	31.74	53.94	11.90	18.9	2.5
1916	2.42	32.33	53.91	11.34	15.8	2.7
1917	2.49	32.81	53.62	11.08	—	—

The ratio of illiteracy was 5.8% in 1908, 5 in 09, 4.3 in '10 and 5.8 in '11, but it was reduced to 2% in 1917.

Desertions.—Cases of desertion are reported to be on an increase. In 1916, for instance, 956 cases were dealt with by the Gendarmes. Of the number 93% represented privates and the balance young officers. Those who were actually convicted numbered 258 and the rest who

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returned within the legal limit of time, 6 days in peace time and 3 in war, were subjected to lighter punishment. It is said that those who deserted from dislike of the service formed over 38%.

Conscripts and Their Leave of Absence

In order to meet the convenience of the families of conscripts the military authorities have decided to adopt a new departure. According to this conscripts may return home to assist the business of their families at a convenient period, staying for the number of days representing their leave, but in no case for more than a fortnight. Thus a farmer's son may be able to return home at harvest time, while the son of a shopkeeper can stay at home in the latter part of the month to assist his father in writing out or collecting bills. This new departure will be of considerable benefit to the families concerned. The proposal was carried into effect in 1919. According to the authorities, this is "a social measure conceded by the military administration in view of the times."

Allowances and Supplies to Privates

With the extra addition of 30 to 50% in view of rise in prices to salaries for all those in civil and military service the monthly allowances to non-commissioned officers and privates have been increased, the rate in the fiscal 1919-20 year being;—sergeant-major, ¥22.50-29.70; sergeant, 11.70-19.35; corporal, ¥6.97-8.50; superior private ¥2.92-3.51; private ¥2.34, all these including special allowances. The privates, in spite of strict prohibition, are too often compelled to apply for remittance from home.

Military Allowances on Contract System

Allowances to troops are allowed on contract plan as regards the 5 items of food, clothing, encampment-utensils, barrack necessities and horse allowances. The allowances are fixed as below:—

Food.—6 *go.* (1 quart) of rice a day for a soldier, beside some money allowance for side-dishes. The money allowances differ according to districts where troops are stationed, ranging for regiments at home from 7.5 *sen* per diem to 11.4 *sen* (for Hokkaido), 12 to 15 *sen* for the Formosan garrisons, and 24 *sen* for those in China and 18 *sen* for Korea and Saghalien.

Clothing.—From *yen* 27 to *yen* 34 a year for each foot soldier, *yen* 31 to 37 for Cavalry, *yen* 30 to 36 for Artillery, *yen* 28 to 34 for Engineering and *yen* 29 to 35 for Commissariats.

Encampment utensils and Barrack necessities.—There are 26 grades ranging from the lowest of *yen* 4.64 a month for the utensils and *yen* 6.76 for the others and to the maximum of over *yen* 138 and *yen* 106.58 respectively.

Horse allowance.—Barley, hay and straw constitute fodder. Per head rates per day are, 1 *kwan* of hay or straw and from 1.4 *kwan* to 1 *kwan* of barley according to the services; 36 to 55 *sen* per month for hoofing and 25 *sen* a year for hair-cutting.

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The Marshals & Admirals' Office

The Marshals and Admirals' Office was created in 1898 as the highest advisory body on military and naval matters to the Emperor. Only 14 officers have so far been honored with appointment to the Office and these, excepting those who are dead, are :—

Marshal Prince Yamagata : Admiral of Fleet Count Togo ; Marshal Viscount Hasegawa ; Marshal Count Oku ; Marshal H.I.H. Prince Fushimi ; Admiral of Fleet Vis. Inouye ; Marshal Viscount Kawamura ; Marshal Count Terauchi ; Admiral of Fleet Baron Ijuin.

The Supreme Council of War

This is a special office created on the eve of the outbreak of 1904–5 War, and may be regarded as the Emperor's advisers and staff officers on all important matters pertaining to war. The members consist of those of above Office, Ministers of War and the Navy, Chiefs of the General Staff and of the Naval Staff Board, all of whom are *ex officio* members, and also those specially nominated to the office. At present the specially nominated members of the Council are as follows :—

Admiral Baron Katsura ; Admiral Baron Dewa ; H.I.H. General Prince Kan-in ; General Ichinohe ; General Oseko ; Admiral Fujii ; General Iguchi ; Adm. Baron Yashiro.

Promotion of Military Officers

Rules for promotion of military officers in service in time of peace are as follows, this limit being reduced to one half in time of war :—

2 years each from Sub-Lieutenant to Lieutenant and from the latter to Captain, 4 years to Major, 3 years to Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 years each to Colonel and next to Major-General, 3 years to Lieutenant-General. The promotion to full General and next to Marshal is left to the will of the Emperor.

Age-Limit of Officers on Active Service

Age-limit in the active service is,—for Sub-Lieutenant and Lieutenant 45, Captain 48, Major 50, Lieutenant-Colonel 53, Colonel 55, Major-General 58, Lieutenant-General 62, General 65, and no limit for Marshal.

Distribution of the Standing Army

Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters.		Garrison or corps
Imperial Guard Division (Tokyo)	Infantry	Guard Brig. 1 : Tokyo . Guard Regs. 1, 2 Guard Brig. 2 : Tokyo...Guard Regs. 3, 4	Tokyo.
	Cavalry Brig. 1 : Narashino ..	Guard Reg .... Regs. 13, 14	Narashino.
	Field Artillery Brig. 1 : Tokyo.	Guard Reg., ... Regs. 13, 14	Tokyo.
	Engineer Guard Bat. ; Commissariat Guard Bat. ; Guard Band		

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Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters.		Garrison or corps
1st Division (Tokyo)	Infantry — Brig. 1: Tokyo	Reg. 49	Kofu.
		Reg. 1	Tokyo.
	Infantry — Brig. 2: Tokyo	Reg. 3	Tokyo.
		Reg. 57	Sakura.
	Cavalry Brig. 2: Narashino	Regs. 15, 16	Narashino.
		Reg. 1	Tokyo.
	Field Art. — Brig. 2: Konodai	Reg. 1	Tokyo.
		Regs. 15, 16	Konodai.
	Field Art. — Brig. 3: Shimoshizu	Reg. 17	Konodai.
		Reg. 18	Shimoshizu.
	Siege Artillery Brig. 1: Yokosuka	Regs. 1, 2	Yokohama.
	Eng. Bat. 1; Commissariat Bat. 1		Tokyo.
2nd Division (Sendai)	Infantry — Brig. 3: Sendai	Reg. 29	Sendai.
		Reg. 65	Wakamatsu.
	Infantry — Brig. 25: Yamagata	Reg. 32	Yamagata.
		Reg. 4	Sendai.
	Caval. Reg. 2; Field Art. Reg. 2; Mountain Art. Reg. 1; Eng. Bat. 2; Comt. Bat. 2		Sendai.
3rd Division (Nagoya)	Infantry — Brig. 5: Nagoya	Reg. 6	Nagoya.
		Reg. 68	Gifu.
	Infantry — Brig. 30: Tsu	Reg. 51	Tsu.
		Reg. 33	Nagoya.
	Caval. Reg. 3; Field Art. Reg. 3; Eng. Bat. 3; Comt. Bat. 3; Band 3		Nagoya.
4th Division (Osaka)	Infantry — Brig. 7: Osaka	Reg. 8	Osaka.
		Reg. 70	Sasayama.
	Infantry — Brig. 32: Wakayama	Reg. 61	Wakayama.
		Reg. 37	Osaka.
	Caval. Reg. 4; Field Art. Reg. 4; Comt. Bat. 4; Band 4		Osaka.
	Engineer Bat. 4		Takatsuki.
	Siege Artillery Reg. 3 (Yura Strait)		Fukuyama and Yura.
5th Division (Hiroshima)	Infantry — Brig 9: Hiroshima	Reg. 11	Hiroshima.
		Reg. 22	Matsuyama.
	Infantry — Brig. 21: Yamaguchi	Reg. 42	Yamaguchi.
		Reg. 71	Hiroshima.
	Caval. Reg. 5; Field Reg. 5; Eng. Bat. 5; Comt. Bat. 5; Siege Art. Reg. 4		Hiroshima.
	Siege Art. Bat. of Geiyo Strait		Tadanoumi.
6th Division (Kumamoto)	Infantry — Brig. 11: Kumamoto	Regs. 13, 23	Kumamoto.
		Okinawa Guards Bat.	Okinawa.
	Infantry — Brig. 36: Kagoshima	Reg. 45	Kagoshima.
		Reg. 64	Miyakonojo.
	Caval. Reg. 6; Field Art. Reg. 6; Eng. Bat. 6; Comt. Bat. 6		Kumamoto.
7th Division (Asahigawa)	Infantry — Brig. 13: Asahigawa	Reg. 25	Sapporo
		Reg. 26	Asahigawa.
	Infantry — Brig. 14: Asahigawa	Reg. 27, 28	Asahigawa.
	Caval. Reg. 7; Field Art. Reg. 7; Eng. Bat. 7; Comt. Bat. 7		Asahigawa.
	Siege Art. Bat. of Hakodate		Hakodate.

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Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters.		Garrison or corps
8th Division (Hirosaki)	Infantry	Brig. 4: Hirosaki — Reg. 5	Aomori.
		Reg. 31	Hirosaki.
		Brig. 16: Akita — Reg. 17	Akita.
		Reg. 52	Hirosaki.
	Field Art. Reg. 8; Comt. Bat. 8		Hirosaki.
	Cavalry Brig. 3: Morioka — Reg. 8		Morioka.
		Reg. 23, 24	Morioka.
	Eng. Ba. 8		Morioka.
9th Division (Kanazawa)	Infantry	Brig. 6: Kanazawa. — Reg. 7	Kanazawa.
		Reg. 36	Sabaye.
		Brig. 31: Toyama. — Reg. 69	Toyama.
		Reg. 35	Toyama.
	Caval. Reg. 9; Field Art. Reg. 9; Eng. Bat. 9; Comt. Bat. 9		Kanazawa
10th Division (Himeji)	Infantry	Brig. 8: Himeji — Reg. 10	Himeji.
		Reg. 40	Tottori.
		Brig. 20: Fukuchiyama. — Reg. 20	Fukuchiyama.
		Reg. 39	Himeji.
	Caval. Reg. 10; Field Art. 10; Comt. Bat. 10		Himeji.
	Eng. Bat. 10		Fukuchiyama.
	Siege Art. Bat. of Maizuru		Maizuru.
11th Division (Zentsuji)	Infantry	Brig. 10: Tokushima — Reg. 12	Marugame.
		Reg. 62	Tokushima.
		Brig. 22: Zentsuji — Reg. 44	Kochi.
		Reg. 43	Kochi.
	Caval Reg. 11; Field Art. Reg. 11; Eng. Bat. 11: Comt. Bat. 11		Zentsuji
12th Division (Kokura)	Infantry	Brig. 12: Kokura — Reg. 47	Kokura.
		Reg. 72	Oita.
		Brig. 35: Fukuoka. — Reg. 24	Fukuoka.
		Reg. 14	Fukuoka.
	Caval. Reg. 12; Field Art. Reg. 12; Eng. Bat. 12; Comt. Bat. 12		Kokura.
	Siego Art. — Brig. 2: Shimonoseki	Regs. 5, 6	Shimonoseki.
	Siego Art. — Bat. of Tsushima Is.		Keichi.
	Infantry Bat. of Tsushima Guards at Keichi		Izuhara.
13th Division (Takata)	Infantry	Brig. 15; Shibata — Reg. 16	Shibata.
		Reg. 30	Muramatsu.
		Brig. 26; Takata — Reg. 50	Matsumoto.
		Reg. 88	Takata
	Caval. Reg. 17; Field Art. Reg. 19; Comt. Bat. 13		Takata
	Eng. Bat. 13		Ojiya.
14th Division (Utsunomiya)	Infantry	Brig. 27: Mito — Reg. 2	Mito.
		Reg. 59	Utsunomiya.
		Brig. 28: Utsunomiya — Reg. 15	Takasaki.
		Reg. 66	Utsunomiya.
	Caval. Reg. 18; Field Art. Reg. 20; Comt. Bat. 14		Utsunomiya.
	Eng. Bat. 14		Mito.

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Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters.		Garrison or corps
15th Division (Toyohashi)	Infantry	Brig. 17: Toyohashi Regs. 18, 60	Toyohashi.
		Brig. 29. Shizuoka Reg. 34	Shizuoka.
		Reg. 67	Hamamatsu
	Caval. Brig. 4: Toyohashi ... Regs. 19, 25, 26 ...		Toyohashi.
	Field Art. Reg. 21; Eng. Bat. 15; Comt. Bat. 15		
16th Division (Kyoto)	Infantry	Brig. 18: Tsuruga Reg. 9	Otsu.
		Reg. 19	Tsuruga.
		Brig. 19: Kyoto ... Reg. 53	Nara.
		Reg. 38	
	Caval Reg. 20; Field Art. Reg. 22; Eng. Bat. 16; Comt. Bat. 16		Kyoto.
17th Division (Okayama)	Infantry	Brig. 34: Matsuye Reg. 21	Hamada.
		Reg. 63	Matsuye.
		Brig. 33: Okayama Reg. 41	Fukuyama.
		Reg. 54	
	Caval. Reg. 21; Field Art. Reg. 23; Eng. Bat. 17; Comt. Bat. 17; Mountain Art. Bat. 2		Okayama.
18th Division (Kurume)	Infantry	Brig. 23; Omura Reg. 46	Omura.
		Reg. 55	Saga.
		Brig. 24: Kurume Regs. 48, 56 ...	
	Caval. Reg. 22; Field Art. Reg. 24; Mountain Art. Bat. 3; Eng. Bat. 18; Comt. Bat. 18		Kurume.
	Siege Artillery ..	Bat. of Saseho	Saseho.
		Bat. of Nagasaki	Nagasaki.
19th Division (Ranan, Chosen)	Infantry	Brig. 37; Ranan Reg. 73	Ranan.
		Reg. 74	Kankyo.
		Brig. 18: Kainei Reg. 75	Kainei.
		Reg. 76	Ranan.
	Caval. Reg. 27; Field Art. Reg. 25		
	Eng. Bat. 19		Kainei.
20th Division (Ryuzan, Chosen)	Infantry	Brig. 39: Heijo ... Reg. 77	Heijo.
		Reg. 78	Ryuzan.
		Brig. 40: Ryuzan Reg. 79	
		Reg. 80	Taikyu.
	Caval. Reg. 28; Field Art. Reg. 26; Eng. Bat. 20 ...		Ryuzan.
	Siege Art. Bat. of Chinhai Bay		Masan.

NOTE.—Figures show numbers of brigades or regiments, etc.; names of the headquarters are given either after colon or dot.

SECTION II.—THE NAVY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Ancient Time.—Absence of stimulus at first and then the enforcement of seclusion policy during the Tokugawa period, caused the maritime and naval affairs of Japan to remain in a comparatively insignificant state. The only noteworthy instances of naval operations deserving mention are a seafighting at Danno-ura between the two clans of Genji and Heike in the 12th century, next the encounters at the time of Hideyoshi between Japanese and Korean fleets off the Korean coast when our fleet was rather hard pressed by a Korean Admiral. So far as bold maritime

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adventurers are concerned the predatory visit of Japanese piratical junks to the coast of southern China about the beginning of the 17th century may have been for more important in the maritime history of the country. It was about that time too that Japanese junks were used to sail for commercial purpose to Korea, China, also to Java, the Philippines, Siam and India.

The Restoration.—With the advent of the era of Meiji the isolation policy was abandoned, and urged by circumstances, even the Tokugawa Shogunate was obliged to purchase a number of warships. The Prince of Satusma and Tosa also purchased several. These warships formed the nucleus of the Imperial Navy, which in 1871 consisted of 17 warships with the aggregate tonnage of only 6,000.

Foreign Advisers.—Both prior to and after the Restoration, the Japanese Navy had foreign advisers and tutors, mostly English. The late Adm. Sir R. Tracey was the first foreign adviser in Japan, and then came about '73 Adm. Douglas with several assistants under him. Rear-Adm. John Ingles who occupied a similar position and retired a few years before the Japan-China war was the last foreign adviser the Japanese Navy had.

THE EXPANSION PROGRAM

The project to build a new fleet of about 500,000 tonnage has long been a cherished one, the first line fleet of 8 battleships and 8 armored cruisers to form the backbone of the fleet. It constituted a serious stumbling block for successive administrations, for placed between the equally urgent demands of the War Office and the Navy for their respective expansion schemes, since 1910 one Cabinet after another has fallen. In June 1914 a temporizing measure to commence building 3 battleships was adopted. The declaration of war against Germany in Aug. 1914 was taken advantage of by the Okuma Cabinet to get approved the building of 20 destroyers, at the cost of ¥19,500,000.

Meanwhile, the Naval authorities were persuaded, from financial reason, to postpone the program till more favorable time and to content themselves for the present with building 4 dreadnaughts and some light cruisers and submarines. This, called 8-4 unit program, was adopted in the ordinary session (15-16) of the Diet. The Government included in the Budgets only the 1st year outlay of ¥45,000,000 out of the total of ¥354,000,000. In the 1918-19 Diet the project to complete the 8 battleships and 6 dreadnaughts program was passed as 6 year continuing work and roughly ¥350 millions were voted as fund to build 2 dreadnaughts, 3 cruisers, and 75 destroyers, submarines, etc. so that, including the appropriations previously made piecemeal, the total naval estimate set apart comes to ¥584 millions beginning with the 1918-19 year.

The lesson learned from the world war has persuaded the authorities to modify the original plan of construction. The battleships (32,000 displacement, 23 knots, 12 14-in. guns in the original program) will be altered to 40,000 ton level with 16-in. guns and greater speed, while the dreadnaughts (27,500 tons 25 knots, 1214-in. guns in the original program) are to be redesigned to those of 35,000 type, 16-in, guns and greater speed.

Financial considerations subject Japan to special disadvantage in adopting the latest improvement in naval architecture. The four sister dreadnaughts, *Fuso*, *Hyuga*, *Ise* and *Yamashiro*, for instance, are separated, some

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of them, by as long as four years in the date of launching. The design of *Fuso*, finished first, has to control that of the other three and all idea of utilizing for them the lesson taught by the sea fights in the great European war is to be given up. Four new dreadnaughts to be constructed in the program are more favorably situated in that respect, and their main armaments, for instance, will probably be of larger calibre than for the older vessels.

A New Ambitious Expansion Scheme

With the realization by 1923 of the first term expansion scheme of 8 battleships and 6 armored cruisers now on hand, as was declared by Adm. Kato, Naval Minister, in the 41st Diet, the Navy will take up the 2nd term expansion of 8 battleships and 8 armored cuisers in question. There is reason to believe that the authorities have a far more ambitious project in hand, that is, 3 "8-8" scheme which is claimed to be necessary in view of the enormous expansion of our foreign trade as well as our interest in the South Seas, etc. This ambitious project includes the construction and maintenance of 16 battleships, 8 battle cruisers, 8 light cruisers of bigger type, 24 cruisers of medium size, 52 destroyers of bigger type, 24 bigger and 40 smaller submarines, together with 12 special-service vessels. The maintenance of this fleet involves the annual construction of at least of 2 battleships 1 battle cruiser, 1 light cruiser of bigger type, etc., as the first line ships must be replaced every eight years.

New Battleships

Laid down in May 1915, and launched in 1917, the *Hyuga* is said to have been at the time entirely original in design and quite unlike any warship of the class among British and other fleets. The peculiar features consist of extreme steadiness which is expected to improve the efficiency of gunnery still further, then the axial arrangment of the main armament of 10 14-in. guns, and lastly increased capacity to carry heavy oil to be used side by side with coal. The principal points in the design of *Hyuga*, are, displacement 31,000 tons; length over all, 683 ft.; length of water line, 630; beam, 94; mean draught, 28; speed, 23; main armament, 10 14-in. guns; secondary armament, 20 6-in. guns.

The Battleship "Nagato"

The "Nagato," one of the four dreadnuaghts in question, will be launched in Sept. 1920. The work was started in Aug. '17, at the Kure Naval Dockyard, just after the launching of the Fuso and had to be finished in two years' time. The world war has retarded the work and meanwhile the authorities have altered the original design especially in its engine and armament. It is claimed to be superior in some respects to the latest British and U.S. Battleships. Some of the special features are, displacement 30,000 tons, 16-in. guns with a range of about 20 nautical miles, and 8-C. M. high-angle guns against flying machines. The sister dreadnaught, *Mutsu*, the work on which was started in June '18 in the Yokosuka Naval Dock, will be completed in Oct. '20. The keels for the *Kaga* and *Tosa* will be laid down soon after.

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NAVAL EDUCATION

The post-bellum naval programme is primarily aimed at readjusting education and next at perfecting and improving construction work. In pursuance of that policy the educational system of the Navy has been thoroughly recast. This is especially the case with the Naval Staff College, Torpedo School Gunnery School and Mechanic School. The Naval Cadet Academy and the Naval Engineering Academy were practically left in the original form. Besides these there are the Paymaster School and the Surgery School.

The Naval Staff College

The students admitted into this highest institution in the service are graded into five; namely, 1. A grade, 2 B grade, 3. Special course, 4. Engineering, and 5. Elective courses. The complement of students has been considerably increased, from 30 in the old system to 90 for ordinary officer students and from 15 to 25 for engineer students.

Students of A grade are intended for staff officers and future commanders, and candidates must either be Lieutenants who have finished the Gunnery or Torpedo School or Navigation of the Special course at the College, or Commanders or other Lieutenants who have served afloat for at least two years. Applicants have to undergo the admission examination. Students of B grade are to receive special education in Gunnery, Torpedo or Navigation and only Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who are judged to possess required qualification are admitted on examination. In the Special course, which is divided into Navigation and Engineering, applicants for the former must be Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who finished the ordinary Navigation, while those for the latter must be Engineer-Commanders or Lieutenants who completed the ordinary naval Engineering course. Candidates for the Engineering course must be Engineer-Lieutenants who possess qualification similar to that of candidates for B grade. The Engineering course students receive higher education in their speciality. To the Elective course are admitted on the recommandation of the faculty of the Naval Staff College and with the approval of the Minister of the Navy, deck officers, Engineer Captains or Commanders, Construction officers, Hydrographers, etc., also Lieutenants or Engineer Lieutenants of at least three years on active service, all these to pursue their respective specialities.

The Gunnery and the Torpedo School

The two establishments, which were formerly training institutes, have been elevated to regular schools. They both admit officers and non-commissioned officers and men, and the courses are classified into Ordinary, Higher and Special grades. The term of study varies from 4 to 6 months. The Ordinary course receives Sub-Lieutenant and Midshipmen who have attended active service for at least one year; the Higher course receives junior officers who have gone through the B grade course of the Naval Staff College, and the Special course takes, either on recommendation or examination, deck officer, junior officers and petty officers who are required or desire to finish training either gunnery or torpedo practice. At the same time special course subdivided into Ordinary and Higher grades is establish-

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ed for petty officers and men. Those who are admitted to the former are under obligation to remain in the service for three years after the expiration of the regular terms, while for the latter this obligation term is four years. Graduates of the Government Nautical College are also admitted for training in gunnery.

The Mechanic School

This is a new institution intended to give both to junior engineers and artificers training in various subjects of naval mechanical engineering and mechanical sciences and practices. It is subdivided into 6 different branches, as operation of engines (ordinary and higher), electricity, carpentry, etc. Artificers of warrant officer rank and ordinary artificers who are admitted to the school are under obligation to give three to four years' extra service after the expiration of the ordinary term. The term of study is six months for officer-students and one month to one and a half years for artificer-students, according to the subject.

The Naval Cadets' Academy

This is the only institution for giving education to young men who aspire to become officers. The term lasts four years, including one year of practical training on distant voyage. Originally established in Tokyo, it was removed to the present site on Edajima, near Kure Admiralty, more than 10 years ago.

The Naval Engineering Academy

As a collateral institution to the above the present school educates aspirants who wish to become Naval Engineers, the term of study being the same as in the other. It is situated at Yokosuka.

Statistics, 1916 (Dec.)

	Staff	Student	Graduate	No. admitted
Naval Staff College	74	164	112	137
Naval Cadets' Academy ...	73	328	95	132
Naval Eng. Academy ...	95	792	876	982
Surgery School	11	125	49	50
Paymaster School	40	68	25	22
Gunnery School	64	680	1,061	1,075
Torpedo School	59	329	600	660

VOLUNTEERS AND CONSCRIPTS

In the Navy the volunteer service is supplemented by conscription, the former almost always supplying large numbers of men than the other, as the authorities prefer from evident reasons volunteers to conscripts. The active service lasts four years and the reserve seven years.

	Conscripts	Volunteers	Total
1912	4,457	1,363	8,020
1913	2,145	3,112	5,257
1914	4,501	3,637	8,138
1915	5,176	5,231	10,407
1916	5,381	5,590	10,971
1917	2,870	4,265	7,135

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CLASSICATION OF THE FLEET

According to the newly arranged classification in 1912 the ships are subdivided into:—(1) Battleships; (2) Battleship-cruisers; (3) 1st class cruisers (displacement over 7,000 tons); (4) 2nd class cruisers (displacement under 7,000 tons; (5) 1st class coast defence (displacement over 7,000 tons); (6) 2nd class coast defence (displacement under 7,000 tons); (7) 1st class gunboats (displacament over 800 tons); (8) 2nd class gunboats displacement under 800 tons); (9) 1st class destroyers (displacement over 1,000 tons); (10) 2nd class destroyers (displacement over 1,000 tons); (10) 2nd class destroyers (displacement 600-1,000 tons); (11) 3rd class destroyers (displacement under 600 tons); (12) 1st class torpedo boats displacement over 120 tons); (13) 2nd class torpedo-boats (displacement under 120 tons).

Organization of the Fleet

The new Fleet Organization Regulation issued in Dec. 1914 is based on the principle of placing on the first line eight battleships of superdreadnaught type, but this ideal formation cannot be realized until after the completion of the four super-dreadnaughts of the Fuso type to be effected three or four years hence

NAVAL DOCKYARDS AND ARCHITECTURE

These exist at the four Admiralties of Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo and Maizuru. They all possess dry docks for accommodating large warships. The first two are each provided with two cradles, one each being qualified to undertake dreadnaughts, but the other two have only one each for building small cruisers and destroyers. Port Arthur possesses a dry dock but lacks necessary equipment for building warships. The Mitsubishi Shipyards at Nagasaki, the Kawasaki Yards at Kobe and also the Osaka Iron works built warships. The former two have built each a superdreadnaught of over 30,000 tons. The Mitsubishi Yard and the Kobe Steel Works have been commissioned by the Navy construct torpedose, a novel work in Japan.

Naval Architecture

The first warship built in Japan was the *Seiki* of 870 tons launched at Yokosuka in 1875. Till 1903 the largest warship constructed at home was the cruiser *Hashidate* of 4,228 tons. The improvement effected since that time is demonstrated by the building of the battleships *Kurama* (14,600 tons) and *Satsuma* (19,300 tons) in 1909. The launching in Oct. at Yokosuka of the *Kawachi* (20,800 tons), the 1st dreadnaught attempted at home, mark another stage in the progress of naval architecture in Japan.

Japan and Types of Warships

Japan has contributed something to the progress of naval construction of the world. It was Japan that first placed on her cruisers heavy guns for battelships and constructed torpedo-destroyers of far larger displacement than was previouss known among the naval experts of

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the world. The efficiency of these "abnormal cruisers" and "torpedo-boats" for practical purposes was sufficiently demonstrated in the Japan-China and the later wars

Japan and Battleship-cruisers

The six armored cruisers designed by Japan, the *Asama*, *Tokiwa*, etc., several years before the outbreak of the Russo-Japan war when their efficiency was significantly demonstrated, were a noteworthy departure in their being equipped by larger calibre guns and armored by the Harvey steel. This innovation was carried still further in the *Tsukuba*, the keel of which was hurriedly laid at Kure in June 1904. She equaled a battleship in the power of main guns, and furnished a new type of cruisers that have been adopted by England and other powers

How the 1st Battleship-Cruiser Tsukuba was Built

Writes Dr. Terao, a naval architect,—"The successful building of the *Tsukuba* may be said to supply another significant illustration how far human power placed at a stretch may develop its ingenuity. When the decision had been adopted to build her at Kure, both the architects and mechanics were in dismay, for the largest ship they had built was that of the *Tsushima* type of a little over 3,000 displacement and which was completed at Yokosuka only two years before. The mechanical equipment too was equally inadequate for undertaking this bold work. However, both the supervisors and raw mechanics under them, were sustained by the heroic spirit awakened by the national calamity. Supported by the desperate resolution, they were able to overcome the innumerable difficulties that turned up at every progress they made. And thus with no model to follow they succeeded in completing the warship. Viewed in the light of greater experience and mechanical progress of the present day, this first battleship-cruiser in the world may not be quite satisfactory in rivetting and so forth, but for all such unfriendly crititicism she has been found fit for the service and has undertaken around-the-world voyage'. By the construction of the *Kongo* and the *Hiyei* Japan has furnished another new design to the world, in the power of their main guns and speed.

Submarine Construction

Submarines have hitherto been built only at the Kure Naval Arsenal. At present the Arsenals at Yokosuka, Sasebo and Maizuru as well as the Kawasaki Dockyard at Kobe and Mitsubishi's Nagasaki Dockyard have now on stocks a number of submarines, the construction of which were approved in the 40th and 41st sessions of the Diet. The Kure Dockyard, which was expected to complete the submarine No. 23 of a bigger type in June '19, will take in hand the building of seven more of the same type. Thus the Navy will be strengthened, in the near future, with a fleet of over 10 sea-monsters including reserve boats. A school will soon be opened at Kure for training submarine officers and men.

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Latest Record in Rapid Work, Building of Destroyers

The building of ten destroyers in seven months ending April 1915 was a new record, so far as the rapidity of work is concerned, for at least twice that time was required before in building a destroyer at home. Such rapid work became possible owing to the necesary material being supplied at home, that is, armor-plates at the Government Steel-works, guns at the Kure Arsenal and Muroran Steel Foundry, and torpedoes and trepedo-tubes at the Naval Arsenals. The ten destroyers in question all bear the names of trees, as *Kusunoki* (camphor), *Ume* (plum-tree), and so on. They were built two each at the Mitsubishi and the Kawasaki Yard, one each at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, and Maizuru, and also at the Osaka Iron Works and Uraga Shipbuilding Yard. The construction of eight additional destroyers and two submarines was provided for in the Naval appropriation passed by the Diet in the 36th session. Of the eight one half was of larger size of 1000 ton displacement (2) built in England), the total outlay for the whole number being ¥13,676,916. The keels were laid in 1916. As also the case as regards the two submarines, for which ¥3,850,000 has been set apart, they displace 800 tons each.

Supply of Building Materials at Home

Japan is almost self-dependent as regards materials for war implements. Armor plates, rails, etc. are now turned out to the extent of about 190,000 tons a year at the Imperial Iron Works at Yawata, Kyushu. The armor plates are also produced at the Naval Yard belonging to the Kure Admiralty. The Minister of the Navy explained in the 31st session of the Diet that in resisting the penetration of heaviest projectiles the plates made at Kure proved even better, according to the test carried out by the authorities, than the productions of the leading steel foundries in the world. The Imperial Iron Works supplies its steel plates to both private shipyards and the Navy, and with the expansion of its scope, with ¥2,400,000 voted by the 36th session of the Diet, to be carried out as continuing work spread over three years, 60,000 tons of plates of greater thickness will be produced in a year. In 1908 a steel works was established at Muroran, Hokkaido. (capital *yen* 10,000) as a joint undertaking of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamships Co. and Armstrong and Vickers, with the countenance of the Navy. It is devoted to casting guns and some commercial products.

In wood teak from Siam and Oregon pines are used for decks, while foreign oaks, maples, etc. are used for decorative parts. Japanese "Zelkowa" oaks, etc. are also used for the latter purpose.

PERSONNEL OF THE ACTIVE SERVICE

Differing from the system followed in England, the Japanese Admiralty organizes its staff of combatants on the plan of filling with officers of the active service the necessary complement at the outset of an emergency. This is the reason why our Navy is apparently over-staffed compared with that of England. The English fleet, which totals about 2,330.000 tons, has the staff of combatants, from midshipmen to fleet admirals, numbering 3,111. The corresponding figures for our fleet are

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650,000 and 2,190 respectively. Reduced to per ton rate the British fleet has 1.35 officers against 3.42 of Japan. The custom adhered thus far of employing officers on active service for routine work on shore has necessarily interfered with efficiency of service at sea. In practice our subordinate officers rarely remain on sea service for more than two years; they are soon transferred to shore. In some cases there have been even rear-admirals or vice-admirals whose actual sea service was confined to only a few years' training at sea undergone on board training ships, at best a few years' service as deck officers afterward.

Naval Officers' Promotion

Promotion by selection, instead of by seniority of service, is now the rule in our Navy. Candidates to be recommended for special promotion are generally decided at the conference of the Admirals' Council. The time-limit for promotion is reduced to one half in time of war.

Midshipmen.—Graduates of the Naval Cadets' School are given about 8 months' practical exercies in a training ship, and then commissioned on board warships in the active service.

2nd Sub-Lieutenants.—Midshipmen who have had over a year's practical exercise.

1st Sub-Lieutenants.—2nd Sub-Lieutenants who have been in the service and 1st Sub-Lieutenants are given lessons in Torpedo and Gunnary, each about 4 months.

Lieutenants.—1st Sub-Lieutenants of over two years in the service. Selected 1st Sub-Lieutenants and full Lieutenants are admitted into the junior course of the Naval College, Gunnery School or Torpedo School, each about 6 months.

Lieut.-Commanders.—Lieutenants of over 5 years in service. Selected Lieutenants and Lieut.-Commanders who have been two years in the service on the sea admitted into the senior course of the Naval College, about one and half years.

Commanders.—Lieut.-Commanders of over two years in the service. Officers below Captain in rank may be officially or at their own desire admitted into the special course of the Gunnery or Torpedo School, each about 6 months.

Captains.—Commanders of over two years in the service. Officers below Captain in rank may be ordered to enter or at their own desire admitted into the special course of the Naval College about one year, and study some special art of their own choice or that officially assigned.

Rear-Admirals.—Captains of over two years in the service.

Vice-Admirals.—Rear-Admirals of over three years in the service.

Admirals.—Vice-Admirals who have seen many actual services or of special merits are promoted by Imperial order.

Age Limit of Officers in Active Service

Fleet Admiral	No limit
Admiral	Below 65
Non-Combatant Vice-Admiral	„ 62

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Vice-Admiral	Below 60
Non-Combatant Rear-Admiral	„ 58
Rear-Admiral	„ 56
Architect Captain or equivalent	„ 54
Captain or equivalent	„ 53
Chief Warrant Officer or equivalent	„ 50
Engineer Commander or equivalent	„ 50
Commander or equivalent, and 1st class Warrant Officer or equivalent	„ 47
Lieut.-Commander or equivalent	„ 45
Lieutenant or equivalent	„ 44
Engineer 1st Sub-Lieutenant or equivalent	„ 40
1st and 2nd Sub-Lieutenant or equivalent	„ 40

N. B.— 1st class warrant officer or equivalent of over 6 years in the service may be promoted to 1st Lieutenant or equivalent.

Officers and Bluejackets on Active Service

Numbers of naval officers and bluejackets on active service were as follows at the end of 1917:—

Admirals to Rear Admirals and ranking officers. 114; Captains to Lieutenant-Commanders and the ranking officers 1,493; Lieutenants to 2nd Sub-Lieutenants and the ranking officers 3,083 Midshipmen 152; 1st class warrant officers etc., 1,380, Warrant officers etc., 12,416; Bluejackets 45,583; cadets at schools 666; total 64,887.

THE IMPERIAL FLEET

Battleships

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tube	Armor at water line (inches)	Main ar'ment	
Shikishima	...14,580	400	1898	18.0	5	9	12″(4);	6″(14)
Asahi ...	...14,765	400	1899	18.0	4	9	12″(4);	6″(14)
Mikasa ...	...15,362	400	1900	18.0	4	9	12″(4);	6″(14)
Hizen ...	...12,700	374	1900	18.0	6	9	12″(4);	6″(12)
Katori ...	...15,950	420	1905	18.0	5	9	12″(4);	10″(4)
Kashima	...16,400	425	1905	18.8	5	9	12″(4);	10″(4)
Satsuma	...19,350	482	1906	18.6	5	9	12″(4);	10″(12)
Aki ...	...19,800	482	1907	20.0	5	9	12″(4);	10″(12)
Kawachi	...20,800	479	1910	20.5	5	—	12″(12);	6″(16)
Settsu ...	...20,800	479	1910	20.5	5	—	12″(12);	6″(16)
Fuso ...	...30,600	673	1914	22.0	6	12	14″(12);	6″(16)
Yamashiro	..30,600	673	1615	22.0	6	12	14″(12);	6″(16)
Ise	...30,600	673	1916	22.0	6	12	14″(12);	6″(16)
Hyuga ...	.. 31,260	683	1917	23.0	—	—	14″(10);	6″(20)

Battleship-Cruisers

Ikoma ...	...13,750	440	1906	20.0	5	7	12″(4);	6″(12)
Kurama	...14,600	450	1906	21.0	5	7	12″(4);	8″(8)
Ibuki ...	...14,600	450	1907	22.0	5	7	12″(4);	8″(8)

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Continued Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tube	Armor at water line (inches)	Main ar'ment	
Hiyei ...	...27,500	704	1912	25 0	8	—	14"(8);	6"(16)
Kongo ...	...27,500	704	1912	25.0	8	—	14"(8);	6"(16)
Kirishima	...27.500	704	1913	27.5	8	—	14"(8);	6"(16)
Haruna...	...27,500	704	1913	27.5	8	—	14" (8);	6"(16)
First Class Cruisers								
Asama ...	... 9,885	408	1898	20.1	5	7	8"(4);	6"(6)
Tokiwa	... 9,885	408	1898	20.0	5	7	8"(4);	6"(6)
Yakumo	... 9,735	407	1899	20.0	5	7	8"(4);	6"(12)
Azuma ..	... 9,426	431	1899	20.0	5	6	8"(4);	6"(12)
Iwate ...	... 9,826	400	1900	20.0	4	7	8"(4);	6"(14)
Izumo ...	... 9,826	400	1899	20.0	4	7	8"(4);	6"(14)
Kasuga	... 7,700	344	1902	20.0	4	6	10"(1) 8"(2);	6"(14)
Nisshin	... 7,700	344	1903	20.0	4	6	8"(4);	6"(14)
Aso ...	... 7,800	443	1900	21.0	2	3	8"(2);	6"(8)
Second Class Cruisers								
Chitose...	... 4,792	305	1898	22.5	4	4½	8"(2)	
Tsugaru	6,630	413	1899	20.0	6	3	6"(8)	
Tone ...	... 4,100	400	1903	23.0	—	3	6"(12)	
Chikuma	... 4,950	—	1911	26.0	—	—	6"(8)	
Hirato...	... 4,950	—	1911	26.0	—	—	6"(8)	
Yahagi ...	... 4,950	—	1911	26,0	—	—	6"(8)	
Suma ...	... 2,700	306	1895	20.0	2	2	6"(2)	
Akashi ...	... 2,800	295	1897	20.0	2	2	6"(2)	
Niitaka...	... 3,420	235	1901	20.0	—	2½	6"(6)	
Tsushima	.. 3,420	235	1901	20.0	—	2½	6"(6)	
Kuma ...	... 3,500	—	1919	—	—	—	—	
First Class Coast Defence Ships								
Fuji ...	...12,649	374	1896	18.0	5	6	12"(4);	6"(10)
Iwami ...	...13,516	367	1902	18.0	4	4	12"(4);	8"(6)
Suwo ...	...12,674	401	1900	19.0	5	4	10"(4);	6"(10)
Second Class Coast Defence Ships								
Okinoshima .	4,126	277	1899	16.0	4	10	10"(3)	
Itsukushima.	4,278	295	1891	16.0	4	2	12"(6)	
Hashidate ...	4,278	295	1891	16.0	4	2	12"(6)	
Chiyoda ...	2,439	—	1890	17.0	3	4½	4"(7)	
Akitsushima.	3,172	—	1896	19.0	5	3	6"(4)	
Manshu ...	3,916	—	1901	21.0	—	—	3"(2)	
Karasaki ...	10,500	—	1900	18.0	—	—	3"(1)	
Yamato ...	1,502	206	1885	13.0	2	—	3"(4)	
Musashi ...	1,502	206	1885	13.0	2	—	3"(4)	
Matsuye ...	2,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Komabashi ...	1,230	—	1918	—	—	—	—	
Wakamiya ...	7,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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First Class Gunboats

Chihaya	... 1,263	273	1900	21.0	5	—	4"(7)
Mogami	... 1,350	316	1908	23.0	—	2½	4"(7)
Yodo ...	... 1,250	300	1907	22.0	—	2½	4"(7)

Second Class Gunboats

Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched	Nominal speed	Main ar'ment
Uji ..	... 620	'03	13.0	3"(4)
Sumida ..	126	'06	13.0	6"(2)
Fushimi	180	'06	13.0	6"(2)
Toba	... 250	'11	15.0	3"(7)
Saga	... 785	'12	15.0	4"(7)

First Class Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

Name	Displacement ton	When launched
Kawakaze ...	... 1,3 0	1915
Amatsukaze	... 1,227	19 6
Isokaze ...	... 1,227	1916
Hamakaze...	... 1,227	1916
Tokitsukaze	... 1,227	1916
Umikaze ...	... 1,150	1916
Yamakaze ...	... 1,150	1916
Urakaze ...	... 955	1916

Second Class Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

Name	Displacement ton	When launched
Sakura	... 600	1911
Tachibana ..	... 600	1912
Matsu	... 665	1915
Kashiwa ...	... 665	1915
Kaba	... 665	1915
Sakaki	... 665	1915
Kusunoki ...	... 665	1915
Ume	... 665	1915
Katsura	... 665	1915
Kiri	... 665	1915
Kashi	... 835	1916
Hinoki	... 835	1916
Momo	... 835	1916
Yanagi	... 835	1917
Kayede	... 665	1915
Sugi	... 665	1915

Third Class Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

	Displacement ton	When launched	Speed knot	Torpedo tube
Murakumo	326	1898	30	2
Yugiri	326	1899	30	2
Shiranuhi .	326	1899	30	2
Kagero ..	326	1899	30	2
Usukumo	326	1900	30	2
Akebono ..	345	1899	31	2
Oboro .	345	1899	31	2
Shirakumo...	333	1901	30	2
Asashio ...	333	1902	30	2
Murasame .	381	1902	29	1
Asagiri ..	381	1903	29	1
Wakaba ...	381	1905	22	2
Harukaze ...	381	1905	29	2
Oikaze	381	1906	29	2
Shiratsuyu.	381	1905	29	2
Hatsuyuki .	381	1906	29	2
Shigure .	381	1906	29	2
Yudachi	381	1905	29	2
Hibiki ..	381	1906	29	2
Shinayuki ..	381	1905	29	2
Hatsuharu .	381	1906	29	2
Hayakaze ...	381	1906	29	2

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	Displacement	When launched	Speed knot	Torpedo tube
Ariake	.. 381	1904	29	2
Fubuki	...381	1905	29	2
Arare...	...381	1905	29	2
Ushio .	...381	1905	29	2
Hatsushimo	381	1905	29	2
Kamikaze	...381	1905	29	2
Yayoi...	...381	1905	29	2
Nenohi	...381	1905	29	2
Kisaragi	.. 381	1905	29	2
Yamahiko	240	1900	27	2
Asakaze	.. 381	1905	29	2
Yugure	...381	1905	29	2
Mikazuki	.. 381	1906	29	2
Nowaki	...381	1906	29	2
Yunagi	..381	1905	29	2
Uzuki	.. 381	1906	29	2
Minatsuki	381	1906	29	2
Natsukaze	381	1906	29	2
Matsukaze	381	1906	29	2
Kikuzuki	.. 381	1907	29	2
Uranami	.. 381	1907	29	2
Isonami	...381	1908	29	2
Ayanami	...381	1909	29	2

1st Class Torpedo-Boats

	Displacement tons	When launched		Displacement tons	When launched
Shiratake	...127	1899	Tsubame	...152	1903
Hayabusa	...152	1899	Hibari ...	...152	1903
Kasasagi	...152	1900	Kiji ...	...152	1903
Manazuru	...152	1900	Sagi ...	...152	1903
Chidori	...152	1900	Uzura ...	...152	1904
Kari ...	...152	1900	Kamome	...152	1904
Aotaka ..	...152	1903	Hashitaka	...152	1903
Hato ...	...152	1903	Ko ...	...152	1904

2nd Class Torpedo-Boats

Name	Displacement tons	Name	Displacement tons	Name	Displacement tons
No. 29 ...	... 88	No. 70 ...	... 89	No. 74 ...	... 89
No. 66 ...	.. 110	No. 71 ...	... 89	No. 75 ...	... 89
No. 67 ...	... 89	No. 72 ...	... 89		
No. 68 ...	... 89	No. 73 ...	... 89		

Submarines

No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15.

The Standing Fleets

The standing fleets as organized in April 1918 are as follows (subject to change):—

The first Fleet (Yokosuka)

Fuso, Yamashiro, Settsu, Kawachi, Ise, Hyuga, with flotillas of the 2nd class destroyers besides torpedoes and submarines.

The Second Fleet (Kure)

Kongo, Kirishima, Hiyei, Haruna, with two combined flotillas of the 1st and 2nd class destroyers.

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The Third Fleet (Sasebo)

Katori, Asahi, Hizen, with the 3rd class destroyer flotillas, besides flying corps and submarine flotillas.

NOTE.—Besides some form the training squadron for naval cadets or serve as gunnery training ship, while others have temproarily been put on reserve list or dispatched to the South Seas, the Mediterranean or Maritime Provinces as independent squadrons. One cruiser is attached to Port Arthur Station

SECTION III.—AVIATION

MILITARY AVIATION

Two officers who were trained in France and returned home 1911 were the first airmen in Japan. There were two others in 1912 and three more in 1913. Since then military training courses have been started at Tokorozawa, near Tokyo and Kagamigahara, in Gifuken, and every year a number of young flight officers are turned out.

The machines in Japan are mostly Morris-Farman biplanes and Newbolt monoplanes now out-of-date and mere playthings by the side of the powerful machines as used by the belligerents in Europe and as also seen in America. The motors are very poor and at best can develop the maximum horse power of only 75. For the shameful failures and repeated accidents which have too often ended in tragic disasters these motors may be said to be mainly responsible. The arrival of two American aviators in 1916 and their display of wonderful trick performances, especially by the young aviator Art Smith, has brought in strong relief to the eyes of general public the disgracefully backward state of our aviation, quite natural conclusion inasmuch as our military and naval flight officers have experienced repeated failures, rather ridiculous at times, and too often ending in tragic incidents, all owing to collapses of machines

The question of improving the service having been keenly brought home, the authorities appropriated for the 1916-7 year the sum of ¥600,000, as against the ¥400,000 in the preceding year, it having been decided to construct between 30 and 40 flying machines during the year. In the 40th session (1918) the Diet voted a sum of ¥1,540,00 for the expansion of Military Aviation corps including the establishment of two new flying battalions. The allotment was further increased in 1919-20. The War Dep't intends to establish a big aviation station at an estimated cost of ¥7,000,000 and lake Biwa will probably be fixed as the site for plant.

Aviation Battalions.—The Military Aviation Corps, created in 1915 at Tokorozawa, as a component part of the engineering corps, was reorganized and elevated to independent battalions. The military air service consists of four flying battalions, one each at Tokorozawa, Kagamiga-hara (Gifu-ken,) Yokaichi (Shiga-ken), and Tachiarai (Fukuoka-ken).

Expansion of Military Aviation for 1919-20;—With a view to facilitating the proposed expansion of Military Aviation in 1919, a new Aviation Bureau was created in the Army Department and an Aviation Section in the Military Education Board. A Military Aviation School is to be opened in the course of 1919-20 to give training in the first year to about 100 students includings both commissioned and noncommissioned officers. A few civilians will also be admitted.

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In machines the Army has been very poor both in number and strength. To improve this state of affairs several 125 h. p. biplanes of the latest type were bought from Europe in 1917, and next many powerful machines have since been ordered from France, England, and U. S., etc. By the end of 1920 the Army air force will consist of over 600 flying machines. These with more others to be produced at home, will, according to Lt.-Gen. Tanaka's (War-Minister) explanation in the 1919-20 Diet, form 10 flying battalions in near future.

As fund for expansion scheme, which, if completed, will make the fleet appear more decent and up-to-date, the Government has set apart ¥ 6,200,000 for the current fiscal year, of which the Aviation school claims about two-thirds.

An interesting fact in this connection is the dispatch in Aug. '18 of an aeronautical mission to the Italian front. It consisted of 22 officers (1 died there), and over 70 artisans. They returned home in Aug. '19. Equally noteworthy thing is the arrival in Feb. '19 of some 60 French army aviators including 17 officers headed by Col. Faure, through the kind offices and courtesy of the French Government for the purpose of giving training to the Japanese soldier birdmen. It is expected that a new era will arrive in the benighted development of our aviation.

NAVAL AVIATION

Naval aviation in Japan dates from 1912 when our officers trained in France and American returned home. It was not long before that a training ground was established at Oppama near Yokosuka and experimental course was started in real earnest. This stage was finished and Naval aviation corps was organized in 1916, the estimate of ¥ 35,000 necessary for the purpose being voted by the Diet. At the same time a sum of roughly ¥ 630,000 was obtained as equipment and construction fund spread over five years. In the 1918-'10 fiscal year's appropriation for Naval Aviation is ¥ 1,580,000 including the cost for setting up two more Aviation Corps at the Kure and Saseho Naval Ports. The necessary equipment for the Aerodromes will be completed by the end of the 1919-20 fiscal year. It has successfully constructed hydroplanes of Farman type fitted with Runoux motor, also home made. Querried in the 40th session 1918, Admiral Kato, minister of the Navy stated that the Naval Aviation Repletion Programme included 140 machines all to be completed by the 1922-23 fiscal year.

Mr. K. Yamashita, a new shipmillionaire of Tokyo, contributed in 1918 a sum of ¥ 1,00,000 toward the aviation fund of the Army and Navy.

CIVILIAN AVIATION

Aviation by civilians is still a thing of future in Japan. There are some 20 airmen who have got training, most of them abroad, and eight of whom have been allowed to join the French military aviation service. With a few exceptions the rest may yet be said leading the life of martyrs. With no regular income or support they can hardly maintain themselves as aviators, for they have no machines good enough for public performances, the machines being poor things of only 50 or 60 h.p. that have become a

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byword from repeated failures. Some of the airmen have been obliged, therefore, to turn chuffeurs as means of livelihood. And yet Japanese are believed well qualified to make daring navigators of the air. Mr. Osaki, Dr. Kishi (oculist), Major Isobe, and Baron Shigeno (both in France) Mr. M. Goto, and Mr. Y. Sato are prominent civilian aviators. Mr. S. Tamai who opened a school in Tokyo was killed in 1917.

Aviation Association

The Imperial Aviation Association.—Is the first organization created in Japan and was incorporated in 1914. So earnestly has the business been pushed by the active Committee that already the roll of members number over 5,000. The fund at its disposal is however very scarce, and the Association is prevented from organizing work on any decent scale. One thing noteworthy in this connection is the two donations made by a certain American gentleman who entertains great hope for Japanese aviation.

The Emperor has also granted ¥ 500,000 to the Society. The Mitsui and Mitsubishi companies have since each contributed ¥ 100,000 to the funds and the Furukawa and Okura companies ¥ 50,000 each. Further subscriptions are being received, and the Society hopes to raise ¥ 3,000,000 by public subscription. To supervise the financial affairs of the Society, an Auditing Committee, consisting of Baron Shibusawa, Baron Okura, Baron Nakashima, and Mr. Wada, has been appointed. In 1918 a tract of land was bought in Etchujima, Tokyo where an aerodrome is now in course of construction. Mr. Masao Goto, an aviator belonging to the Association succeeded in April 1918 in a non-stop flight from Tokorozawa to Osaka and established long distance flight record in Japan, covering 300 miles in 6.20 hours. The Association is presided over by H.H. Prince, Kuni, Patron, while Marquis Okuma and Baron Sakatani act as President and Vice-President respectively. Add. Mitsubishi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. In June 1919 the Association was formally admitted to the International Aviation Convention.

In June 1918, the **National Aviation Society** was united with the Association. The Society created in Dec. 15 by Lt.-Gen. Gaishi Nagaoka (ret.) with the assistance of some forty prominent men and scientists interested in aviatian. The General is now a Vice-President.

Dr. Kishi's Aviation School.—Of the Aviation Schools established and maintained by private individuals, Dr. Kishi's institution is most noteworthy. An oculist by profession he abandoned it to devote himself to the training of aviators and the improvement of aircraft. His school is situated on the river Arakawa, Tokyo Prefecture, and covers an area of 50,000 tsubo including a workshop together with various equipments. It was opened in April 1918. Lieut T. Inouye (ret.) is the chief instructor.

Aviation at University.—In 1916 the chair of aviation was created in the Imperial University of Tokyo, appropriating the sum of ¥60 000 for the purpose.

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Restrictions Upon Airmen

The Imperial Aviation Society contemplates testing the efficiency of civilian aviators and their machines with a view to preventing inefficient men passing themselves off as aviators.

Victims to Aviation

Since Lt. Kimura and Tokuda first fell victims to aviation in this country in 1913, about thirty airmen including 14 military, 13 naval, 4 civilian, besides 3 killed in the European battle-fields, were killed up to July 1919, mostly owing to collapse of machines. Gales peculiar to Japanese topography are attributed to be the chief cause in most cases but it is open to serious question whether poor motors on one hand and lack of experience and scientific knowledge on the part of airmen on the other have not been equally responsible for the tragic disasters. A curious fact is that the majority of these disasters took place in March. Lt. Kimura, Tokuda, Sawata, Sakamoto (Army), Adachi, Takebe, and Commander Yamauchi (Navy), for instance, all met with their tragic fate in this cursed month. A certain military aviator is credited with the following statement:—"The death rate of our aviators is over 20 per cent. This is far greater than the rate of killed in the Japanese Army in the sangninary battle of Nanshan during the 1904–5 war, when those killed reached only 11 per cent."

For the benefit of flight officers and families a special regulation was put in force in 1918 entitling them to pensions equal to those who are killed or wounded in battle.

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CHAPTER XXV

DIPLOMACY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Sentaro Kemuriyama, Professor of Diplomacy,
Waseda University

The year 1894-5 may be said to mark a turning point in the modern history of Japanese diplomacy. The Japan-China War, arising out of the rival claims of both countries on Korea, put to the test the relative strength of the two Asiatic countries. In this tussle between the small island state of Japan and the grand, old Empire of China, the latter miserably broke down. This was a surprising revelation to the Occidental Powers, the dotage of China on the one hand and on the other the rising ascendancy of the Japanese nation. Viewed in this light, the Japan-China War was not only a struggle for hegemony between the two Oriental nations, but it may even be put down as event of far reaching influence upon the trend of the history of the whole world.

There was another circumstance which made the years of 1894-5 conspicuous in Japan's modern history. It was in these years that after repeated failures Japan finally succeeded in revising the humiliating treaties with the Powers, giving effect to the abolition of the anomalous system of Consular jurisdiction which had long been a sore point with the nation.

With this achievement Japan was entitled for the first time to associate herself with the senior Occidental Powers on a footing of equality and to participate with them in all that concerned Far Eastern problems. It may be noted in this relation that the Meiji Government had three outstanding foreign questions transferred to them from the preceding Tokugawa Shogunate,—i.e. (1) the determination of frontiers, (2) the revision of treaties, and (3) the Korean problem. The frontier questions comprised perennial disputes with Russia over the territory of Karafuto (Saghalien) in the north, and in the south the jurisdiction of the Bonin Islands, the Loo Choo Islands, and Taiwan (Formosa). As regards the Saghalien question, the several negotiations conducted thereabout with the Russian Government from before the downfall of the Tokugawa Shogunate failed to bring about a definite settlement, the island being nominally left as a territory under the joint authority of Japan and Russia. The Loo Choo Islands, too, had long remained in a similar anomalous state, forming a bone of contention between Japan and China.

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The Saghalien question was finally solved by exchanging the island for the Kuriles, while almost simultaneously an open proclamation was issued deciding the jurisdiction of the Bonin Islands. With regard to the Loo Choo Islands and Formosa, serious complications arose with the Peking Government in 1874 on account of the landing of a punitive Japanese force on the latter island which had generally been regarded as an outside territory of China. Eventually, however, Japan agreed to withdraw her expeditionary troops from the island, but at the same time took prompt steps to effect once and for all the annexation of the Loo Choo Islands.

By 1879 all the outstanding frontier questions were brought to a settlement, and this enabled the Meiji Government to devote their undivided energies to the solution of treaty revision.

The Korean problem was after all resolvable to this, namely, whether Japan should regain her hold on the Asiatic Continent. It should be remembered that Japan and Chosen (Korea) are closely bound together not only by geographical relations, but by ties of tradition and blood. In ancient times, the southern part of the Peninsula had practically been under the sway of Japan, but with the growing predominance of the influence of China there, Japan had to abandon her claims upon the land in view of the trouble and expense entailed by frequent expeditions sent across the seas. Even the two expeditions undertaken by no less a personage than Toyotomi Hideyoshi failed to recover Japan's domination in the Peninsula.

Down to 1875 Chosen remained under the suzerainty of China, and in that year Japan approached Chosen and obliged her to conclude a treaty as an independent kingdom. In time the Court of Chosen was practically split up into two factions, Pro-Japanese and Pro-Chinese, and the intrigues between them became more frequent than ever, culminating in the imbroglios at Seoul in 1882 and 1884 which practically constituted a prelude to the outbreak of the Japan-China War.

The close of the war found Japan in the ascendant over the Peninsula, but in her haste to reap the fruits of victory, she miserably blundered, and gave room to Russia to step in and assume a dominant rule of the Court. Thus were sown the germs of conflict with Russia breaking out to war in 1904-5, which, as is well known, ended in victory for Japan.

It will be seen that it was at the cost of two disastrous international wars that Japan finally succeeded in securing predominance in the Chosen Peninsula. The case was, however, different with China, which is too big a country to fall under the exclusive dominance of one or two Powers.

While Japan was forced to retrocede the Liaotung Peninsula under pressure of the joint intervention of Russia, France and Germany, and, indeed, to give up, for the time being, her ambitions in the direction of territory on the Continent, the three Powers, taking advantage of their intervention, began to pursue a daring and aggressive policy toward the helpless Empire, imperilling the balance of power in the Far East. Fortunately England stood aloof from the concerted action of the three Powers. She even contrived a counter move, especially to guard her sphere of interest against the southern expansion of the Muscovite Empire. Her endeavor in this direction gave birth to the historic event of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The conclusion of this alliance came upon the whole world as a

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surprise and doubtless deserves a chapter in the history of modern diplomacy especially when it is considered that Japan had so far been generally regarded as a contemptible upstart in the East.

It is interesting to note *en passant*, that Japan's admission into the comity of civilized nations was not due to any convention concluded among the Powers, as in the case of certain Protestant or Mohammedan countries in Europe; neither was it attributable to such peculiar circumstance as those that entitled some states of the new World to participate in the concert of European Powers in the capacity of their dependencies or colonial states. It was solely through the strenuous efforts of her own that she has acquired for herself her present position among the Powers,—an achievement little short of a miracle, indeed, for an Oriental nation of alien race and religion which had for centuries been following a path of civilization quite independent of the general trend in the Occident.

Just as she did in the introduction of Occidental civilization in its various aspects, Japan has exhibited her characteristic assimilability in adopting divers institutions of Europe relative to international law. Thus, only a few years after the Restoration of 1868 when the Franco-Prussian War broke out, she lost no time in declaring her neutrality in a manner perfect down to the minutest details, and, indeed she went the length of preventing as a matter of right due to her neutrality the French warship *Linois* from opening fire against a Prussian merchant ship in the port of Nagasaki. Then the appropriate measure she took as regards the *S. S. Maria Luz*, a Peruvian slave-trading vessel, was no less creditable.

In 1877 and 1879 she joined the International Postal Union and Telegraph Union, and in 1886 took part in the Geneva Convention of the Red Cross Association, while she became a party to the Declaration of Paris in 1887.

In the two great international wars as well as on the occasion of the Boxer trouble in North China, Japan's army and navy won the well-merited admiration of all for their faithful observation of the accepted rules of war. All things taken together, it is not to be wondered at that England was induced to depart from her traditional policy of 'splendid isolation' and to join hands with the island Empire in the Eastern Seas.

Lastly, Japan's participation in the great war, the capture of the German fortress at Tsingtau, China, the occupation of German possessions in the South Seas and the effective expulsion of the remnant of her commerce-raiding cruisers, has, it may be noted, been simply actuated by her sincere intention to maintain general peace in the Pacific to which she is pledged by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

SURVEY OF JAPAN'S DIPLOMACY SINCE 1853

Opening of the Country.—In 1853 four American men-of-war arrived at the Bay of Yedo, demanding the conclusion of a treaty of intercourse.

In 1856 the first American Consul (Townsend Harris) arrived in Japan and a commercial treaty was signed between him and the Shogunate Government Representative (Ii-Kamon-no-Kami), followed by conclusion of treaties with Holland, England, France and Russia.

Russia seizing Tsushima.—In 1861 Russia suddenly seized the Island of Tsushima but was obliged to withdraw through the intervention of the British Minister, Sir Rutherford Alcock, and Admiral J. Hope.

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Commander of the British-China squadron.

Kagoshima and Shimonoseki Bombarded: Assault on British Legation.—In August, 1862, Mr. Richardson, a British merchant was killed by some retainers of the Lord of Satsuma and not long after the British Legation at Tokyo was assaulted by a band of zealots, including the young Ito (afterward Prince Ito) and Inouye (Marquis Inouye). In 1863 the Choshu clan fired on some foreign vessels that were about to cross Shimonoseki Straits. In the same year the allied squadron of England, America, France and Holland bombarded and captured Shimonoseki and next the British warships bombarded Kagoshima.

Imperial Sanction of the Treaties.—In 1865 Sir Harry Parkes came to Yedo as British envoy and an Imperial decree sanctioning the treaties was issued in October 1865.

Peruvian Slave Ship.—In 1872 a Peruvian ship, named the *Maria Luz*, with 200 Chinese slaves on board, entered the harbor of Yokohama; she was seized and the Chinamen were released; the dispute was decided in favor of Japan by the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia.

Saghalien exchanged with the Kuriles.—In 1875 Japan exchanged the whole island of Saghalien with Kurile Islands which Russia asserted had belonged to her.

The Ogasawara Affair.—In 1875 Ogasawara-jima or Bonin was recognized by America as Japan's possession.

Formosan Expedition.—In 1874 Japan sent an expedition to Formosa to punish the natives who murdered our wrecked crew.

Treaty Revision Negotiation.—In 1871 Prince Iwakura went to America and Europe on the treaty revision mission, to recover judicial and tariff autonomy, but the mission was premature.

In 1882 Count Inouye started fresh negotiations which were broken off owing to popular opposition.

In 1888 Count Okuma resumed the negotiations, but had to drop it from the same cause; the late Viscount Aoki who succeeded Count Okuma as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the late Viscount Enomoto who held the portfolio for a short while, fared no better.

In 1892 the late Count Mutsu opened negotiations with Great Britain and the treaty was signed at London on July 19th, 1894. By the end of 1897 similar negotiations with the United States, Italy, Russia, Germany France and Austria-Hungary had been accomplished.

The Treaty of Tientsin.—This was signed in 1885 by Count (the late Prince) Ito and the late Li-Hungchang for defining the relative position of the two countries towards Korea for which they had long entertained rival claims, the treaty recognizing equal rights of the two towards Korea, and independence of the country.

Japan-China War.—The outbreak of an insurrection in Korea in May 1894, the refusal of China to jointly reform Korea with Japan, the sinking of Chinese transport flying the British flag by a Japanese cruiser, the defeat of the Chinese troops by the Japanese at Asan, Korea, on July 29th, all this culminated in the formal declaration of war on each other on August 1st at Tokyo and Peking.

The Treaty of Shimonoseki concluded Apr. 11, 1895, bound China (1) to agree to complete independence of Korea; (2) to cede the Liaotung peninsula and littoral (rescinded by the three powers' interference); and (3) Formosa and the Pescadores; (4) to pay indemnity of 200 million taels;

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to open up Shashih, Chung-king, Suchow and Hangchow to commerce, and of the Yangtze to navigation. The second clause Japan had to renounce owing to the pressure exerted by Russia, Germany and France, and had to console herself with the 30,000,000 taels paid by China for it.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.—On 30th Jan. 1902 Agreement for Alliance (which see) was concluded between Japan and Great Britain, and this developed into the Treaty for Alliance (which see) signed at London on 12th Aug. 1905 and made public on Sept. 27th.

Russo-Japanese War.—China now retired from the field but Japan had to confront a more formidable rivalry of Russia which actively began to pursue aggressive policy not only in Korea but in Manchuria as well. At one time Japan's position in Korea was sufficiently despairing in consequence of the assassination of the Korean Queen, and it was not without difficulty that Japan succeeded in arriving at temporizing arrangement by means of Yamagata-Lobanow Convention, 1896, Komura-Weber Memorandum, 1896, and Nishi-Rosen Protocol, 1898. The strained relation between Japan and Russia was aggravated by Russia's occupation of Manchuria after the Boxer trouble, and culminated in the outbreak of war on 10th Feb. 1904.

The Treaty of Peace was signed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U.S.A. on 5th Sept. 1905 by the Japanese and Russian Plenipotentiaries. President Roosevelt of the time using his best efforts to reconcile the rival representatives. In the Treaty Russia agrees (Art. 2) to leave Japan a free hand in Korea; (Art. 4) to hand over to Japan the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny together with their littoral; (Art. 6) to hand over to Japan the Manchurian Railway from Changchun to Port Arthur and the mining and other rights pertaining to it; (Art. 9) to cede to Japan the southern half of Saghalien from the 50th latitude N. and to permit to Japanese the right of navigation in the Bays of La Perouse and Tartary; and further (Art. 11) the right of fishing in Russian territorial waters.

The House-Tax Dispute.—In May 1905 the Hague Arbitration-Committee passed a decision unfavorable to Japan (which see).

Korea Protectorate.—On 17th Nov. 1905 a convention thereof was concluded.

The Peking Treaty.—On 22nd Dec. 1905 the Treaty was concluded as a necessary consequence of the Portsmouth Treaty.

Schoolboy Question in California.—In 1906 after the disastrous earthquake in San Francisco Japanese boys were denied admission to schools on the excuse of insufficient accommodation.

For Safeguarding Peace in the Far East.—The Agreement for this purpose was concluded between Japan and France (which see) on 10th June 1907, and with Russia on 30th July, 1907.

Canadian Immigration.—A Memorandum was exchanged with Canada on 23rd Dec. 1907 (which see).

Arbitration Treaty.—On 12th Sept. 1908 this Treaty was signed between Japan and the United States.

Japan-America Understanding.—On 30th Nov. 1908 a Diplomatic Note (which see) for safeguarding the peace in the Far East and other matters was exchanged between the representatives of the two countries.

Antung-Mukden Railway and other Questions.—On Aug. 19th 1909 Japan-China Agreements concerning the Antung-Mukden Railway, Chientao and other outstanding questions with China were concluded.

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Neutralization of the Manchuria Rly.—On 21st Jan. 1910 Japan sent a reply to America declining Knox's proposal to neutralize the South Manchuria Railway.

Russo-Japanese Agreement.—On July 4th 1910 the Russo-Japanese Agreement for maintaining the *status quo* in Manchuria was concluded.

Treaty Revision.—On July 17th 1910 Japan sent notices to Great Britain and ten other European Powers denouncing the existing Treaties a year hence.

On Aug. 4th similar notices were sent to France and Austria-Hungary.

Korean Annexation.—On Aug. 22nd 1910 the Treaty of Annexation was signed by the Representatives of Japan and Korea and was made public on Aug. 29th.

New International Copyright Convention.—A new treaty signed at Berlin was made public on Sept. 8th 1910.

Franco-Japanese Agreement for Mutual Protection of Patent, Copyrights, etc. in China.—Promulgated on May 18th 1911.

Russo-Japanese Agreement for Mutual Recognition of Companies.—Concluded on June 30th 1911.

Anglo-Japanese Treaty for Alliance.—New Treaty occasioned by the Anglo-Amerian arbitration agreement concluded on July 13th 1911.

Conclusion of New Treaties Promulgated.—America April 5th, Great Britain April 6th, Spain May 15th, Sweden July 13th, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Canada (all provisional) July 15th, Germany July 16th, Austria-Hungary (provisional) Aug. 3rd, France (provisional) Aug. 26th.

Russo-Japanese Outstanding Claims Settled.—The Foreign Office announced on Aug. 29th 1911 that ¥450,000 was paid to Russia for damages suffered by Russian subjects in the Russo-Japanese War, that ¥180,000 was paid as purchasing price of some forty Russian buildings in Port Arthur; that of the three hospital ships seized by Japan, the *Angara* was returned; and that Russia agreed to pay 60,000 roubles for the Japanese steamers seized.

Portuguese Republic.—Recognized on Sept. 13th 1911.

Russo-Japanese Extradition Treaty.—Concluded on Sept. 13th 1911.

Anti-Japanese Legislation in California.—The Webb Bill aiming at the prohibition of real property by Japanese passed the Californian legislature on May 3rd 1913 signed by the Governor on May 19th and became operative on Aug. 19th, Ambassador Chinda entered protest three times from May to August.

Nanking Affair, etc.—On 7th Oct. 1913 were settled the Nanking, Yonchow and Hankow Affairs that happened on the occasion of the revolutionary war in Southern China and in which some Japanese merchants and officers were either murdered or rudely treated by Chinese troops. China paid ¥640,000 as damages for the Nanking affair and Chang Hsun, the Viceroy, formally tendered apology.

Railway Concessions in Manchuria.—In Oct. 1913 agreement about railway concessions in Manchuria was concluded between Japan and China.

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Chinese Republic Recognized.—On the election of Yuan Shi-kai as President on Oct. 6th, 1913 Japan at once sent notice of recognition.

Abolition of Foreign Settlment in Korea.—The Protocol for the abolition dated April 21st 1913 was gazetted on April 1st, 1914.

Japan in European War.—Aug. 4th, 1914 the Foreign Office issued a Statement; Aug. 15th Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany; Aug. 23rd Japan declared war on Germany; Aug. 27th the Japanese expeditionary force invested Tsingtao; the same day treaty relation with Austria-Hungary ceased; Nov. 7th in conjunction with the British contingent Tsingtao was captured; Japan's joining Oct. 19th no-peace league made public 29th.

The Sino-Japanese Negotiation.—On Jan. 18th Japanese Minister at Peking delivered to the Chinese Government a list of 21 demands; May 7th Japan delivered an ultimatum demanding reply by 6 P.M. 9th; at 1.30 A.M. on 9th China delivered a Note agreeing to Japan's demands; 28th Oct. '15 Japan with England and Russia advised China to postpone Monarchist plan; Dec. 15th similar advice preferred again, France and Italy now joining.

The New Russo-Japanese Convention.—June 8, 1916.

The American-Japanese Note about China.—Nov. 8, 1918.

Sino-Japanese Military and Naval Agreements.—These two agreements were concluded in view of the Bolshevist activities in Siberia on the basis of the official documents for common defence against the enemy as published in Tokyo and Peking March 25, 1918. The Military Agreement was signed on May 16, 1918, the Naval Agreement was dated May 19, 1918. Both were made public March 14, 1919.

Japanese Expedition to Siberia.—The termination of hostilities between Russia and Germany affected Japanese foreign policy. The Brest Litovsk treaty (May 3, '18) between Germany and Russia allowed German and Austrian war-prisoners to return home, and this and growing Bolshevist propaganda threatened the Allied interests in Siberia. Early in March, 1918, Japan exchanged views with the Allies. America alone opposed our despatching troops to Siberia, but the growing menace from the Bolsheviki who inflicted violence on Japanese residents at Vladivostok, obliged on 5th April the Japanese and British warships at the port to land marines. U.S.A. at last proposed to Japan to send troops conjointly to Shiberia at the urgent request of the Czechoslovaks deserters who wanted to go to join the Allies via Vladivostok and who were debarred on the way by Austro-German ex-prisoners. Japan then sent expedition to Siberia on Aug. 2nd '18, General Otani, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese troops, assuming the command of the whole Allied forces there. On Sept. 5th Japanese troops captured Habarovsk and on 18th Vlagovyshchensk. Order was restored south of Irkutsk, and part of our troops was withdrawn.

Czechoslovak Republic Recognized.—On Sept. 9, '18 the Japanese Government formally recognized the freedom and independence of Czechoslavaks.

Peace Delegation to Paris.—On Nov. 27th '18, Marquis Saionji, Baron Makino, Viscount Chinda, Ambassador to Great Britain, and Mr. Matsui, Ambassador to France were announced to be Peace Delegates. Their formal appointment took place on Jan. 3rd '19, adding Mr. Ijuin,

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Ambassador to Italy. Baron Makino and suite left for Paris at the beginning of Dec. '18.

Joint Advice to China.—The Japanese Government arranged with the other Powers to counsel China for reconciliation between the North and South and on the 2nd Dec. '18 a joint note was handed to President Hsu. On the same day the consuls of the five Powers at Canton similarly advised the Canton Government.

Czechoslovak Acting Minister.—Captain Venseslav Nemesc, appointed acting Minister to Japan by the Czechoslovak provisional government in March, was formally recognized by the Japanese Government on the 19th April '19.

LIST OF TREATY POWERS

Powers	Signed on			Ratification exchanged on		
U. S. A.	Feb.	21,	1911	April	4,	1911
Great Britain...	April	3,	1911	May	5.	1911
Russia	July	21.	1907	Sept.	9,	1907
Holland	July	9,	1912	July	31,	1912
France	Aug.	19,	1911	April	22,	1912
Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	June	21,	1911	Dec.	20,	1911
Italy...	Nov.	25,	1911	June	17,	1913
Denmark...	Feb.	12.	1912	May	6,	1912
Sweden	May	19,	1911	June	12.	1911
Norway	June	16.	1911	July	15,	1911
Spain...	May	15,	1911	July	10.	1915
Austria-Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	July	21,	1896	Oct.	20,	1896
Peru	March	20,	1895	Dec.	24,	1896
Siam	Feb.	25,	1898	May	31,	1898
Mexico	Nov.	30.	1888	June	6,	1889
Brazil	Nov.	5,	1895	Feb.	12,	1897
Argentine...	Feb.	3,	1898	Sept.	18,	1901
Greece	June	1,	1899	Sept.	21,	1899
Chile...	Oct.	16,	1899	Sept.	24,	1906
Columbia	May	25,	1908	Oct.	10,	1908
Bolivia	April	13,	1914	May	15,	1916

With Belgium and Portugal treaty revision is unfinished and the treaty relation with them is now covered by temporary agreements.

Treaty of Commerce & Navigation with Great Britain

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being desirous to strengthen the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between them and between their subjects, and to facilitate and extend the commercial relations between their two countries, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say;

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His Majasty the Emperor of Japan, His Excellency Monsieur Takaaki Kato, Jusammi, First Class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Imperial Majesty's Ambassador Extraodinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James;

And His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, a Baronet of the United Kingdom, a Member of Parliament, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Who after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ART. I.—The subjects of each High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other, and, conforming themselves to the law of the country—

1. Shall in all that relates to travel and residence be placed in all respects on the same footing as native subjects.

2. They shall have the right, equally with native subjects, to carry on their commerce and manufacture, and to trade in all kinds of merchandise of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects.

3. They shall in all that relates to the pursuit of their industries, callings, professions, and educational studies be placed in all respects on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

4. They shall be permitted to own or hire and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them, and to lease land for residential, commercial, industrial, and other lawful purposes, in the same manner as native subjects.

5. They shall, on condition of reciprocity, be at full liberty to acquire and possess every description of property, movable or immovable, which the laws of the country permit or shall permit the subject, or citizens of any other foreign country to acquire and possess, subject always to the conditions and limitations prescribed in such laws. They may dispose of the same by sale, exchange, gift, marriage, testament, or in any other manner, under the same conditions which are or shall be established with regard to native subjects. They shall also be permitted, on compliance with the laws of the country, freely to export the proceeds of the sale of their property and their goods in general without being subjected as foreigner to other or higher duties than those to which subjects of the country would be liable under similar circumstances.

6. They shall enjoy constant and complete protection and security for their persons and property; shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice and other tribunals in pursuit and defence of their claims and rights; and shall have full liberty, equally with native subjects, to choose and employ lawyers and advocates to represent them before such Courts and tribunals; and generally shall have the same rights and privileges as native subjects in all that concerns the administration of justice.

7. They shall not be compelled to pay taxes, fees, charges, or contributions of any kind whatever, other or higher than those which are or may be paid by native subjects or the subject or citizens of the most favoured nation.

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8. And they shall enjoy a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to facilities for warehousing under bond, bounties, and drawbacks.

ART. II.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military services, whether in the army, navy, national guard, or militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service; and from all forced loans and military requisitions or contributions unless imposed on them equally with native subjects as owners, leasees, or occupiers of immovable property.

In the above respects the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not be accorded in the territories of the other less favourable treatment than that which is or may be accorded to subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ART. III.—The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, and shops of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for lawful purposes, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws for native subjects.

ART. IV.—Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents in all the ports, cities, and place of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognise such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the High Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorisations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall have the right to exercise their functions, and to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are or may be granted to the Consular officers of the most honoured nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorisations has the right in its discretion to cancel the same on explaining the reasons for which it is thought proper to do so.

ART. V.—In case of the death of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, without leaving at the place of his decease any person entitled by the laws of his country to take charge of and administer the estate, the competent Consular officer of the State to which the deceased belonged shall, upon fulfilment of the necessary formalities, be empowered to take custody of and administer the estate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the law of the country in which the property of the deceased is situated.

The foregoing provision shall also apply in case of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties dying outside the territories of the other, but possessing property therein, without leaving any person there entitled to take charge of and administer the estate.

It is understood that in all that concerns the administration of the estate of deceased persons, any right, privilege, favour, or immunity which either of the High Contracting Parties has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the Consular officers of any other foreign State

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shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Consular officers of the other High Contracting Party.

ART. VI.—There shall be between the territories of the High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the terriories of the other, which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, and conforming themselves to the laws of the country to which they thus come, still enjoy the same right, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation as are or may be enjoyed by native subjects.

ART. VII.—Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one High Contracting Party, upon importation into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, enjoy the lowest rates of customs duty applicable to similar articles of any other foreign origin.

No prohibition or restriction shall be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties, into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. This provision is not applicable to the sanitary or other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of securing the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

ART. VIII.—The articles, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, enumerated in Part I of the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, shall not, on importation into Japan, be subjected to higher customs duties than those specified in the Schedule.

The articles, the produce or manufacture of Japan, enumerated in Part II of the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, shall be free of duty on importation into the United Kingdom.

Provided that if at any time after the expiration of one year from the date the Treaty takes effect either of the High Contracting Parties desires to make a modification in the Schedule it may notify its desire to the other High Contracting Party, and thereupon negotiations for the purpose shall be entered into forthwith. If the negotiations are not brought to a satisfactory conclusion within six months from the date of notification, the High Contracting Party which gave the notification may, within one month, give six months' notice to abrogate the present Article, and on the expiration of such notice the present Article shall cease to have effect, without prejudice to the other stipulations of this Treaty.

ART. IX.—Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, exported to the territories of the other, shall not be subjected on export to other or higher charge than those paid on the like article exported to any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two High Contracting Parties to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

ART. X.—Articles, the produce or manufacture of the trrritories of one of the High Contracting Parties, passing in transit through the territories of the other, in conformity with laws of the country, shall be reciprocally

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free from all transit duties, whether they pass direct, or whether during transit they are unloaded, warehoused, and reloaded.

ART. XI.—No internal duties levied for the benefit of the State, local authorities, or corporations which affect, or may affect, the production, manufacture, or consumption of any article in the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties shall for any reason be a higher or more burdensome charge, on articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of the other on similar articles of native origin.

The produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties imported into the territories of the other, and intended for warehousing or transit, shall not be subjected to any internal duty.

ART. XII.—Merchants and manufacturers, subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties, as well as merchants and manufacturers domiciled and exercising their commerce and industries in the territories of such party, may, in the territories of the other, either personally or by means of commercial travellers, make purchases or collect orders, with or without samples, and such merchants, manufacturers, and their commercial travellers, while so making purchases and collecting orders, shall, in the matter of taxation and facilities, enjoy the most-favoured-nation treatment.

Articles imported as samples for the purposes above mentioned shall in each country, be temporarily admitted free of duty on compliance with the Customs regulations and formalities established to assure their re-exportation or the payment of the prescribed customs duties if not re-exported within the period allowed by law. But the foregoing privilege shall not extend to articles which, owing to their quantity or value, can not be considered as samples or which, owing to their nature, could not be identified upon re-exportation. The determination of the question of the qualification of samples for duty-free admission rests in all cases exclusively with the competent authorities of the place where the importation is effected.

ART. XIII.—The marks, stamps, or seals placed upon the samples mentioned in the preceding Article by the Customs authorities of one country at the time of exportation, and the officially attested list of such samples containing a full description thereof issued by them, shall be reciprocally accepted by the Customs officials of the other as establishing their character as samples and exempting them from inspection except so far as may be necessary to establish that samples produced are those enumerated in the list. The Customs authorities of either country may, however, affix a supplementary mark to such samples in special cases where they may think this precaution necessary.

ART. XIV.—The Chambers of Commerce, as well as such other Trade Associations and other recognised Commercial Associations in the territories of the High Contracting Parties as may be authorised in their behalf, shall be mutually accepted as competent authorities for issuing any certificates that may be required for commercial travellers.

ART. XV.—Limited liablity and other companies and associations commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organised in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party, and registered in the territories of such Party, are authorised, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the Courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

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ART. XVI.—Each of the High Contracting Parties shall permit the importation or exportation of all merchandise which may be legally imported or exported, and also the carriage of passengers from or to their respective territories, upon the vessels of the other; and such vessels, their cargoes, and passengers, shall enjoy the same privileges as, and shall not be subjected to any other or higher duties or charge than, national vessels and their cargoes and passengers.

ART. XVII.—In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, docks, roadsteads, and harbours of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges or facilities shall be granted by either Party to national vessels which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in these respects also the vessels of the two countries shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ART. XVIII.—All vessels which according to Japanese law are to be deemed Japanese vessels, and all vessels which according to British law are to be deemed British vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed Japanese and British vessels respectively.

ART. XIX.—No duties of tonnage, harbour, Pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other analogous duties or charges of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionories, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the ports of either county upon the vessels of the other which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed in like cases on national vessels in general, or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply to the vessels of either country from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their destination.

ART. XX.—Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territorial waters of the other the same special facilities, privileges, and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favoured nation.

ART. XXI.—The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and United Kingdom respectively. It is, however, understood that the subjects and vessels of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favoured-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

Japanese and British vessels may, nevertheless, proceed from one port to another, either for the purpose of landing the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes brought from abroad, or of taking on board the whole or part of their passenger or cargoes for a foreign destination.

It is also understood that, in the event of the coasting trade of either country being exclusively reserved to national vessels, the vessels of the other country, if engaged in trade to or from places not within the limits of the coasting trade so reserved, shall not be prohibited from the carriage between two ports of the former country of passengers holding tickets or merchandise consigned on through bills of lading to or from places not within the above mentioned limits, and while engaged in such carriage these vessels and their cargoes shall enjoy the full privileges of this Treaty.

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ART. XXII.—If any seaman should desert from any ship belonging to either of the High Contracting Parties in the territorial waters of the other, the local authorities shall, within the limits of law, be bound to give every assistance in their power for the recovery of such deserter, on application to that effect being made to them by the competent Consular officer of the country to which the ship of the deserter may belong accompanied by an assurance that all expenses connected therewith will be repaid.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subject of the country where the desertion takes place.

ART. XXIII.—Any vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled, by stress of weather or by accident, to take shelter in port of the other shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in the like case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the Regulations and Tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenance belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all paper found on board such stranded or wrecked vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the Japanese or British Consular officer in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such Consular officer, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck or stranding of a national vessel.

The High Contracting Parties agree, moreover, that merchandise saved shall not be subjected to the payment of any customs duty unless cleared for internal consumption.

In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground or wrecked, the respective Consular officers shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present and requires it, be authorised to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen.

ART. XXIV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce, navigation, and industry any favour, privilege, or immunity which either High Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the ships, subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the ships or subjects of the other High Contracting Party, it being their intention that the commerce, navigation, and industry of each country shall be placed in all respects on the footing of the most favoured nation.

ART. XXV.—The stipulations of this Treaty do not apply to tariff concessions granted by either of the High Contracting Parties to contiguous States solely to facilitate frontier traffic within a limited zone on each side of the frontier, or to the treatment accorded to the produce of the

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national fisheries of the High Contracting Parties or to special tariff favours granted by Japan in regard to fish and other aquatic products taken in the foreign waters in the vicinity of Japan.

ART. XXVI.—The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not be applicable to any of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorates beyond the seas, unless notice of adhesion shall have been given on behalf of any such Dominion, Colony, Possession or Protectorate by His Britannic Majesty's Representative at Tokyo before the expiration of two years from the date of the exchange of the ratification of the present Treaty.

ART. XXVII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. It shall enter into operation on the 17th July, 1911, and remain in force until the 16th July, 1923. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of its intention to terminate the Treaty it shall continue operative until the expiration of one year from the date on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

As regards the British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates to which the present Treaty may have been made applicable in virtue of Article 26, however, either of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to terminate it separately at any time on giving twelve months' notice to that effect.

It is understood that the stipulations of the present and of the preceding Article referring to British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates apply also to the island of Cyprus.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed thereto the seal of their Arms.

Done at London in duplicate this 3rd day of April, 1911.

(Signed) TAKAAKI KATO. (L.S.)
(Signed) E. GREY. (L.S.)

TREATY WITH U. S. A.

ART. I.—The subject or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native subjects or citizens, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native subject or citizens.

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall receive, in the territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to native subjets or citizens, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the native subjects or citizens.

They shall, however, be exempt in the territories of the other from

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compulsory military service either on land or sea, in the regular forces, or in the national guard, or in the militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service, and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

ART. II.—The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories and shops of the subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations for nationals.

ART. III.—Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Consular Agents in all ports, cities and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

Such Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Deputy Consuls and Consular Agents, having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorizations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall, on condition of reciprocity, have the right to exercise the functions and to enjoy the exemptions and immunities which are or may hereafter be granted to the consular officers of the same rank of the most favored nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorization may in its discretion cancel the same on communicating the reasons for which it is thought proper to do so.

ART IV.—There shall be between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigations. The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties, equally with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation, shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, subject always to the laws of the country to which they thus come.

ART. V.—The import duties on articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, upon importation into the territories of the other, shall henceforth be regulated either by treaty between the two countries or by the internal legislation of each.

Neither Contracting Party shall impose any other or higher duties or charges on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other than are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed by either country on the importation or exportation of any article from or to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the like article imported from or exported to any other country. The last provision is not, however, applicable to prohibitions or restrictions maintained or imposed as sanitary measures or for purposes of protecting animals and useful plants.

ART. VI.—The subject or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other exemption from all transit duties and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects or

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citizens in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities and drawbacks.

ART. VII.—Limited-liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party and domiciled in the territories of such Party, are authorized, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

The foregoing stipulation has no bearing upon the question whether a company or association organized in one of the two countries will or will not be permitted to transact its business or industry in the other, this permission remaining always subject to the laws and regulations enacted or established in the respective countries or in any part thereof.

ART. VIII.—All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of either High Contracting Party from foreign countries in national vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in vessels of the other Contracting Party, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever of denomination than if such articles were imported in national vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other foreign place.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the territories of each of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exproted therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Japanese vessels or in vessels of the United States, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of the other Party or of any third Power.

ART. IX.—In all that regards the stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports of the territories of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges shall be granted by either Party to national vessels which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in these respects the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ART. X.—Merchant vessels navigating under the flag of Japan or that of the United State and carrying the paper required by their national laws to prove their nationality shall in the United States and in Japan be deemed to be vessels of Japan or of the United States, respectively.

ART. XI.—No duties of tonnage, harbor, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments af any kind shall be imposed in the ports of the territories of either country upon the vessels of the other, which shall not equally, under the same condition, be imposed on national vessels in general, or on vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

ART. XII.—Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties, whether belonging to the State or subsidized by it for the purpose, shall enjoy in the ports of

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the territories of the other, the same facilities, privileges and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favored nation.

ART. XIII.—The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty and shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and the United States, respectively. It is, however, understood that the subjects or citizens of either Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favored-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

A vessel of one of the Contracting Parties, laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports of entry in the territories of the other, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one of the said ports, and, continuing her voyage to the other port or ports of destination, there discharge the remainder of her cargo, subject always to the laws, tariffs and customs regulations of the country of destination; and, in like manner and under the same reservation, the vessels of one of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to load at several ports of the other for the same outward voyage.

ART. XIV.—Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favor or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, and on the same or equivalent conditions, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ART. XV.—The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native subjects or citizens in regard to patents, trademarks and designs, upon fulfilment of the formations prescribed by law.

ART. XVI. The present Treaty shall, from the date on which it enters into operation, supersede the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation dated the 22nd day of November, 1894; and from the same date the last named Treaty shall cease to be binding.

ART. XVII.—The present Treaty shall enter into operation on the 17th of July, 1911, and shall remain in force twelve years or until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the Treaty.

In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other six months before the expiration of the said period of twelve years of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall continue operative until the expiration of six months from the date on which either Party shall have given such notice.

ART. XVII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible and not later than three months from the present date.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 21st day of the 2nd month of the 44th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 21st day of February, in the nineteen hundred and eleventh year of Christian era.

(Signed) Y. UCHIDA. (L.S.)
(Signed) PHILANDER C. KNOX. (L.S.)

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THE "GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT" AND THE CALIFORNIAN LAND ACT

The agreement is in the form of Declaration running as follows:—

"In proceeding this day to the signature of this treaty of commerce and navigation—the undersigned has the honor to declare that the Imperial Japanese Government are fully prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness the limitation and control which they have for the past three years exercised in regulation of the laborers to the United States." A certain authority makes this explanation about this oft-quoted document.

"It 1908 the School Board of San Francisco decided to segregate Japanese children. This action Japanese residing in America, the Japanese Government and the people resented. In connection with this, strong oppesition to Japanese immigration manifested itself on the Pacific coast. So threatening was the agitation that legislation prohibiting Japanese labor immigration was imminent. To avert the enactment of these laws which the Japanese considered humiliating they in the 'gentleman's agreement' undertook to satisfy America by regulating immigration. It may be asked why America should think of excluding the Japanese, or what right she had to do so. When the treaties were revised in 1894 America expressly reserved the right to legislate on questions relating to immigration. At that time comparatively few Japanese had crossed over to America, but the Chinese question had in its adjustment caused much trouble, and America carefully guarded her rights against the day when the Japanese might begin to crowd the Pacific states. The Japanese may have imagined the time would never come when that clause would be called into service, but it was a powerful weapon in the hands of American legislators, and the 'gentleman's agreement' could but be most welcome to Japan.

Three years later, 1911, when the treaty between Japan and America expired, this question, of course, had to be confronted, and was disposed of in the following way; the objectionable clause in the treaty of 1894 reserving the right to legislate on restricting immigration does nor appear in the new treaty, nor is mention made of it in body of the treaty. It was appended to the treaty as a Protocol as above.

The "Declaration" was read in the Senate when the treaty was up for ratification, and without this or its equivalent the Senate would have rejected it. America has at no time conceded her right to restrict immigration.

The Californian Land Act.

The Webb act made operative on Aug. 10, 1913 and which has raised such prolonged negotiation between Japan and U. S. A. is to this effect as to important features.

1. Aliens, who are eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States, may, equally with citizens, acquire, possess, enjoy, transmit, devise and inherit real property and any interest therein.

2. Aliens, who are not eligible to citizenship may acquire, possess and transfer real property and any interest therein, to the extent prescribed by existing treaties between the United States and the country of which such aliens are citizens or subjects and not otherwise.

Citizenship, or a majority of whose stock is owned by such aliens, are treated the same as ineligible aliens.

3. Any real property and any interest therein, acquired in violation of the Act to escheat to the State.

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4. Aliens and alien legal persons belonging to the class mentioned in Sec. 3 are permitted to lease land for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding three years.

AGREEMENTS FOR GUARANTEEING PEACE IN THE FAR EAST

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

(1st) Agreement, concluded Jan. 30th 1902

ART. I.—The High Contracting Parties, having mutually recognized the independence of China and Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests; of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the High Contracting Parties recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power, or by disturbances arising in China or Korea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subject.

ART. II.—If either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent others from joining in hostilities against its Ally.

ART. III.—If, in the above event, and other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that Ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. IV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangement with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

ART. V.—Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above mentioned interests are in jeopardy the two Governments will communicate with on another fully and frankly

ART. VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for five years from that date. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said five years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

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(2nd) Alliance Treaty, made public Sept. 27th 1905

PREAMBLE

The Governments of Japan and Great Britain, being desirous of replacing the Agreement concluded between them on the 30th January, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following Articles, which have for their object:

(*a*).—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India.

(*b*).—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China:

(*c*).—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions.

ART. I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the Preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced right or interests.

ART. II.—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the Preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its Ally and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. III.—Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance these interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

ART. IV.—Great Britain having special interests in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

ART. V.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the Preamble of this Agreement.

ART. VI.—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

ART. VII.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by the either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be

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made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the Contracting Parties who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

ART. VIII.—The present Agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Article VI, come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either Ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall *ipso facto* continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 12th day of August, 1905.

(Seal) Signed. TADASU HAYASHI,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of St. James.

(Seal) Signed. LANSDOWNE,
His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

(*3rd*) *Alliance Treaty concluded July 13th, 1911*

The Japanese Government being well satisfied that the Anglo-Japanness Alliance will render in future, as in the past, conspicuous service in the cause of general peace and tranquility, have considered it necessary at the proper moment to extend the terms of the Alliance, in order to assure lasting security in the East. They have found it desirable at the same time to introduce into the existing Agreement of 1905 suitable modifications, which will respond to the important changes brought about in the situation since the conclusion of that Agreement, and which will also facilitate a more perfect consummation of the peaceful purpose of the Alliance. Having regard to the foregoing consideration, the Japanese Government recently entered into an exchange of views with Great Britain, and the two Governments having come to a complete understanding, a revised Agreement has now been concluded between Japan and Great Britain.

PREAMBLE

The Government of Japan and the Government of Great Britain having in view of the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of the 12th August-1902, and believing that the revision of that Agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the Agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said Agreement, namely:—

A.—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India.

B.—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by

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insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

C.—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India and the defence of their special interests in the said regions :—

ART. I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard these menaced rights and interests.

ART. II.—If by reason of an unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either of the High Contracting Parties should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other High Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its Ally and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. III.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangement with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

ART. IV.—Should either of the High Contracting Parties conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall impose upon such Contracting Party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such arbitration treaty is in force.

ART. V.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in circumstances entered into in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the High Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and frankly upon all questions of mutual interests.

ART. VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date. In case either of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years its intention of termination, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if when the date fixed for its expiration arrives either Ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duty authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed their seals thereof.

Done in duplicate at London, the 13th day of July, 1911.

T. KATO, the Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of St. James,

EDWARD GREY, H. B. M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

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The Franco-Japanese Agreement (1907)

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of the French Republic, animated by the desire to strengthen the relations of amity existing between them and to remove from those relations all cause of misunderstanding for the future, have decided to concluded the following Arrangement.

The Governments of Japan and France, being agreed to respect the independence and integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal treatment in that country for the commerce and subjects or citizens of all nations, and having a special interest to have the order and pacific state of things preserved especially in the regions of the Chinese Empire adjacent to the territories where they have the rights of sovereignty, protection or occupation, engage to support each other for assuring the peace and security in those regions, with a view to maintain the respective situation and the territorial rights of the two High Contracting Parties on the Continent of Asia.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned: His Excellency Monsieur Kurino, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the President of the French Republic, and His Excellency Monsieur Stephen Pichon, Senator, Minister for Foreign Affairs, authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Arrangement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, the 10th of June 1907.

(L. S.) S. Kurino
(L. S.) S. Pichon

The Americo-Japanese Understanding

Note from the Japanese Ambassador to the Secretary of State

"Japanese Embassy,
Washington, Nov. 30, 1908.

"Sir:—

"The exchange of views between us, which has taken place at the several interviews which I have recently had the honor of holding with you, has shown that Japan and the United States holding important outlying insular posssesions in the region of the Pacific Ocean, the Governments of the two countries are animated by a common aim, policy and intention in that region.

"Believing that a frank avowal of that aim, policy and intention would not only tend to strengthen the relations of friendship and good neighbourhood which have immemorially existed between Japan and the United States, but would materially contribute to the preservation of the general peace, the Imperial Government have authorized me to present to you an outline of their understanding of that common aim, policy and intention:

"1. It is the wish of the two Governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean;

"2. The policy of both Governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo* in the region above mentioned and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China;

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"3. They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in said region:

"4. They also determined to preserve the common interests of all Powers in China, by supporting, by all pacific means at their disposal, the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire;

"Should any event occur threatening the *status quo* as above described or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two Governments to communicate with each other, in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take.

"If the foregoing outline accords with the view of the Government of the United States, I shall be gratified to receive your confirmation.

"I take etc., etc., etc.

K. TAKAHIRA."

Note from the Secretary of State to the Japanese Ambassador

"Department of State,
Washington, November 30, 1908.

"Excellency;

"I have the honor to acknowlege the receipt of your Note to-day, setting forth the result of the exchange of views between us in our recent interviews, defining the understanding of the two Governments in regard to their policy in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

"It is a pleasure to inform you that this expression of mutual understanding is welcome to the Government of the United States as appropriate to the happy relations of the two countries and the occasion for a concise, mutual affirmation of that accordant policy respecting the Far East, which the two Governments have so frequently declared in the past.

"I am happy to be able to confirm to Your Excellency, on behalf of the United States, the declaration of the two Governments embodied in the follwing words:"

Here follows a declaration identical to that given by Baron Takahira under the signature of Mr. Elihu Root.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONCERNING CHINA (1917)

On Nov. 8 there were made public simultaneously at Tokyo and Washington diplomatic documents in the form of Notes exchanged between Viscount Ishii, Japan's Special Envoy, and Robert Lansing, American Secretary of State, with regard to China. Secretary Lansing's Note is reprinted below, that of Viscount Ishii being merely a confirmation.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO VISCOUNT ISHII

"Washington, November, 2, 1917.

"Excellency:

"I have the honor to communicate herein my understanding of the agreement reached by us in our recent conversations touching the questions of mutual interest to our Governments relating to the Republic of China.

"In order to silence mischievous reports that have from time to time

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been circulated, it is believed by us that a public announcement once more of the desires and intentions shared by our two Governments with regard to China is advisable.

"The Governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries, and consequently the Government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous.

"The territorial sovereignty of China, nevertheless, remains unimpaired and the Government of the United States has every confidence in the repeated assurances of the Imperial Japanese Government that while geographical position gives Japan such special interests they have no desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations or to disregard the commercial rights heretofore granted by China in treaties with other Powers.

"The Governments of the United States and Japan deny that they have any purpose to infringe in any way the independence or territorial integrity of China and they declare furthermore that they always adhere to the principle of the so-called "open door" or equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

"Moreover, they mutually declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any Government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China or that would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in the commerce and industry of China.

"I shall be glad to have Your Excellency confirm this understanding of the agreement reached by us.

"Accept, Excellency, etc. etc. etc.

"ROBERT LANSING."

The Arbitration Treaty with U.S.A.

(Promulgated first on 12th Sept., 1908; renewed on 23rd May, 1914)

ART. I.—Differences which may arise at a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two Contracting Parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of the 29th July. 1899, provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honour, of the two Contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third Parties.

ART. II.—In each individual case the High Contracting Parties, before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, shall conclude a special Agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the Powers of the Arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the Arbitral and the several stages of the procedure; It is understood that such special agreements will be made on the part of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

Such agreements shall be binding only when confirmed by the two Governments by an exchange of Notes.

ART. III.—The present Convention shall remain in force for the period of five years from the exchange of the ratifications.

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ART. IV.—The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the City of Washington, in duplicate, etc. etc.

[L. S.] (Signed) K. TAKAHIRA, [S. S.] Signed ELIHU ROOT.

FRANCO-JAPANESE DECLARATION CONCERNING INDO-CHINA

The two Governments of Japan and France, while reserving the negotiations for the conclusion of a Convention of Commerce in regard to the relations between Japan and French Indo-China, agree as follows:—

The treatment of the most favoured nation shall be accorded to the officers and subjects of Japan in French Indo-China in all that concerns their persons and the protection of their property, and the same treatment shall be applied to the subjects and protégés of French Indo-China in the Empire of Japan until the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed between Japan and France on the 4th of August, 1896.

Paris, the 10th of June, 1907.

(L. S.) S. KURINO.
(L. S.) S. PICHON.

JAPAN-CANADIAN MEMORANDUM CONCERNING JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS

The outbreak of anti-Japanese agitation in British Columbia in 1907 resulted in the exchange of the following letters between the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Canadian Minister of Labour who expressly came over to Japan in November '07 on behalf of the Canadian Government.

British Embassy, 23/12/07.

To H. E. Count HAYASHI, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to state that since my arrival in Tokyo, I have had several interviews at the Imperial Foreign Office with reference to the subject of Japanese immigrants entering Canada, and I understand that the Imperial Japanese Government is not able to accede to my wishes in the matter of limiting the number of the above immigrants. I am therefore persuaded, in the sequel of negotiation, that it is quite unnecessary for me to further dispute the fact that the Canadian Government's desire can not be acceded to. Nevertheless in the course of the aforesaid friendly interviews, I have received evidence that the Japanese Government entertains a sincere wish that effective measures should be taken to avert the recurrence of disturbance in British Columbia, and I gather that, for the purpose of promoting that object the Imperial Government entertains the intention of voluntarily imposing restrictions within proper limits. Such being the case, I have the honour to request that Your Excellency will give some public assurance as to the existence of such intention on the part of the Imperial Government, previously to my return from my mission. The Canadian Government has always desired that the friendly relation existing between the two

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countries should be maintained, and I am fully persuaded that the Imperial Government is earnestly solicitous about a solution of the difficult situation in British Columbia, which I have had the honour to explain.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) RUDOLF LEMIEUX.
Foreign Office, Tokyo, 23/12/07.

To the Honourable R. LEMIEUX, &c.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to state that the existing Treaty between Canada and Japan absolutely guarantees to Japanese subjects full liberty to enter, travel and reside in any part whatsoever of the Dominion of Canada. Nevertheless it is not the wish of the Imperial Government to insist upon complete enjoyment of the rights and privileges secured by this Treaty when special circumstances arise in Canada to interfere with the implementing of the same. In accordance with this spirit and in consideration of recent occurrences in Canada, the Imperial Government has resolved to adopt effective measures for limiting emigration to Canada. In order to carry out that purpose, and comply with the wishes of the Canadian Government so far as the intentions of the Empire permit, the Imperial Government intends to give the matter profound consideration in pursuance of the state of local affairs in Canada. Although, as Your Excellency states in your despatch, I am unable to express agreement with some of the propositions advanced by you on behalf of the Canadian Government, I am persuaded from what you say that you credit the intention of the Imperial Government to spare no effort which may promote the friendship existing between the two countries, and to increase and strengthen their amicable relations. Further, I am persuaded that the full interchange of views which has taken place between us on this occasion will largely contribute to that desirable result, and I can not thank you too much for the unreserved and courteous explanations you have given me as to the attitude and wishes of Your Excellency's Government.

I take this opportunity, &c.,

(Signed) HAYASHI TADASU.

RECIPROCAL PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY IN CHINA

For the reciprocal protection of industrial property in China which has not yet joined the International Convention, special agreements have been concluded between Japan and various Western Powers as follows:—

U. S. A.	6th Aug., 1908	12th Aug., 1908
France	——	19th May., 1911
Russia	23rd June, 1911	4th Mar., 1913

Similar arrangements have since been made with England, Germany and Sweden.

JAPAN'S NEW RAILWAY CONCESSION IN MANCHURIA

In Oct. 1913 China entered into agreement with Japan for the construction of four railway lines in Manchuria with funds to be supplied by Japan. These lines are as follows:—

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1. **Hsupingchieh-Taonanfu Line.**—(241 miles). The traffic from Hsupinchieh to Chengchiatun is being carried on daily by over fifty carts. This fact alone will give an idea of the volume of goods and passenger traffic over this section. Farther west of Chengchiatun up to Taonanfu the work of reclaiming waste lands in the estates of several Mongolian princes such as Taerhhhan, South Kuoerhlossu, Tushihtu, and Chasakutu, is in progress with enterprise and vigor rarely seen among Mongolians. The valley of the Tarverh River running through Taonan Prefecture is comparatively fertile.

2. **Changchun-Taonan Line.**—(150 miles). This route passes through small marts like Pachiatzu, Fulungchuan, Chaglingtsu, and Chichingtzu, but it is expected to take six or seven working years before it will be placed on a paying basis.

3. **Taonanfu-Jehol Line.**—(The exact distance not ascertainable). There are two routes leading from Jehol to Eastern Mongolia, one running to Chenchiatun along the West Liao and the other reaching Taonanfu along the southern foot of the Hingan Ranges. The latter route traverses a far more fertile country than the former and is preferable as a railway route.

4. **Kaiyuan-Hailungcheng Line.**—(130 miles). The Eastern Hill District, through which the proposed line is to run is held as the richest granary of South Manchuria, containing such towns as Taolu, Takata, Tatuchuan, Shanghengtzu, etc.

The funds, chiefly to be supplied by the South Manchuria Railway, are said to be ¥30,000,000 or 50,000,000 and subject to the following conditions:—(1) Interest, 5.3 %; (2) security, railways; (3) the terms of redemption to be 50 years and the railways to be purchasable by the Chinese Government after the lapse of 30 years from the constructions; (4) chief engineer and materials to be supplied by the creditor country; (5) managers to be appointed by the two countries. Concerning the immediate and prospective value of the lines Mr. Shirani, Chief of the Civil Administration of the Kwantung Government-General, is quoted to have remarked to this effect:—

The line that connects Hsupingchieh with Taonanfu via Packumen and Chengchiatun may prove fairly remunerative at once, as it passes through many distributing centres of commodities, and districts that are comparatively well cultivated and populous. The line going to Hailungcheng is also placed in a similarly advantageous condition. The prospect for the other two lines is not so favorable, and at least years must elapse after the construction before they can yield a sufficient return. To the west of where these four lines are to run lies the vast unexploited region of Mongolia, whose economic development will prove a good source of receipts both to passenger and freight traffic. The population within the limits of the four lines numbers between 20 and 30 millions but the region can easily support double this number. The farming as at present pursued is so rough that each family occupies on an average 25 to 35 acres.

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THE SINO-JAPANESE TREATIES

(Gazetted on June 9th, 1915)

At the meeting in the Palace on 7th June, 1915 of the Privy Council, the terms of the treaties between China and Japan were approved, and later presented to H. I. M. the Emperor. His Majesty gave Imperial sanction to the terms thereof, on the 8th June, at the Foreign Office, the treaties between the two countries regarding Kiaochou, Manchuria and East Inner Mongolia, were duly ratified by Minister Liu, representing the Republic of China, as Minister Plenipotentiary, and Baron Kato Minister of Foreign Affairs, representing Japan, also as Minister Plenipotentiary.

We give below in full the treaties, as signed concerning Kiaochou, Manchuria and East Inner Mongolia.

Treaty Respecting the Province of Shantung

(Signed at Peking, May 25th, 1915)

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, being desirous to maintain the general peace of the Far East and to further strengthen the relations of amity and good neighbourhood existing between the two countries, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose and to that end have named their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Mr. Eki Hioki, Jushii, Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of China; and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, Mr. Lu-Cheng-hsiang, Tsung-Ching, First Class of the Order of Chia-Ho, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full Powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article I. The Chinese Government engage to recognize all matters that may be agreed upon between the Japanese Government and the German Government respecting the disposition of all the rights, interests and concessions, which, in virtue of treaties or otherwise, Germany possesses *vis-a-via* China in relation to the Province of Shantung.

Article II. The Chinese Government engage that, in case they undertake the construction of a railway connecting Chefoo or Lungkou with the Kiaochou-Tsinan Railway, they shall, in the event of Germany's surrendering her right of providing capital for the Chefoo-Weihsien railway line, enter into negotiations with Japanese capitalists for the purpose of financing the said undertaking.

Article III. The Chinese Government engage to open, of their own accord, as early as possible, suitable cities and towns in the Province of Shantung for the residence and trade of foreigners.

Article IV. The present Treaty shall take effect on the day of its signature

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The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty Emperor of Japan and by His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, and the ratifications thereof be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty made in duplicate, in Japanese and in Chinese, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Peking the 25th day of the 5th month of the 4th year of Taisho, corresponding to the 25th day of the 5th month of the 4th year of the inauguration of the Republic of China.

(signed EKI HIOKI. (seal)
&c., &c., &c.,
(signed) LU'CHENG-HSIENG. (seal)
&c., &c., &c.,

Treaty Respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia

(Signed at Peking, May 25, 1915)

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, being desirous to develop the economic relations of the two countries in the regions of South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose and to that end have named their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Mr. Eki Hioki, Jushii, Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of China; and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, Mr. Zu Cheng-hsieng, Tsung-Ching, First Class of the Order of Chia-Ho, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full Powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article I. The High Contracting Parties mutually agree to extend the term of the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen, and the term relating to the South Manchurian Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway, to a period of ninty-nine years respectively.

Article II. The subjects of Japan shall be permitted in South Manchuria to lease land necessary either for erecting buildings, various commercial and industrial uses or for agricultural purposes.

Article III. The subjects of Japan shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in South Manchuria and to carry on business of various kinds —commercial, industrial and otherwise.

Article IV. The Government of China shall permit joint undertakings in Eastern Inner Mongolia, of the subjects of Japan and citizens of China, in agriculture and industries auxiliary thereto.

Article V. With respects to the three preceding Articles the subjects of Japan shall produce before the local authorities the passport duly issued for the purpose of registration, and shall also submit themselves to the police laws and regulations and taxes of China.

In civil and criminal suits, the Japanese consular officer, where a Japanese subject is the defendant, and the Chinese official, where a Chinese citizen is the defendant, shall respectively try and decide the

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case, both the Japanese consular officer and Chinese official being permitted each to send his agent to attend the trial of the other to watch the proceedings; provided that in civil suits arising out of land disputes between Japanese subjects and Chinese citizens, the cases shall be tried and decided by the joint tribunal composed of the properly authorized officials of the two countries in accordance with the laws and local usages of China.

In the future when the judicial system in the said regions shall have been completely reformed, all civil and criminal suits involving Japanese subjects shall be wholly tried and decided by the law-courts of China.

Article VI. The Government of China engage to open of their own accord, as early as possible suitable cities and towns in Eastern Inner Mongolia, for the residence and trade of foreigners.

Article VII. The Government of China agree to a speedy fundamental revision of various agreements and contracts relating to the Kirin-Changchun Railway on the basis of the terms embodied in railway loan agreements which China has heretofore entered into with various foreign capitalists.

If, in future, the Chinese Government grant to foreign capitalists, in matters that relate to railway loans, more advantageous terms than those in the various existing railway loan agreements, the above-mentioned Kirin Changchun Railway Loan Agreement shall, if so desired by Japan, be further revised.

Article VIII. Except as otherwise provided in this Treaty, all existing treaties between Japan and China with respect to Manchuria shall remain in force.

Article IX. The present Treaty shall take effect on the day of its signature.

Documents in Connection with the Treaties

A number of Official Notes were exchanged on May 25th, 1915, between the Representatives of the two countries, some of them being as follows:—

No Lease or Alienation of Shantung:—

The Chinese Government will never lease or alienate, under any designation whatever, to any foreign Power any territory within or along the coast of the Province of Shantung or any island lying near the said coasts.

Lease of Port Arthur & Dairen:—

I have the honour to state that respecting the stipulation of Art. I of Treaty relating to South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, signed this day, extension of the term of the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen shall expire in the eighty-sixth year of the Republic, that is to say, in the year 1997 of the Christian Era. The date for reversion to China of the South Manchuria Railway shall fall due in the ninety-first year of the Republic, that is to say, the year 2002 of the Christian Era, and the clause in Art XII of the original Chinese Eastern Railway Agreement, providing that the Chinese Government may take over the Railway after years from the day on which it is opened for traffic, is hereby declared null and void. The term with respect to the Antung-Mukden Railway

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shall expire in the ninety-sixth year of the Republic, that is to say, the year 2007 of the Christian Era.

Grant of Working Mines :—

I have the honour to state that when the undermentioned mines in South Manchuria (exclusive of those mining lots which have already been prospected or worked) have at an early date been examined and selected by Japanese subjects, permission to prospect or work such mines will be granted by the Chinese Government: but until the Mining Law becomes definitely operative, the practice at present in force shall be followed.

PROVINCE OF FENGTIEN

Locality	District	Mineral
Niu Hsiu Tai	Pen-hsi	Coal
Tien Shih Fu Kou	Pen-hsi...	"
Shan Sung Kang...	Hai-lung	"
Tieh Ch'ang	T'ung-hua	"
Nuan Ti T'ang	Chin	"
An Shan Chan region	From Liao-yang to Penhsi	... Iron

PROVINCE OF KIRIN

(Southern Portion)

Sha sung Kang	Ho-lung...	...Coal and Iron
Kang Yao	Kirin	... Coal
Chin P'i Kou	Hua-tien	...Gold

Foreign Capital for Chinese Railways in South Manchuria :—

The Chinese Government will, when it is proposed in future to build railways is South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, employ Chinese capital for the purpose, and if foreign capital should be required, they will negotiate first with Japanese capitalists for a loan ; and further, when the Chinese Government propose to raise a loan abroad on the security of the taxes of the above-mentioned regions (excluding, however, the salt gabelle and customs duties which are already made securities for the loans of the Chinese Central Government), they will first consult Japanese capitalists.

Preference of Japanese Instructors in South Manchuria :—

If, in future, the Chinese Government desire to employ foreign advisers and instructors on political, financial, military and police affairs in South Manchuria, preference will be given to Japanese.

Lease in South Manchuria & East Inner Mongolia :—

I have the honor to state that it is understood that the term "lease" mentioned in Art. II. of the Treaty respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, signed this day, includes leases for a long term up to thirty years and unconditionally renewable.

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Police & Taxation Regulations in South Manchuria:—

I have the honour to state that in regard to the police law and regulations and taxation, to which Japanese subjects are to submit according to the stipulations of Art. V of the Treaty respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, signed this day, the Chinese authorities should consult the Japanese consular officer before they are carried into effect, I avail, etc.

Japanese Capitalists & Han-Yeh-Ping Co.:—

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that in view of the very close relations subsisting between Japanese capitalists and the Han-Yeh-Ping Company the Chinese Government engage to approve the agreement that may be concluded in future between the Company and Japanese capitalists for its joint undertaking, and not to confiscate it, to nationalise it without the consent of the Japanese capitalists, or to permit it to contract any foreign loan other than Japanese.

Foreign Shipyard, Coaling-station etc. in Fukien:—

In reply to your Excellency's note of to-day's date, I have the honour to make the declaration that the Chinese Government will in no case permit a foreign Power to build a shipyard, military coaling-station, naval station, or any other military establishment, nor do they intend to build the above-mentioned establishments with foreign capital.

Disposition of Kiaochou Bay on Restoration of Peace:—

In the name of the Imperial Government, I have the honour to make the following declaration to your Excellency's Government:—

If, upon the conclusion of the present war, the Japanese Government should be given an absolutely free disposal of the leased territory of Kiaochou Bay, they will return the said territory to China, subject to the following conditions:—

1. Opening of the whole of Kiaochou as commercial port;
2. Establishment of Japanese settlement in the locality to be designated by the Japanese Government;
3. Establishment, if desired by the Powers, of an international settlement;
4. Arrangements to be made, before the return of the said territory is effected, between the Japanese and Chinese Governments, with respect to the disposal of German public establishments and properties and with regard to the other conditions and procedures.

Military Agreement for Common Defence

The Sino-Japanese Military and Naval Agreements (Signed on May 16 and 19, 1918, respectively, on March 14, 1919).

Based on the results of negotiations between the Japanese and Chinese Governments and on the strength of the documents exchanged between the two Governments, the military authorities of the two countries have each despatched delegates and concluded the following agreements:

Article 1.—The armies of Japan and China, in view of the daily spread of enemy influence in Russian territory and the threatened danger

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to the peace and weal of the whole of Far East, shall take joint defensive action against the enemy in order to meet the exigencies of the situation and to fulfil the obligation of the two countries to participate in the next war.

Article 2.—With regard to joint military operations, the position and interests of the two countries shall be reciprocally respected on an equal footing.

Article 3.—In opening operations under this agreement the Japanese and Chinese authorities shall order or instruct their respective troops, officials, and people in the areas of operations to attain the object of common defence against the enemy by preserving the spirit of mutual faith, friendship, and co-operation. Chinese local officials shall lend assistance to the Japanese troops in the areas of operations and refrain from causing them any hitch in military matters, while Japanese troops shall respect the sovereignty of China and the local custom of the Chinese inhabitants and shall not cause them any inconvenience.

Article 4.—The Japanese troops who have been brought within Chinese territory for the purpose of making common defence against the enemy shall be withdrawn *en bloc* from the Chinese territory on the conclusion of hostilities.

Article 5.—In the case of the despatch of troops beyond the Chinese frontiers, this step, if necessary, shall be taken by the two countries in co-operation.

Article 6.—The areas and functions of military operations shall be agreed upon in a separate agreement between the military authorities of the respective countries, according to their military strength so as best to meet the object of common defence against the enemy.

Article 7.—In order to facilitate co-operative operations during the period of co-operation in military operations, the Japanese and Chinese military authorities shall practise the following stipulations:

a. With regard to matters directly connected with military operations the military organ of either party shall send to the other officials in order to keep up communication and connection between the two.

b. In order to ensure the rapidity and accuracy of military action and transport, facilities shall mutually be given in regard to various matters connected with land and sea transport and communication.

c. The Commanders-in-Chief of the two countries shall decide, as occasion may arise, how military structures, such as military railways, and telephones, and such temporary structures shall be abolished on the conclusion of hostilities.

d. Arms and munitions and materials thereof necessary for the purpose of common defence against the enemy shall be reciprocally supplied to each other, the quantity of such supplies to be fixed within a limit which will not interfere with the fulfilment of the home requirements of each party.

e. With regard to military sanitation in the areas of military operations assistance shall be given reciprocally so as to leave nothing to be desired in this respect.

f. In the event of the assistance of military experts being needed with regard to matters directly connected with military operations, such assistance shall be given by either party at the request of the other, at whose disposal the experts sent shall be placed.

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g. Organs for sending and receiving information shall be established within areas of military operations, and the maps and information necessary for military purposes shall be reciprocally exchanged.

With regard to the functions of information organs and their connections, either party shall give assistance and facilities to the other.

h. A military code for mutual use shall be agreed upon. Of the matters stipulated in this Article those which necessitate planning or execution in advance shall be agreed upon in another agreement before the execution of military operations.

Article 8.—In the event of the Chinese Eastern Railway being used for military purposes, the existing treaties shall be respected with regard to the direction, protection, control etc., of the railways, but the method of transport shall be agreed upon as occasion may arise.

Article 9.—The details necessary for the execution of the present agreement shall be agreed upon between the parties designated by the Japanese and Chinese authorities.

Article 10.—The present agreement and the details thereanent shall not be published either in Japan or China, but shall be treated as military secrets.

Article 11.—The present agreement shall be signed by the representatives of the Japanese and Chinese armies and shall become effective on being sanctioned by the respective Governments. Military operations shall be begun at a suitable opportunity after conference between the highest military authorities of the two countries.

The present agreement and all the detailed stipulations that may be made in connection with it shall lose their validity on the termination of a state of war between Japan and China on one side and Germany and Austria on the other.

Article 12.—The present agreement shall be made out in dublicate both in Japanese and Chinese, the copies to be signed after collation, and one copy shall be held by either party in witness thereof.

Dated May 16, 1918, at Peking, and is signed by five Japanese delegates headed by Major-General Hidejiro Saito, and eleven Chinese delegates headed by General Chin Chi-peng.

Detailed Stipulations

Detailed Stipulations necessary for the Execution of the Military Agreement for Common Defence.

On the basis of Article 9 of the Sino-Japanese Agreement the delegates appointed by the Japanese and Chinese military authorities have made the following stipulations with reference to Articles 6 and 7 of the said agreement:

Article. 1.—Japan and China shall despatch a part of their troops and take military operations in Zabaikal and Amur for the purpose of helping the Czecho-Slovaks and of stamping out the influence of Germany and Austria and others assisting them. The Chinese troops operating in those regions shall be placed under the control of the Japanese commander in order to ensure the unity of command and the harmony of cooperation.

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A part of the Chinese troops shall operate in the direction of Zabaikal from the direction of Kolon in order to take joint action with the troops operating in the direction of Zabaikal from the direction of Manchuli. If the Chinese troops so desire, a part of the Japanese troops may be sent in that direction, to be placed under the control of the Chinese Commander.

In addition to the above, China shall herself strengthen defences on the frontiers west of Central Mongolia.

Article 2.—With regard to supplies of arms and ammunition, those urgently needed shall be furnished by agreement between the respective commanders on the spot, but those not urgently needed and materials shall be supplied after negotiation between the highest supply authorities at Tokyo and Peking.

Article 3.—The Japanese troops shall afford as many facilities as possible in regard to sanitation if the Chinese so desire, and in accordance with developments the Japanese troops shall also receive assistance from China with regard to the provision of hospitals, resting stations and other things.

Article 4.—The Chinese troops and their war supplies to be transported by the South Manchuria Railway shall be sent from China to Dairen, Yinkow or Mukden, but beyond this point up to Changchun the necessary step shall be taken by the Japanese troops. In the event of a part of the Japanese troops being included in the Chinese troops operating from the direction of Kolon towards Lake Baikal, the transport of such troops and their war supplies shall be undertaken by the Japanese troops up to Taiku, Chinwantao or Mukden, and the transport beyond this point shall be undertaken by the Chinese troops. The transport over the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be entrusted to the authorities of this railway. In order to conduct negotiations with these railway authorities and to adjust the transport of Japanese, Chinese and Czecho-Slovak troops, a Sino-Japanese joint organ shall be established. In the event of the Allied troops operating in these regions in future their representatives may be added to the personnel of this organ.

Article 5.—With regard to the despatch of officials for maintaining connections, the urgent requirements shall be met by conference between the respective commanders in the field, while to meet future requirements officials shall be reciprocally sent to the highest supply organs at Tokyo and Peking, and for other purposes conferences shall be held as occasion may arise, except matters on which negotiations have already been completed or which are those under negotiation.

Article 6.—The arms and ammunition and materials supplied shall be paid for and the expenses for the transport of soldiers and appurtenances refunded. Settlement may be effected as occasion may arise or at the end of military operations.

Article 7.—The present agreement shall be made out in duplicate both in Japanese and Chinese, the copies to be signed after collation, and one copy of each text shall be held by the either party in witness thereof.

(Dated September 6, 1918, at Peking, and is signed by Lieut.-General Hidejiro Saito and by Lieut.-General Hsu Shu-cheng as Chinese delegate.)

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The Naval Agreement

As the result of negotiations between the Japanese and Chinese Governments, and on the strength of the documents exchanged between the two Governments March 25, 1918, at Tokyo, the naval authorities of the two countries have reciprocally despatched delegates and agreed upon the following stipulations:

Article 1.—The Japanese and Chinese Navies, in view of the eastward spread of enemy influence and the threatened danger to the peace and weal of the whole of the Far East, shall take joint defensive action against the enemy in order to meet the present exigencies of the situation and to fulfil the obligation of the two countries to participate in the next battle in the European war.

Article 2.—With regard to joint naval operations the position and interests of the two countries shall be reciprocally respected on a footing of equality.

Article 3.—In opening operations under the present agreement, the Japanese and Chinese authorities shall each issue orders or instructions to the crews of warships, officials, and people in the areas of naval operations to preserve the spirit of faith, friendship, and cooperation and thus to attain the object of common defence against the enemy.

Article 4.—The areas and functions of operations shall be agreed upon in another agreement in accordance with the naval strength of the two countries, so that the object of common defence may be best met.

Article 5.—The Japanese and Chinese naval authorities shall carry out the following stipulations to facilitate cooperative operations during the period of such operations:

a. With regard to matters directly connected with naval operations the naval organs of either party shall send officials to the other in order to maintain mutual communication and connection:

b. In order to ensure the rapidity and accuracy of naval action and transport, facilities shall be reciprocally provided in regard to land and sea transport and communication.

c. With regard to the repairing of warships, arms, naval machinery, etc., and materials necessary for such repairs, assistance shall be reciprocally afforded as far as possible. This stipulation holds good with regard to munitions of war.

d. In the event of the assistance of naval experts with regard to matters directly connected with naval operations being required, either party shall send such experts at the request of the other, to be placed at the service of the latter.

e. The Japanese and Chinese Navies shall establish information organs at such points as may be considered necessary, and shall exchange the charts and information necessary for operations.

Arrangements and provisions necessary for the purpose of ensuring the rapidity and accuracy of communication and connection shall be agreed upon between the authorities of the two countries as occasion may arise.

f. A naval code for mutual use shall be agreed upon.

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Of the matters stipulated in this article those necessitating planning or execution in advance shall be agreed upon before the carrying out of naval operations.

Article 6.—The details necessary for executing the present agreement shall be agreed upon in another agreement between the delegates to be appointed by the naval authorities of the two countries.

Article 7.—The present agreement and the detailed stipulations thereanent shall not be published either in Japan or China, but shall be treated as naval secrets.

Article 8.—The present agreement shall be signed by the representatives of the Japanese and Chinese navies, and shall take effect on being sanctioned by the Governments of the two countries. Operations shall be started at a suitable opportunity after conference between the highest naval command of the two countries.

The present agreement and all the stipulations that may arise from this agreement shall lose their validity on the termination of a state of of war between Japan and China on one side and Germany and Austria on the other.

Article 9.—The present agreement is made out in duplicate both in Japanese and Chinese, the copies to be signed after collation, and one copy of each text shall be held by either party in witness thereof.

(Dated May 19, 1918, at Peking, and signed by three Japanese naval delegates headed by Rear-Admiral Masujiro Yoshida, and four Chinese delegates headed by Vice-Admiral Shen.)

Explanation of Agreement

Explanation of Naval Agreement for Common Defence.

1.—In order to meet the spirit of Article 1 of Naval Agreement by promoting harmony in joint operations, the Japanese and Chinese Navies shall leave nothing to be desired in the conduct of operation.

2.—The following are the explanations of the stipulations in Article 5 of Naval Agreement:

The officials mentioned in the first clause shall, to meet the immediate requirements, be the naval attaches to Legations and other naval officers stationed at various places, and for other purposes arrangements will be made as occasion may arise, and the necessary officials despatched.

The materials mentioned in the third clause, such as fuel, food as well as ammunition and explosives, shall be reciprocally supplied as far as possible, and assistance rendered mutually.

The exchange of charts stipulated for in the fifth clause shall be effected at the request of either party.

In the event of assistance being necessary at ports within the areas of naval operations, the home navy attached to such ports, shall afford the required assistance. (Dated and signed the same as the Naval Agreement.)

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DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Foreign Embassies in Tokyo

Austria-Hungary. (*1, Kioicho, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Bancho, 3108.)

Ambassador	
Councillor	
Secretary Interpreter	
Attaché	
Military Attaché	
Naval Attaché...	

France. (*1. Iida-machi Ichome, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Bancho, 291.)

Ambassador	Constant V. E. Bapst.
Embassy Councillor	Jean Tripier.
2nd Secretary	Roger Maugras.
3rd Secretary	Le Vicomte de Dampierre.
Chancery	Edme Gallois.
1st Interpreter	Lt. Vaisseau Gaston Bourgois (acting)
2nd Interpreter	Georges Bonmarchand.
Attaché	Henri Bordor.
Naval Attaché	Capt. Corvette A. P. C. Champeiseau.
Military Attache	Commander Baron de Lapomaréde.

Germany. (*14, Nagata-cho Ichome, Kojimachiku*; Tel. Shim., 1658; 902.)

Ambassador	
Councillor	
2nd Secretary...	
Secretary-Interpreter	
2nd Secretary-Interpreter ...	
Interpreter	
Attaché	
Naval Attaché...	
Military Attaché	

Great Britain. (*1, Goban-cho, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Bancho, 59 and 3240.)

Ambassador	Absent.
Chargé d'Affaires	B. Alston.
Embassy Councillor	H. Norman.
1st Secretary	C. Wingfield.
Id.	Count Charles Henry Bentinck.
Japanese Secretary	M. E. M. Robert Hampden.
Eléve Interpreter	W. Haigh.
Id.	N. K. Roscoe.
Naval Attaché	Rear-Adm. James Ley.
Military Attaché	Brig.-Gen. C. R. Woodroffs
Commercial Attaché	E. F. Crowe.
Medical Attaché	Dr. R. J. Wilkinson.
Honorary Chaplain	L. R. Cholmondeley.

Italy. (*4, Urakusumigaseki, Kojimachi*; Tel. Shimbashi, 2385.)

Ambassador	Marq. Luigi Cusani Confalonilri. (absent)

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Embassy Councillor, Charge d'Affaires	Guiliano Cora.
Naval Attaché...	Capt. Carlo Fenzi.
Military Attaché	Lieut.-Col. Comte Vittorio F. di Baldissero.
Commercial Attaché	Dr. Cerestino Frigerio.

Russia. (*1. Urakasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Shimbashi, 473 and 472.)

Ambassador	Basile Kroupensky.
Embassy Councillor	Shékine.
1st Secretary	Dimitry Abrikossoff.
2nd Secretary	Baron Behr.
Secretary-Interpreter	Martin Ramming.
Attaché	Nicolas Oursati (absent.)
Id.	Baron Roenne.
Naval Attaché	Rear.-Adm.-Doudoroff.
Military Attaché	Maj.-Gen. Podtiaguine.
Id.	Lt.-Col. Aivas-Oglon. (absent)
Id.	Capt. Ossipoff.
Id.	Capt. Shalféieff.
Commercial Attaché	Sunnerberg. (non arrivé.)
Id.	M. Miller.
Chaplain	Rev. Pierre Boulgakoff.

United States of America. (*1, Enokizaka, Akasaka*; Tel. Shiba, 144.)

Ambassador	Roland S. Morris.
Embassy Councillor	John V. A. MacHurray.
Japanese Secretary	J. W. Ballantine.
2nd Secretary	Francis Charles MacDonald.
3rd Secretary	Ray Atherton.
Id.	Henry L. Dockweller.
Eléve Interperter	Harman L. Broomall.
Military Attaché	Lieut.-Col. Karl F. Baldwin.
Naval Attaché...	Vaisseau E. H. Watson.
Commercial Attaché	James F. Abbot.
Commercial Attaché in time of War...	Joseph Weimer.
Chief of the Chancery	Harvey F. Oltmans.

Foreign Legations in Tokyo

Argentine. (*55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku.*)

Charge d'Affaires	Dr. Albino Pugnalin.

Belgium. (*3, Sannen-cho, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Shimbashi, 3180.)

Minister	Count Georges della Faille de Leverghem.
1st Secretary	Lemaire de Warzée d'Hermalle.

Bolivia. (*55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku*; Tel. Shiba 4020.)

Minister	Dr. Victor M. Reyes.
1st Secretary	Jorge Valdes M.
Military Attaché	Major Fausto D. Gonzáles.

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Brazil. (*15, Kaminibancho, Kojinachi-ku* ; Tel. Kudan 1161.)

Minister	E. L. Chermont.
1st Secretary	Carlos Lemgruber Kropf (non arrivé.)
2nd Secretary	Lourival de Guillobel (non arrivé.)
Naval Attaché...	Lieut. Vaisseau L. Alen Castro.

Chili. (*55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku* ; Tel. Shiba 3540.)

Minister	Francisco Rivas Vicuna.
1st Secretary	Santiago Ossa.
Attaché	Carlos B. Ortuzar.

Checho-Slovakia. (*9, Aoyama Onden, Akasaka-ku* ; Tel. Shiba 6270.)

Chargé d'Affaires	Capt. Dr. Venceslav Nemec.
Secretary	Lieut. St. Kovar.

China. (*2, Nichome Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku* Tel. Shimbashi, 791-3.)

Minister	Chang Tsung-Hsiang. (absent)
Councillor, Chargé d'Affaires	Tchuan King-ko.
1st Secretary	Wang Hong-Nien. (absent)
2nd Secretary...	Kwo Tsu-Chee.
3rd Secretary...	K. T. Charles Liou.
Attaché	Chu Chao-Lian.
Military Atiaché	Brig.-gen. Yo Kan Sin.
Naval Attaché...	K. K. Liu.

Denmark.

Minister	Count P. Ahlefeldt-Lauring (absent)

(Taken charge of by Swedish Minister during absence).

Greece. (*Imperial Hotel, Uchiyamashita-cho, Kojimachi-ku.*)

Minister	D. Vérénikis.

Netherlands. (*3, Sakaé-cho, Shiba-ku,* Tel. Shiba 131)

Minister	Baron Dirk van Asbeck.
Eléve Interpreter	Dr. H. Westra.
Id.	Douglas Bierstaker.
Military Attaché	Capt. K. L. Rozendaal.

Mexico. (*21,Nagatacho Nichome, Kojimachi-ku* ; Tel. Shimbashi, 1848).

Minister	Capt. Manuel Pérez Romero.
1st Secretary	Don Manuel C. Téllez.

Norway. (*8, Takagi-cho, Aoyama, Akasakaku* ; Tel. Shiba, 2690.)

Charge d'Affaires	D'Anker. (absent)

(Taken charge of by Swedish Minister during absence)

Peru. (*2, Hiroö-cho, Azabuku.*)

Minister	Don Manuel F. Y. Santander.
Military Attache	Lieut.-Col. Hector Martiuz F.

Portugal. (*241-A Yamashitacho, Yokohama.*)

Minister	
1st Secretary	Cesar do Sousa Mendes (Charge d'Affaires)

Siam. (*4, Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku;* Tel. Shiba 185.)

Minister	Phya Chamnong Dithakar.
2nd Secretary	Laung V. Bochanakar.

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Spain. (*59, Bluff, Yokohama.*)

Minister	Don José Caroly Széchenyi.
3rd Secretary	Jose Castellanos y Mendeville.
Military Attaché	Lieut.-Col. Don E. Herrera de la Rosa.

Sweden. (*44, Sakurada-machi, Azabu-ku*; Tel. Shiba 423.)

Minister	Dr. David Kristian Bergström.
1st Secretary	Wikstrand.
Attaché	Einer Berg.

Switzerland. (*55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku*; Tel. Shiba, 986.)

Minister	Ferdinand de Salis.
2nd Secretary	Dr. John L. Gignoux.

FOREIGN CONSULATES IN JAPAN

Argentine.—Yokohama× ...	Don S. Fioravanti Chimenz (Vice-Con.)
Kobe×	Don Emilio A. Herrera y de la Rosa.
Austria-Hungary.—Yokohama.*	
Kobe†	
Nagasaki	
Hakodate	
Shimonoseki	
Tansui & Daitotei	
Dairen	
Belgium.—Yokohama*	M. C. Bribosia (Con.-Gen.)
Kobe	E. Casteur (Con.)
Nagasaki	M. F. E. Ringer (Con.)
Seoul*	J. Bribosia (Con.-Gen.)
Brazil.—Yokohama*	M. Fabio Ramos (Con.)
Kobe...	James Marshall (Vice-Con.)
Chili.—Yokohama*	Don Carlos Muñoz Hurtado (Con.-Gen.)
Kobe	M. Vendrell (Consul.)
China.—Yokohama*	Feng Mien (Con.-Gen.)
Nagasaki	Hu Nai-tai (Con.)
Chinnampo×	Chang Kuo-wei (Con.)
New Woju	Hu Jang (Vice-Con.)
Kobe	Chi Ching (Con.-Gen.)
Seoul*	Foo Shih-ying (Con.-Gen.)
Chemulpo	Chang Kuo-wei (Con.)
Fusan	Ko Hung-lieh (Con.)
Gensan×	Ma Ying-fa (Vice-Con.)
Denmark.—Yokohama	S. Warming (Con.)
Kobe...	A. Hellborn Hansen (Con.)
Nagasaki	E. L. Nevill (Con.)
Dairen	(In charge of Russian Consulates.)
Seoul...	(In charge of Russian Con. at Korea.)

* Consulate-General. × Vice-Conite. † Honorary Con'te

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France.—Yokohama	**A. Geran.**
Kobe×	Maurice C. C. Charpentier (Con.)
Nagasaki	(Russian Con. in charge.)
Seoul	René André (Con.)
Tansui	(British Con. in charge.)
Germany.—Yokohama*	
Nagasaki	
Tansui	
Dairen	
Seoul*	
Shimonoseki	
Kobe	
Great Britain.—Yokohama*	J. M. Chalmers (Con.-Gen.)
Kobe*	R. G. E. Forster (Con.-Gen.)
Nagasaki	J. T. Wavn (Con.)
Hakodate×	F. C. Greatrex (Act. Vice-Con.)
Tokyo×	Fenald Hastings Phipps. (V. C.)
Shimonoseki	E. Hamilton Holes (Con.)
Osaka×	O. White.
Tansui & Daitotei	T. J. Harrington (Con.)
Seoul*	A. H. Lay (Con.-Gen.)
Kanatsu	John C. Carr (Con. agent.)
Dairen	G. Parlett (Con.)
Greece.—Yokohama	Arthur George M. Weele.
Italy.—Kobe	E. Heraera De La Rosa (Con. A.)
Nagasaki	Alexander Maximow (Con. A.)
Seoul	A. H. Lay (in charge.)
Mexico.—Kobe	M. Vendrell (Con. in charge.)
Netherlands.—Yokohama×	L. Van De Polder (in charge.)
Kobe	P. R. Borger.
Nagasaki	J. Wawn (Vice-Con.)
Taihoku	H. W. Rowbottom.
Dairen	A. A. Williamson (Vice-Con.)
Amping	H. Santer (Consular-Agent.)
Norway.—Tokyo*	J. Eitzen (Con.-Gen.)
Yokohama	S. Warming (in Charge.)
Kobe	A. H. Hansen (Con.)
Nagasaki	S. Ringer (Con.)
Hakodate×	G. Denbigh (Vice-Con.)
Shimonoseki×	Feil Brodie Teid (Vice-Con.)

* Consulate-General × Vice-Con'te † Honorary Con'te.

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Peru.—Yokohama		M. Don Francisco a Loayza (Con.)
Portugal.—Yokohama		João d'Amaral Abranches Pinto. (in charge.)
Kobe		Antonious Luiz Cevira (Con.-Gen.)
Nagasaki×		S. A. Ringer (Vice-Con.)
Russia.—Yokohama		Arthur Wilm (Con.)
Kobe		Arthar von Londesen (Vice-Con.)
Nagasaki*		Alexandre Manimow (Con.)
Hakodate×		Eugènee Lébédeff (Vice-Con.)
Jashin		Christian Sellis (Agent Con. Hon.)
Seishin×		Alexander Mrontzdy (Vice-Con.)
Seoul*		J. Lutsch (Con.-Gen.)
Gensan		Christian Sellis (Hon Con.)
Fusan		Vitali Skorodoumow (Vice-Con.)
Dairen		Paul Aaskevitch (Con.)
Tsuruga		Fédoroff (Hon. Vice-Con.)
Spain.—		Guillaume Transchold (Con.)
Yokohama		Alejandre de Escudero y Galofre.
Kobe†		Don Miguel Vendrell (Hon. Con.)
Tansui		(In charge of British Con.)
Osaka		Don Miguel Vendrell (Hon. Con.)
Shimonoseki-Moji		Harold Sykes Thompson (Vice-Con.)
Sweden.—Kobe×		H. V. Summers (Act. Vice-Con.)
Yokohama×		A. Gerdts (Vice-Con.)
Nagasaki		F. E. Ringer (in charge.)
Switzerland.—Yokohama ...		Ferdinand de Salis (Con.)
Kobe...		(in charge of U. S. A. Con.)
Nagasaki...		(do.)
Shimonoseki		(do.)
U.S.A.—Yokohama*		George H. Scidmore (Con.-Gen.)
Kobe		Robert Frazer (Con.)
Nagasaki		Edwin L. Neville (Con.)
Hakodate		Edward Julian King (Con. Agent.)
Seoul*		Ransford S. Miller (Con.-Gen.)
Dairen		Adolph A. Williamson (Con.)
Taipeih		Max D. Kirjasoff (Con.)
Yokkaichi		Harry F. Hawley (Con. A.)
Nagoya		W. de L. Kingsbury.
Venezuela.—Yokohama† ...		Isidore Bickarte (Con. Hon. non arrivé.)

* Consulate-General × Vice-Con'te † Honorary Con'te.

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Japanese Embassies Abroad

Austria-Hungary. (*Embassy at Vienna*)

Ambassador	
Councillor	
3rd Secretary	
Id.	
Military Attaché	
Naval Attaché...	
Assist. Millitary Attaché ...	

France. (*Embassy at Paris*)

Ambassador	Keishiro Matsui.
Councillor	Haruichi Nagaoka.
1st Secretary	Sadao Saburi.
3rd Secretary	R. Sawada.
Id.	M. Yokoyama.
Attaché	S. Kurino
Id.	M. Yokoyama.
Military Attaché	Colonel K. Nagai.
Naval Attaché	Captain K. Matsumura.
Assist. Naval Attaché	Captain K. Fuji. Lieut. Comdr. T. Terashima.

Germany. (*Embassy at Berlin*)

Ambassador	
Councillor	
1st Secretary	
3rd. Secretary...	
Id.	
Id.	
Id, ...	
Id.	
Military Attaché	
Naval Attaché...	
Assist. Military Attaché ...	

Great Britain. (*Embassy at London*)

Ambassador	Viscount Sutemi Chinda.
Councillor	M. Nagai.
1st Secretary	K. Hayashi.
2nd Secretary	K. Kumazaka.
Id.	H. Saito.
3rd Secretary	Kensuke Horiuchi.
Id.	K. Shigemitsu.
Id.	T. Tsubogami.
Attaché	Jun Matsumiya.
Military Attaché	Colonel K. Tanaka.
Naval Attaché...	Rear Adm. K. Funakoshi.

* Consulate-General × Vice-Con'te † Honorary Con'te.

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Assist. Mil. Attaché	Captain G. Morita.
Assist. Naval Attaché	Comdr. S. Fujita.

Italy. (*Embassy at Rome*)

Ambassador	Kaneyoshi Ijuin.
Councillor	M. Matsuda.
1st Secretary	Ninro Imai.
2nd Secretary...	Masaaki Hotta.
3rd Secretary	S. Koshida.
Attaché	S. Kato.
Military Attaché	Major A. Senda.
Naval Attaché...	Com. S. Yamamoto.
Assist. Naval Attaché	Lieut-Com. H. Shimada.

Russia. (*Embassy at Petrograd*)

Ambassador	
1st Secretary	T. Marumo.
2nd Secretary	S. Okuyama.
3rd Secretary	Shiro Hanaoka
Id.	Shin Aoki.
Id.	Masao Yano.
Id.	Sentaro Uyeda.
Military Attaché	Maj.-Gen. J. Ishizaka.
Naval Attaché...	Comdr. K. Shichida.
Assist. Mil. Attaché	Cap. T. Hashimoto.

U. S. A. (*Embassy at Washington*)

Ambassador	Viscount Kikujiro Ishii.
Councillor	
2nd Secretary	K. Debuchi.
Id.	Minoru Fujii.
3rd Secretary	Eishiro Nuita.
Id.	Hiroshi Saito.
Id.	Kwanzo Morita.
Attaché	Toshio Shiratori.
Id.	Tomoō Kagami.
Military Attaché	Maj. T. Mizumachi.
Naval Attaché...	Comdr. K. Nomura.
Assist. Naval Attaché	Viscount Com. M. Hotta.

JAPANESE LEGATIONS ABROAD

Argentine.

Minister	Takashi Nakamura.

Belgium.

Minister	M. Adachi.
1st Secretary	Senshi Yamanaka.

Brazil. (*Legation at Rio de Janerio*)

Minister	K. Horiguchi.
3rd Secretary	Ryoji Noda.

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Chili and Peru. (*Legation at Santiago*)

Minister	Shichita Tatsuke.
1st Sec. and Chargé d'Affaires	Kametaro Iijima.
3rd Secretary	Zoji Amari.

China. (*Legation at Peking*)

Minister	Torikichi Obata.
Embassy Councilor	Kenkichi Yoshizawa
1st Secretary	S. Yamauchi.
2nd Secretary	Tatsuichiro Funazu.
3rd Secretary	K. Murai.
Attaché	Eiji Kishida.
1st Interpreter	E. Nakabata.
2nd Interpreter	Koichi Nishida.
Id	Sakae Nakabata.
Military Attaché	Major-Gen. O. Azuma
Assist. Military Attaché ...	Capt. K. Tashiro.
Naval Attaché...	Capt. T. Ijuin.

Mexico. (*Legation at Mexico*)

Minister	Fujitaro Otori.
2nd Secretary	
1st Interpreter	Keiichi Ito.

Netherlands. (*Legation at The Hague*)

Minister	Kentaro Oshiai.
1st Secretary	Kazuo Matsubara.
3rd Secretary	J. Futami.
Attaché	Masayuki Tani.

Siam. (*Legation at Bangkok*)

Minister	Genshiro Nishi.
2nd Secretary and Consul ...	Seiichi Takanashi.

Spain and Portugal. (*Legation at Madrid*)

Minister	Jujiro Sakata.
1st Secretary	
2nd Secretary	Kojiro Miura.
3rd Secretary	M. Kurihara.
Attaché	Eisuke Fujita.

Sweden Norway and Denmark. (*Legation at Stockholm*)

Minister	Eki Hioki.
1st Secretary	M. Iida.
3rd Secretary	Hirayuki Kawai.
Attaché	Masamoto Kitada.

Switzerland. (*Legation at Bern*)

Minister	Akira Ariyoshi.
3rd Secretary	Eiji Amaha.
Attaché	Shigenori Togo.

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Japanese Consulates Abroad

China.
*Chientao ...(G) Y. Suzuki (acting)
Chitzuchieh Branch ..... S. Kijima.
Toutaokou Branch .....K. Suwa.
Hünchün Branch .....Y. Iwakoshi.
Antung .....Y. Mori.
*Mukden .....(G) S. Akatsuka.
Hsinminfu Branch ...H. Takeuchi.
Liaoyang .....(V) E. Furuya.
Newchwang .....J. Miyake.
Changchun .....Y. Murakami.
Kirin .....S. Fukazawa.
*Harbin .....(G) N. Sato.
*Tiehling .....H. Sakawa.
Titihar ..... S. Sasski.
*Tientein .....(G) T. Matsudaira.
Chefu .....Y. Tomita.
*Shanghai .....(G) A. Ariyoshi.
Nanking .....S. Iwamura.
Suchou.....R. Ikenaga (acting)
Hangchou.....Segami (acting)
*Hankau .....(G) A. Segawa.
Ichang .....M. Kusa.
Changsha .....Y. Sakai.
Shashih.....Y. Hida (acting)
Chungching.....O. Nakamura.
*Fuchco .....K. Mori (acting)
Amoy..... E. Fujita.
Swatow .....S. Tanak.
*Canton.....K. Ichikawa.
*Tsinan .....K. Hayashi.
Peking .....(V) M. Yagi.
Chêng Cha-tun .....(V) M. Takebe.

British.
*Hongkong .....(G) E. Suzuki.
Capetown .....O. Nakamura.
Portsaid .....(V) S. Masuko.
*Singapore .....H. Yamazaki

Philippines.
*Manila... .....T. Sugimura.

Java.
*Batavia .....K. Matsumoto.

Siam.
Bangkok .....S. Takahashi.

India.
*Calcutta ...(G) N. Yoshida (acting)
Bombay.....(V) K. Aibara (acting)
Langcon.....S. Nakaya (acting)

Australia.
*Sydney .....(G) S. Shimizu.

Hawaii.
*Honolulu .....(G) R. Moroi.

U. S. A.
*New York .....(G) C. Yata.
*San Francisco .....(G) Ohta.
Seattle .....N. Matsunaga.
Portland .....T. Matsumura.
Chicago.....S. Kurusu.
Los Angeles .....U. Oyama.

Canada.
*Ottawa .....(G) Y. Numano.
Vancouver .....G. Ukita.

Brazil.
*San Paulo .....(G) M. Fujii.

Peru.
Lima.....W. Saito.

Great Britain.
*London .....(G) S. Yata.
Liverpool.....K. Kishi.

France.
Lyon .....K. Kijima.
Marseilles..... G. Kumabe (acting)

Belgium.
Antwerp.....S. Yokota.

Germany.
Hamburg.....

Russia.
*Moscow.....K. Kumasaki (acting)

Asiatic Russia.
Nicolaiesk. T. Yamaguchi (acting)
*Vladivostok.....Y. Kikuchi.
Irkutsk .....H. Futagame.

Japanese Honorary Consulates Abroad

French India.
Saigon .....E. Saliége.

Ceylon.
Colombo .....Walter Shakspear.

Australia.
Broome .....Archei Male.
Adelaide. Harbert Augus Parsons.
Melbourne .....D. B. Fullorton.

* Consulate-General. (V) = Vice-Consul. (G) = Consul-General.

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New Zealand.
Oakland .....H. T. Ceaser.
Wellington .....Thomas Young
U. S. A.
New Orleans.John Walker Philips.
St. Louis .....J. E. Smith.
Mobile...Willim Peter Hutchison.
Galveston .....J. H. Langbehn.
Philadelphia .....I. F. Macfadden.
Argentine.
Buenos Ayres...Herbert Shephead.
Great Britain.
Glasgow ..... A. Scott Younger.
Liverpool..... P. E. J. Hemelryk.
Manchester ...W. D. Ford Smith.
Middlesborough .....W. Dixon.
France.
Bordeaux ..... Edouard G. Faure.
Le Havre ...William R. Langstaff.
Marseilles ..... Francis Barry.
Paris ...Louis Jack Ankchevalier.
Belgium.
Brussels ....Alexandre Halot.
Holland.
Rotterdam.. Hermanus de Jongh.
Amsterdam.....H. L. Bekker.
Denmark.
Copenhagen.....P. P. C. Nergaard.
Germany.
Bremen .....
Berlin.....
Leipzig .....
Frankfurt .....
Muenchen .....
Freiburg .....
Austria-Hungary.
*Vienna .....
Budapest.....
Switzerland.
Zurich ..... Hermann Madöry.
Italy.
*Genoa...(G)Chevalier Edd. Canali.
Leghorn ...Comte George Chayes.
Naples. Marquis C. E. Capomazza.
Palermo.....Chevalier M. Follina.
Venice..... ...Gualtiero Friies,
Milano .....Cesare Rasini
Malta.
La Valetta .. ..Joseph Howard.
Spain.
Lisbon.....Karks Gomes.
Sweden.
Stockholm.....Seven G. Lindberg.
Portugal.
Lisbon.....Ruy d'Orey.
Oporto..... José Augusto Dias.
Norway.
Christiania.....(G) Thos. C. Bang.
Russia.
Warsaw .....Bronislas Goldfeder.
Chili.
Iquique.....Don Horacio Mujica.

Consulate-General (G) = Consul-General.

LIST OF JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVES ACCREDITED ABROAD

		Appointed		Relieved	
To Austria-Hungary.					
Count Sano (late),	Min. Ple. En. Ex.	Jan.	1873	Dec.	1874
Viscount Aoki (late),	id.	Aug.	1876	March	1880
Yuzuru Ida (late).	id.	March	1880	July	1881
Kagenori Uyeno (late),	id.	July	1882	Dec.	1884
Marquis Saionji,	id.	Feb.	1885	June	1886
Count Toda,	id.	June	1887	Dec.	1889
Koki Watanabe (late),	id.	July	1890	April	1892
Baron Kogoro Takahira,	id.	Dec.	1896	June	1899
Baron Nobuaki Makino,	id.	May	1899	March	1906
Baron Yasuya Uchida,	Ambassador... ...	Feb.	1907	Nov.	1909
Satsuo Akizuki,	id.	Dec.	1909	July	1914
Aimaro Sato,	id.	July	1914	Aug.	1915
To France.					
Samejima (late,)	Res.-Min. Oct. '70; Ple En. Ex.	Nov.	1873	Dec.	1870
Yuzuru Ida (late),	id.	July	1881	April	1880

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	Appointed		Relieved	
Marquis Hachisuka id.	Dec.	1882	Sept.	1886
Vis. Fujimaro Tanaka (late), ...	June	1887	June	1890
Vis. Yasushi Nomura (late), id....	March	1891	April	1893
Baron Arasuke Sone (late), id....	May	1893	Feb.	1897
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino, id.	May	1897	Nov.	1901
Baron Dr. Motono, id.	Dec.	1901	Jan.	1906
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino, Ambassador.	Jan.	1906	Oct.	1912
Baron Kikujiro Ishii, id.	—	1912	Oct.	1916
Keishiro Matsui, id.	Oct.	1916	—	—

To Germany.

Vis. Shuzo Aoki (late), Min. Ple. En. Ex.	Sept.	1874	Dec.	1885
Viscount Shinagawa (late), id.	Dec.	1885	March	1887
Marquis Saionji, id.	June	1887	Aug.	1891
Viscount Aoki (late), id.	Jan.	1892	Feb.	1898
Katsunosuke Inouye, id. Feb. '98; Amb.	Jan. '06		June	1908
Baron Sutemi Chinda, Ambassador ...	June	1908	Nov.	1911
Tomichi Sugimura, id.	Nov.	1911	Aug.	1914

To Great Britain.

Count Terajima (late), Min. Ple. En. Ex.	April	1872	Oct.	1873
Kagenori Uyeno (late), id.	Sept.	1874	July	1879
Viscount Mori (late), id.	Nov.	1879	April	1884
Viscount Kawase (late), id.	May	1884	Feb.	1893
Viscount Aoki (late), id.	Dec.	1893	Nov.	1894
Baron Taka-aki Kato, id.	Nov.	1894	Feb.	1900
Count Tadasu Hayashi (late), id. Feb. 1900; Amb.	Dec. 1905		May	1906
Marquis Jutaro Komura (late), Ambassador,	June	1906	Dec.	1912
Baron Taka-aki Kato, id.	Dec.	1912	Feb.	1913
Katsunosuke Inouye, id.	Feb.	1913	—	1916
Viscount Sutemi Chinda, id.	June	1916	—	—

To Italy.

Count Sano (late), Res.-Min.	Jan.	1873	Dec.	1873
Vis. Kawase (late), Min. Ple. En. Ex. ...	Dec.	1873	July	1877
Marquis Nabeshima id.	March	1880	May	1882
Marquis Asano. id.	March	1882	May	1883
Vis. Fujimaro Tanaka (late), id.	May	1884	June	1887
Viscount Tokugawa id.	July	1887	Jan.	1891
Baron Nakashima (late), id.	Oct.	1892	Aug.	1894
Baron Kogoro Takahira, id.	Aug.	1894	Dec.	1895
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino, id.	April	1896	May	1897
Baron Nobuaki Makino, id.	May	1897	May	1899
Tsunasuke Oyama (late), id.	May	1899	Feb.	1907
Baron Kogoro Takahira, Ambassador ...	Jan.	1907	Feb.	1908
Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, id.	June	1908	Feb.	1916
Kaneyoshi Ijuin. id.	Feb.	1916	—	—

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To Russia.		Appointed		Relieved	
Vis. V.-Adm. Enomoto (late),	Min. Ple. En. Ex.	Jan.	1874	Oct.	1878
Count Yanagiwara (late),	id.	March	1880	June	1883
Vis. Yoshitada Hanabusa,	id.	March	1883	Aug.	1886
Baron Tokujiro Nishi (late)	id.	June	1886	June	1896
Count Tadasu Hayashi (late),	id.	March	1897	Feb.	1899
Marquis Jutaro Komura (late),	id.	Feb.	1900	Oct.	1900
Baron Sutemi Chinda,	id.	Nov.	1900	Nov.	1900
Shin-ichiro Kurino,	id.	Nov.	1901	Feb.	1904
Visc. Dr, Ichiro Motono,	id., Jan. 1906; Amb.	Apr.	1908	Nov.	1916
Visc. Yasuya Uchida,	Ambassador ...	Dec.	1916	—	—

To U. S. A.					
Viscount Mori (late),	Res.-Min....	Oct.	1870	July	1873
Vis. Kiyonari Yoshida (late),	Min. Ple. En. Ex.	Sept.	1874	Jan.	1882
Count Munenori Terajima (late),	id.... ...	July	1882	Nov.	1883
Baron Ryu-ichi Kuki,	id.	May	1884	Nov.	1887
Count Munemitsu Mutsu (late),	id.... ...	Feb.	1888	Jan.	1890
Gozo Tateno (late),	id.	Dec.	1890	July	1894
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino,	id.	July	1894	Apr.	1896
Toru Hoshi (late),	id.	April	1896	Aug.	1898
Marq. Jutaro Komura (late),	id.	Sept.	1898	Feb.	1900
Baron Kogoro Takahira,	id.	June	1900	Jan.	1906
Viscount Shuzo Aoki (late),	Ambassador...	Jan.	1906	Feb.	1908
Baron K. Takahira,	id.	Feb.	1908	Nov.	1918
Viscount Y. Uchida,	id.	Nov.	1909	Oct.	1911
Viscount Chinda,	id.	Nov.	1911	June	1916
Aimaro Sato,	id.	June	1916	Feb.	1918
Viscount K. Ishii	id	Feb.	1918	—	—

List of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

	Appointed			Relieved		
Nobuyoshi Sawa (late)	July	8,	1869	July	14,	1871
Tomomi Iwakura (late)	July	14,	1871	Oct.	8,	1871
Taneomi Soyejima (late) ...	Nov.	4,	1871	Oct.	13,	1873
Munemori Terajima (late) ...	Oct.	23,	1873	Sept.	10,	1879
Kaoru Inouye, Marquis (late)	Sept.	10,	1879	Sept.	17,	1887
*Hirobumi Ito, Prince (late)	Sept.	17,	1887	Feb.	1,	1888
Shigenobu Okuma, Count ...	Feb.	1,	1888	Dec.	24,	1889
Shuzo Aoki, Viscount (late) ...	Dec.	24,	1889	May	29,	1891
Takeaki Enomoto, Vis. (late)...	May	29,	2891	Aug.	8,	1892
Munemitsu Mutsu, (late) ...	Aug.	8,	1892	May	30,	1896
*Kimmochi Saionji, Marquis...	May	30,	1896	Sept.	22,	1896
Shigenobu Okuma, Count ...	Sept.	22,	1896	Nov.	6,	1897
Tokujiro Nishi, Baron (late) ..	Nov.	6,	1897	June	30,	1898
Shigenobu Okuma, Count ...	June	30,	1898	Nov.	8,	1898
Shuzo Aoki, Viscount (late) ...	Nov	8,	1898	Oct.	19,	1900
Taka-aki Kato, Baron	Oct.	19,	1900	June	2,	1901
*Arasuke Sone (late)	June	2,	1901	Sept.	21,	1901

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Jutaro Komura, Count (late)...	Sept.	21,	1901	Jan.	7,	1906
Taka-aki Kato, Baron	Jan.	7,	1906	March	3,	1906
*Saionji, Marquis	March	3,	1906	May	19,	1606
Tadasu Hayashi, Count (late)	May	19,	1906	July	14,	1908
*Gen. Vis. Tera-uchi	July	14,	1908	Aug,	30,	1908
Jutaro Komura, Marq. (late)....	Aug.	30,	1908	Aug,	25,	1911
Yasuya Uchida, Viscount ...	Sept.	1,	1911	Dec.	—	1912
*Taro Katsura, Prince (late).	Dec.	—	1912	Dec.	—	1912
Taka-aki Kato, Baron	Dec.	—	1912	Feb.	—	1913
Nobuaki Makino, Baron... ...	Feb.	—	1913	April	16,	1914
*Taka-aki Kato, Baron	April	16,	1914	Aug.	10,	1915
Kikujiro Ishii, Viscount... ...	Oct.	13,	1916	—	—	—
Terauchi, Count	Sept.	9,	1916	Nov.	21,	1916
Ichiro Motono, Viscount... ...	Nov.	21,	1916	April	23,	1918
Shimpei Goto, Baron	April	23,	1918	Sept.	29,	1918
Yasuya Uchida, Viscount ...	Sept.	29,	1918	—	—	—

* Indicates that the chair was occupied as additional post.

List of Foreign Representatives Accredited to Japan

	Appointed.		
From Austria-Hungary.			
Heinrich Freiberr von Calice	1871,	23,	April
Pgnaz Freiberr von Schaeffer	1874,	21,	Mar.
Carl Retter von Boleslawski	1877,	3,	Mar.
Maximilian Ritter Koffents von Hoffenfels	1879,	26,	Jan.
Carl Graf Zalushi	1883,	4,	Mar.
Rudiger Frieherr von Biegeleben	1888,	20,	July
Legation-Schretär Heinrich Graf Condenhove, Geschaftstrager			
Christoph Graf von Wydenbruch	1895,	10,	Sept
Adalbert Ambró von Adamócz	1899,	31,	Oct.
Adalbert Ambró von Adamósz Majesty	1907,	23,	Jan.
Baron Guido de Call de Rosemburg et Calmback...	1909,	16,	Mar.
Baron Ladislans Mülle de Szeutgyorgy, Ambassador	1912,	4,	Sept.
From France.			
De Chesne de Bellecourt, Charge d'Affaires	1860.	14,	Feb.
Le meme, avec le titre de Minister Plenipotentiary	1861,	14,	June
Léon Roches Minister Plenipotentiary	1863,	7,	Oct.
Maxime Outrey, Min. Ple.	1868,	18,	Feb.
Francois Gustave Berthemény, Min. Ple.	1873,	24,	May
De Geofroy, Envoy Extraoldinary and Min. Ple. ...	1876,	80,	April
Guillaume de Roquette, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple. ..	1880,	20,	April
Tricon, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1882,	2,	Mar.
Sienkiewicz, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1894,	10,	April
Harmand, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1894,	19,	April
Auguste Gerard, Ambassador	1906,	12,	Oct.
M. E. Regnault	1913,	24,	Dec.
From Germany.			
Von Brandt, Consul	1863,	5,	May
Von Brandt, Consul-General	1868,	?	
Von Brandt, Minister Resident	1872,	30,	Mar.
Von Eisendecher, id.	1875,	3,	Dec.

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Von Eisendecher, Envey Extraordinary and Min. Ple. ... ... 1880, 3, June
Count Doenhoff, Envoy Extr. and Minister Ple. ... 1883, 24, April
Dr. von Holleben, id. ... id. ... ... 1886, 16, Mar.
Baron von Gustschmid, id. id. ... ... 1892, 10, Dec.
Count Leyden, id. id. ... ... 1898, 29, Mar.
Count Arco Valley, Envoy Extr. and Minister Ple. 1901, 10, May
Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Amb. Ex. and Ple. ... ... 1906, 22, May
Count von Rex ... ... 1911, 19, April

From Great Britain. Appointed

James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Special Mission 1858
Rutherford (afterwards Sir Rutherford) Alcock, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, Nov. 30 1859
Sir Harry Smith Parkes, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. to the Tycoon, and Consul-General, March, 28 1865
The same to Hitotsu-Bashi Chunangon, Tycoon, Aug. 29 1866
The same to Mutsuhito, Emperor, February 13. 1867
The same, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. to the Mikado 1868
Hon. F. R. (Rt. Hon. Sir F.) Plunkett, En. Ex. and Min. Ple., July 1883
Hugh Fraser. En. Ex. and Min. Ple., April 70. (Died at his post June 4.) 1894
Hon. Pole Poer Trench, En. Ex. and Min. Ple., June 25. 1895
Sir E. M. Satow, En. Ex., and Min. Ple., June 1. 1895
Sir C. M. MacDonald, En. Ex. and Min. Ple., Oct. 26 1900
The same, Ambassador Nov. 25 1905
Sir William Conyngham Greene, Amb., March 24 1913

From Italy. Appointed

Sallier de la Tour, Count Vittorio, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple. 1869 Mar.
Fe D'Ostiani, Count Atessandro, „ „ 1870 „
Ueisse Barbolani, Count Reffaele, Evn. Ex. and Min. Ple. ... 1877 Feb.
Martin Lanciarez, Chev. Eugenio, Charge d'Affairs ... ... 1882 April
De Martino Comm. Renato Env. Ex. and Min. Ple. ... ... 1883 Dec.
Orfini, Count Ercole. „ „ ... ... 1894 Aug.
Melegari, Comm. Giulio, „ „ ... ... 1901 April
Vinci, Count Guilie Cesare, „ „ ... ... 1904 July
Gallina, Count Giovanni, Amb, Ex. and Ple. ... ... 1907 Dec.
Guiccioli, Marquis Alessandro, Amb. Ex. and Ple. ... ... 1908 Nov.
Confalonieri, Marquis Gerolamo Cusani „ ... ... 1918 Aug.

From Russia. Appointed Relieved

Efgenii Byutsoff, Consulate-General and Charge d'Affaires 1872 1875
Chamberlain Struve, Minister Resident ... ... 1875 —
The same, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple. 1877 1883
Davydov, En. Ex. and Min. Ple., le Conseiller d'Etat act . 1883 1385
Schevitch, id. 1886 1892
Hitrove, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. Maitre de la Cour 1893 1897
Baron, Rozen, Chamberlain, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. 1897 1900
A. Iswolsky, id. id. id. 1900 1902
Baron Rosen, id. id. id. 1903 1904
G. Bakhmeteff, id. id. id. 1906 1908

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	Appointed	
Nicolas Malewky Malewitch Ambas., Ex. and Pls. Maitre de a Cour and Senator	1908	1916
Basile Kroupensky, ...	1916	—

From U. S. A.	Appointed
Commodore Mathew C. Perry, U. S. A. Special Mission, Nov. 13 ...	1852
Townsend Harris, Consul-General, Sept. 3	1856
Townsend Harris, Minister Resident Jan. 17	1859
Robert H. Pruyn, Minister Resident, Nov. 14	1861
Robert B. Van Valkenburg, Minister Resident, Feb. 16	1866
Charles, E. de Long, Minister Resident, June 23	1869
John A. Bingham, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. Oct. 2 ...	1873
Richard B. Hubbard, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., April 6	1885
John F. Swift, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., May 13	1889
Frand L. Coombs, En. and Min. Plen.. April 25	1892
Edwin Dun, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. May 24	1893
Alfred E. Buck, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., June 28	1897
Lloyd C. Griscom, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., March 3...	1903
Luke E. Wright, Ambassador	1906
T. J. O'Brien, „	1907
Charles Page Bryan, Ambassador	1911
Larz Anderson, Ambassador	1912
George W. Guthrie, Ambassador, Aug. 7 (Died at his post in 1917)	1913
Roland S. Morris, Amb. Oct. 30	1918

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CHAPTER XXVI

TRADE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Formation of Companies

It is interesting to know that before 1873 Japan had no company in the modern sense of the word. Some commercial establishments that had previously existed, as the Mitsui-gumi, pioneer of the present Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, were a sort of family establishments. In the year mentioned the First National Bank, now simply the First Bank, was created as a regular joint stock concern after the Western model. Then followed, though rather tardily, companies devoted to shipping, railways, insurance, and so on.

In 1894, when war broke out with China, the total investment in various enterprises still stood at the modest sum of about ¥ 249,762,000 paid up, of which banking represented ¥ 101,409,000, followed by transport business ¥ 82,560,000, industries ¥ 44,589,000, trade ¥ 20,014,000 and agriculture ¥ 1,188,000. After the close of the next war of 1904-5, to be precise by 1907, the total investment had risen to ¥ 1,114,227,000, consisting of ¥ 444,204,000 for banking, ¥ 150,891,000 transport, ¥ 381,815,000 industries, ¥ 125,262,000 trade and ¥ 12,035,000 agriculture. The latest expansion is shown later. Another striking feature as shown lately is the tendency to increase capital and the amalgamation of smaller concerns. Formerly a company with capital in eight figures was an exception but of late several have enlarged their capital to over hundred million yen.

Companies Classified

Commercial companies are divided into the following four kinds:—

(1) Ordinary partnership (gōmei-kwaisha).— Has two or more partners, each unlimitedly liable for the debts of the firm.

(2) Limited partnership (gōshi-kwaisha).— Is made up of one or more partners with limited liability.

(3) Joint-stock company (kabushiki-kwaisha).— Resemble that in England, formed by not less than seven persons.

(4) Joint-stock limited company (kabushiki-gōmei-kwaisha).— A limited partnership in which part of the capital is represented by ransferable shares.

Foreign companies may be recognized by Japanese law and allowed to do business in Japan, subject to the same registration required in regard to Japanese companies.

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Sales Business

Out of the ¥ 313,000,000 representing the paid up capital of commercial concerns, exclusive of banking, in 1913 those engaged in *bona fide* sales business claimed in round numbers ¥ 148,000,000. This is classified as follows by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce:—

Paid up Capital of Sales Companies in 1913 (¥ 1,000).

Foods and drinks	10,193	Spun and woven goods ..	28,134
Machines, tools, etc	5,353	Chemicals	9,251
Farm and forestry produce	8,433	Real estates	33,856
Negotiable papers	5,053	Foreign trade	15,620
Other sales business ...	32,271	Total	148,169

The sum of only ¥ 15,620,000 for export business must strike one as too small, seeing that the Mitsui Bussan alone, the largest shippers in this country, command the paid up capital of ¥ 20,000,000. This apparent inconsistency is explained by the fact that the Company itself has reported its business as sales of commodities, etc. and hence it is included under the head "Other sales business."

Annual Turnover

The special April Number (1915) of the *Toyo Keizai*, to which the present article is very much indebted, selects three establishments, the Mitsui Bussan as representative of wholesale business, the Mitsukoshi Dry-goods Store for retail and the Tokyo Cleaned Rice Co. for sale of daily necessaries, in order to give some idea as to the situation of turnover of investment. Taking the result of the first half of 1914, when business did not yet recover normal activity, the Bussan realized in round numbers the profit of ¥ 2,548,000 against the paid up capital ¥ 20,000,000 and the reserves ¥ 14,841,000. The profit corresponds to 14.7 %. The sales account is not clear, but supposing it handles, as is generally supposed, one-third of the total volume of Japanese foreign trade, it may be concluded that the account must reach at least ¥300,000,000. The Co. may then be considered to turn its investment ten times over.

The Mitsukoshi Dry-goods Store is the largest department store in Japan with paid up capital of ¥ 1,500,000, reserves ¥ 1,015,000 debenture bonds ¥ 1,000,000 and deposits ¥ 1,170,000. From 1912 to 1914 the profit ranged between the maximum of 18.4 % and the minimum of 14.9%, according to the term, The sales account is estimated to be about ¥ 13,000,000 and the turnover of capital therefor five or six times. The Tokyo Cleaned Rice Co., which retails the foremost daily necessity, may naturally be expected to show no large profit. The sales amount to twenty times a year of the investment and the profit to 15.6 % in the first half of 1914 of paid up capital and reserves. The result must therefore be said decidedly satisfactory.

Small Trades and Capital

Small trades and also small manufactures of Japan are placed under grave inconvenience as regards their banking facilities Banks in Japan accommodate loans almost exclusively on security and as a rule do not

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recognize personal credit as financial assests worth of notice by bankers. About 1913 the Department of Agriculture and Commerce asked the Chambers of Commerce in Japan to send report about banking facilities at the disposal of small traders and manufacturers. It was found that even in Tokyo the daily rate of interest on loans between those in the trade or between them and other persons corresponded, as converted into yearly rate, between the two extremes of about 18¼ and 73% and that in smaller towns the maximum even exceeded 100%.

AUDITORS

The Commercial Code does not contain any provision as to qualification of auditors of companies. Chartered accounts such as are known in England are non-existent in Japan. Japanese auditors are amateurs and are elected from among shareholders owning at least 100 shares in their respective Cos. They do not seem to feel the weight of heavy responsibilities attached to their posts; their duty consists simply in certifying the correctness of balance sheet to be presented to the general meetings of shareholders of their companies.

PUNITIVE RULES IN THE COMMERCIAL CODE

In order to prevent dishonest practices by directors of a company and others, punitive rules in the Code were made severer in the session of the Diet of 1910–11, as follows:—

"Auditors, inspectors, promoters, directors, members of a joint stock partnership who conduct the business of the company; auditors, inspectors and the managers of a joint stock partnership shall be punished by penal servitude for a term not more than one year or by the payment of a fine not more than ¥1,000 for the following offences:

1. In case a person deceives the law court in regard to the amount of the total shares undertaken or the amount of the capital paid up, with the object of establishing a company, or increasing its capital, or registering the same or of causing the registration to be made.
2. In case when, by any name, a person has in the account of the company unlawfully acquired shares of the company or accepted them as the objects of the right of pledges.
3. In case a person pays profits or interest in violation of the legal orders or the articles of association.
4. In case a person disposes of the property of a company for speculative dealings without the limits of the scope of the company's business.

NEW ENTERPRISES IN 1918

The inquiry made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce into the enterprises launched in 1918 has revealed a notable fact in comparison with the corresponding figures of the preceding year, especially in that of fibre, machines and instruments manufacturing, and mining and chemical industries, as follows (amount of capital in ¥1,000):—

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Companies	No. of Cos	Total capital p. u.	Increase No. of Cos.	Increase Capital
Agriculture	234	5,850	128	3,471
Fishery	54	3,078	19	1,431
Forestry	176	12,840	127	11,450
Brewing	214	11,515	88	1,729
Beverages and comestibles	147	1,649	16	×3,366
Fibre industry	624	46,292	246	17,620
Chemical industry	471	41,359	189	17,191
Ceramics	141	6,892	18	390
Metal manufacture	340	36,683	168	×14,076
Shipbuilding, rolling stocks, etc.	63	5,258	18	×21,078
Machines & instruments	404	31,211	202	17,087
Gas and electric	76	10,771	14	5,258
Miscellaneous industry	831	40,362	136	19,755
Mining	85	134,870	×23	79,649
Sundry sales	2,519	223,623	1,192	180,689
Warehouse	83	3,816	27	1,277
Banking	60	38,865	41	9,840
Trust	396	34,764	172	27,251
Insurance	15	13,800	12	11,550
Transportation	446	32,430	129	9,060
Others	593	50,618	×103	×10,677
Total	7,972	789,048	2,816	365,597

Note.—Those marked × show decrease.

Companies Classified by Organization

(At the end, 1917)

Cos. classified by amount of paid up capital	Joint stock companies No.	Joint stock companies Cap. *yen* 1,000	Limited partnerships No.	Limited partnerships Cap. *yen* 1,000	Unlimited partnerships No.	Unlimited partnerships Cap. *yen* 1,000
Under ¥ 50,000	3,046	35,042	7,120	△48,344	2,863	△25,664
„ ¥ 100,000	1,352	48,577	336	△18,664	271	△15,417
„ ¥ 500,000	2,420	261,105	234	△43,574	235	△38,133
„ ¥1,000 000	736	228,084	26	△14,270	34	△18,560
„ ¥5,000,000	742	776,319	21	△28,500	24	△30,600
Over ¥5,000,000	178	1,414,703	2	△20,000	6	△106,000

Note.—Those marked △ show nominal capital.

GENERAL STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS

Number and capital of economic corporations as classified by natures of enterprise by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce are returned as follows at the end of the year, amount of capital and reserve funds shown in *yen* 1,000 :—

		1914	1915	1916	1917
Agriculture	No.	491	492	485	587
	P.u. cap.	27,235	31,736	31,746	43,413
	Reserves.	1,788	3,831	3,417	3,997

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Continued		1914	1915	1916	1917
Industries	No.	5,266	5,489	5,942	6,965
	P.U. cap.	833,569	879,540	1,057,108	1,457,825
	Reserves.	110,575	103,388	187,917	299,723
Trade	No.	9,923	3,943	10,551	10,714
	P.U. cap.	924,020	1,010,939	1,071,424	1,304,916
	Reserves.	434,951	516,716	579,950	696,860
Transportation	No.	1,178	1,225	1,241	1,430
	P.U. cap.	233,961	245,508	373,796	356,406
	Reserves.	60,188	51,258	70,453	150,039
Total	No.	16,858	17,149	18,219	19,696
	P.U. cap.	2,068,786	2,167,724	2,434,073	3,162,560
	Reserves.	607,501	685,219	841,738	1,150,618

Business Result in Recent Years

The only available data on this head are supplied by the "Oriental Economist" (Tokyo), which, however, modestly disclaims any pretension to strict accuracy chiefly on account of many of the Cos. showing reluctance to supply information, so that the following covers only 153, viz., about 12% of the economic corporations existing in Japan. In the following table money is in ¥1,000 and (A) stands for 2nd half 1916, (B) for 2nd half, '17, (C) for 1st half '18 and (D) for 2nd half '18.

	P.u. cap. *yen* 1,000	Reserve *yen* 1,000	Profit *yen* 1,000	Ratio %
Spinning mills.				
A	73 048	50,111	32,765	8.97
B	83,260	60,645	44,396	10.77
C	100,880	77,288	52,742	10.46
D	97,149	77,211	56,292	11.59
Silk & Cotton.				
A	34,373	8,404	7,919	4.61
B	51,193	14,683	12,801	5.01
C	54,905	14,230	12.754	4.66
D	55.126	14,214	17,294	6.27
Paper mills.				
A	18,049	3,294	4,571	5.06
B	25,525	5,810	7,244	5.65
C	26,766	6,343	8,404	6.28
D	29,575	8,070	10,611	7.24
Flour mills.				
A	4,358	1,052	609	3.21
B	5,955	1,711	1,683	5.65
C	6,938	2,454	2,112	6.09
D	5,700	2,567	1,057	3.72
Mining.				
A	97,321	37,524	20,060	4.12
B	118,538	44,524	33,754	5.65
C	131,808	55,371	32,527	4.94
D	124,650	32,810	26,247	4.21

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Continued	P.u. cap. yen 1,000	Reserve yen 1,000	Profit yen 1,000	Ratio %
Ceramics.				
A	6,298	2,060	1,452	4.61
B	8,722	2,860	3,005	6.99
C	11,538	3,650	2,641	4.58
D	8,638	3,262	1,475	3.42
Chemical industries.				
A	10,012	5,228	3,464	6.92
B	14,571	9,808	3,696	5.07
C	19,424	9,411	3,783	4.61
D	13,817	7.415	2,947	4.27
Electric power & Light.				
A	178,478	10,784	10,904	1.22
B	177,226	14,072	12,190	1.38
C	188,695	14,861	13,041	1.38
D	164,610	13,277	42,447	1.51
Shipbuilding, Docks & Machine-making.				
A	24,215	2,666	3,873	3.20
B	32,810	3,113	4,349	2.65
C	36,572	4,132	2,967	1.13
D	36,908	4,467	3,215	1.74
Exchanges.				
A	24,215	2,666	3,873	3.20
B	32,810	3,113	4,349	2.65
C	36,572	4,132	2,967	1.13
D	36,908	4,467	3,215	1.74
Sugar.				
1916	59,433	14,226	23,173	3.90
1917	71,110	25,492	33,342	4.69
1918	78,994	21,573	26,071	3.24

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Even before 1868 Japan had commercial organization that served as Chambers of Commerce, but it was not before 1890 that the regular Regulations were enacted. At present with the exception of eight prefectures of Miyazaki, Oita, Fukushima, Ehime, and others, one or more Chambers of Commerce exist in thirty seven other prefectures and Hokkaido. By amendment of the Chambers of Commerce Law passed in the 1908-9 session of the Diet the Chamber of Commerce is forbidden to compulsorily collect subscription from the members. The data for the recent years are as follows:—

	Numbers	Members	Annual expenses
1913	60	1.819	338,868
1914	60	1.785	342,661
1915	60	1,834	355,953
1916	60	1,837	395,632
1917	59	1,837	457,358

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EXCHANGES

Exchanges in Japan are of three kinds, i.e., stock, rice and merchandise, There are nine exchanges devoted to dealing in securities, either exclusively or in combination with other commodities. The exchanges are all of limited liability system though those modelled on the Western plan of association are recognized by law. They are therefore more on the continental plan than those in England or America and are subject to strict control of the supervising authorities who are authorized to interfare at their own discretion when they judge that and exchange abuses its privilege and acts in an irregular way. From the nature of their organization exchanges have to stand security, within the limit of their authorized capital, for the fulfilment of all the contracts duly booked by them. Whenever, therefore, a registered broker, who is to deposit ¥50,000 with the stock exchange in Tokyo, is guilty of default for bargains duly entered in his name, the exchange has to make good any loss entailed.

Transactions.—There are two kinds of transactions as recognized on the floor, viz., time and forward bargains. In the latter the contract is to be fulfilled within 15 days including the day of contract, while in the former, which is future delivery, the account is settled at the end of the month, on the last day but one. It is also allowable to make contract for delivery within the limit of 3 months. Time-bargains in Japan are trading on margin, generally between the two extremes of 4 and 15% in ordinary days. The volume of business done is still small, the maximum record so far being as follows on the Tokyo exchange:—a day's sales, 345,770 (Nov. 1, '16); bargains outstanding for account; 1,440,520 shrs (Apl. 26, '19); margins on deposit, ¥25,636,812 (Nov. 28, '19); extra margins, ¥34,532,055 (Dec. 18, '16); deliveries, 536,150 shrs (Dec. '16) and ¥52,775,990 (Nov., '16.)

Exchanges of Stock, Rice and Merchandise

Year	No.	Capital p.u. ¥1,000	Reserve ¥1,000	No. of Deposits by brokers	brokers ¥1,000	Receipts ¥1,000	Expense ¥1,000	Profit ¥1,000
1913	46	26,828	2,212	1,176	8,951	8,449	5,336	3,113
1914	46	28,378	2,337	986	7,581	6,527	4,089	2,510
1915	43	27,127	2,550	810	7,252	6,669	2,333	4,335
1916	42	28,597	3,197	806	7,515	10,337	3,739	6,598
1917	42	38,462	3,905	911	10,512	12,117	3,936	8,181

The above-mentioned two partnership ltd. exchanges are excluded.

Volume (1,000 sheets) of Bonds etc. Transacted

Year	Banks	Railways	Navigation	Spinning	Others
1912	215	2,227	1,877	3,451	16,202
1913	166	933	1,223	1,678	14,149
1914	96	872	955	629	13,500
1915	50	4,223	5,374	329	34,650

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Year	Tokyo	Osaka	Nagoya	Others	Total
1916	31,707	23,147	4,698	8,398	63,922
1917	24,442	17,450	3,688	3,518	49,098
1918	25,241	12,727	—	—	—

NOTE.—Shares other than ¥50 denomination have disappeared from the market since 1911.

VOLUMES OF RICE TRANSACTED AT RICE EXCHANGES

Year	Amount 1000 *koku*	Of which Tokyo 1000 *koku*	Of which Osaka 1000 *koku*	Av'ge quotation per *koku* ¥
1913...	79,749	19,416	16,214	19.870
1914...	129,991	25,661	25,581	15.168
1915...	252,156	55,287	67,843	12.604
1916...	339,207	87,964	97,810	13.440
1917...	366,160	93,526	96,406	19.180
1918...	—	48,266	51,661	—

The Rice Market Adjustment was adopted by the Government early in 1915 to prevent slumps of the market, the quotation falling to the level of ¥12 towards the close of 1914. To check this tendency the authorities made purchases in May and April by appropriating from the revenue surplus ¥3,000,000 as emergency disbursement. The step then was not successful, and the market continued to rule low, for over-supply, the main cause of trouble, remained unremoved. Some fifty thousand sacks of uncleaned rice were exported from Kobe that year, but this amount was too small to relieve the market of its congestion.

TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE

Inaugurated in 1878, this is the oldest and largest establishment of the kind, with paid up capital of ¥8,000,000. It is a joint stock concern and bound by law to guarantee the good faith of all parties concerned in a transaction.

Brokers.—A person desirous to become a broker must deposit a cash security of ¥50,000. There is no legal provision limiting the number of brokers, but usage fixes it at 30 or thereabout.

QUOTATIONS OF LEADING STOCKS AT TOKYO AND OSAKA (1918)

(50 *sen* or above counted as ¥1; smaller fragments ignored)

Shares (time delivery) At Tokyo.	Paid up per share ¥	Highest ¥	Lowest ¥	Average ¥	Rate of Dividend (10 per cent)
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50	366	181	228	6.00
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	50	160	116	130	5.00
Kanegafuchi Cotton Sp. Co...	50	292	202	245	7.00
Tokyo Woolen Cloth Co.	50	131	86	113	3.75
Tokyo Muslin Sp. Co.	50	131	104	116	3.00
Dai-Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co.	50	118	84	91	2.15

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Continued

Shares (Time delivery)	Paid up per share ¥	Highest ¥	Lowest ¥	Average ¥	Rate of Dividend (10 percent)
Toyo Sugar Mfg. Co.	50	140	90	113	2.00
Dai-nippon Artificial Fertiliser Co.	50	90	66	76	1.60
Nippon Chemical Industry Co.	50	136	73	110	3.50
Nippon Nitro-Fertiliser Co.	50	161	156	159	3.00
Hokkaido Colliery & S.S. Co.	50	135	86	109	1.80
Nippon Leather Co.	50	104	85	92	1.85
Industrial Bank of Japan	50	64	58	62	0.60
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	50	97	67	80	1.20
Inawashiro Hydro Electric Co.	30	62	38	48	0.90
Katsuragawa Hydro Elec. Co.	50	86	67	77	1.06
Oji Paper Mill Co.	50	152	105	144	2.50
Imperial Hemp Mfg. Co.	50	130	94	106	2.85
Fuji Gassed Yarn Co.	50	176	126	147	5.50
Hoden Petroleum Co.	50	117	100	108	2.50
Nippon Petroleum Co.	50	158	100	111	2.50
Tokyo Stock Exchange	50	248	142	175	1.43
Tokyo Calico Spinning Co.	50	83	69	73	2.25
Tokyo Cardboard Mfg. Co.	50	179	108	145	3.75
Shinagawa Fire-Brick Co.	50	138	88	106	2.50
Kanto Artificial Fertiliser Co.	25	84	50	74	3.60
Nippon Paint Mfg. Co.	50	139	95	119	4.00
Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Co.	50	139	85	119	3.25
Niigata Iron Works	50	98	64	83	2.10
At Osaka:					
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	50	225	172	205	6.00
Nankai Railway Co.	50	—	—	—	1.00
Hanshin Electric Railway Co.	45	75	42	58	0.80
Ujigawa Hydro-Electric Co.	50	65	60	63	0.80
Osaka Gas Co.	50	—	—	—	0.61
Osaka Electric Light Co.	50	110	93	104	1.20
Toyo Cotton Spinning Co.	50	234	165	190	6.00
Dojima Rice Exchange	50	180	122	143	2.03
Osaka Stock Exchange	50	240	144	201	1.00
Kuhara Mining Co.	50	143	91	110	2.00
Nippon Chemical Co.	50	153	152	152	5.00
Osaka Iron Works	50	161	91	115	3.50

Movement on the Stock Market in 1918

The year 1918 opened firm in keeping with the rising tendency at the year-end. In February a setback came on in anticipation of the armed intervention in Siberia and the rumour that expedition even to European Russia might be probable. The result was a general drop in quotations, Kanegafuchi and Tokyo Stock Exchange falling by 50 yen. The market soon recovered and in April it was even rumoured that the expedition would not be realized after all, so that some leading shares went up appreciably. Another blow came when the authorities announced in June to prohibit in future the kerb operations. In the following month

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much-talked-of Siberian expedition was at last carried out, but on a scale smaller than had been expected. This led to rise in various shares.

Meanwhile peace rumours began to come in circulation to visibly affect the financial circles that had been enjoying unusual prosperity since the European war. They were afraid of a reaction and business depression. On the other hand, inflation of currency and speculative purchases by the bulls caused prices of commodities to soar higher and higher, culminating in the rice riots that broke out at various places in August. In the balance of foreign trade export excess (¥240 millions up to July '18) decreased to half the value for the correspoding period of the previous year.

The stock market since August was thrown rather into a state of confusion, and the quotations that had been on the whole running low were made worse by the rice agitations. The downward movement was accelerated by the news of the Bulgarian surrender in September. The signing of the armistice in November was a signal for an extraordinary boom for the so-called peace shares, the Tokyo Stock Exchange shares going up at a bound as much as 22 yen. On the other hand slump overtook the "war trade" articles and cases of bankruptcies of small merchants were reported, threatening a panic on the market. The shipping, iron and other war shares experienced sharp drop. In other words, the market turned in favor of the bear brokers and the year closed with a dull tone all round. On the whole the latter half of the year under review witnessed shifting changes that are characteristic of a transitory period.

MERCHANDISE EXCHANGES

The merchandise exchange business is perhaps the least developed side in the business organization of Japan in this particular line. The principal commodities dealt with in these exchanges are raw silk and cotton yarns as shown in the table below, the former being practically transacted at Yokohama and the latter at Osaka. Raw silk market began 1914 with ¥930 for the standard No. I Shinshu Filature, rose to the level of ¥1,000, and then experienced a slump with the outbreak of the war, falling to the level of ¥700. In 1916 & '17 the quotation revived and stood at times ¥1,500.

Amount of Merchandise Transacted (1917)

Exchange	Cotton Yarn *kin*	Raw silk *kin*
Tokyo Rice & Merchandise	85,035,000	—
Osaka Sampin	1,065,216,000	—
Yokohama	—	14,442,800
Total	1,150,251,000	14,442,800

WAREHOUSES

The war, by occasioning marked increase in the movement of goods, has been highly favorable for the development of warehousing business. Stated in figures the total value of goods stored amounted to ¥94,169,686

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at the end of 1912, to be increased to ¥124,510,450, ¥278,637,157 and ¥435,283,920 at the end of 1914, 1916 and 1917 respectively.

Seventy five warehouses now exist in Japan, namely in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Kyoto, Otaru, Moji-Shimonoseki and some other provincial towns, but Osaka, and Kobe, owing to the advantageous position they occupy in export trade and general commercial activity, stand at the head of the list in the volume of warehousing business, the total storage at the end of the year showing an increase of 700 and 770 per cent respectively in ten years extending from 1908 to 1917, while in the same period Tokyo and Yokohama had only 320 and 310 per cent of increase for their respective shares. Here are comparative figures for the two years in question.

	At end of 1914 (¥)	At end of 1917 (¥)
Tokyo	24,837,032	57,480,763
Yokohama	9,720,813	26,932,325
Osaka	40,425,106	163,033,374
Kobe	20,039,933	127,189 099
Otaru	4,779,235	13,433.803
Hakodate	967,727	10,076,734
Moji-Shimonoseki	3,086,813	5,334,754
Kyoto	2,718,293	4,800,712
Total, incl. others	124,510,450	435,283,920

The following shows the principal items of goods stored in the warehouse at the end of the year, in unit of ¥1,000 :—

	1916	1917	1918
Rice (Japanese)	24,757	11,773	13,707
Rice (Foreign)	568	5,401	6,619
Beans and peas	14,387	16,837	16,522
Crude sugar	2,525	8,738	11,227
Cotton tissues	19,139	48,041	32,618
American cotton	23,167	16,125	14,513
Indian cotton	42,107	63,772	52,905
Foreign paper	10,036	11,289	26,025
Fertilizers (except fish)	2,611	3,330	2,258
Artificial fertilizers	1,062	1,484	1,172
Iron	8,097	31 731	58,291
Metal manufactures	7,209	12.141	22,168
Total, incl. others	278,647	435,284	526,555
No. of warehouses	72	73	73

MERCANTILE AGENCIES

The Tokyo Koshinjo (Mercantile Agency) (est. 1896)

Established under the promotion of the twenty-six leading banks in Tokyo and Yokohama, including the Bank of Japan, its members are divided into promoters and special and ordinary members. They make annual subscriptions ranging in amount from ¥200 or more to ¥25, besides paying a fee of 50 *sen* for each report submitted in answer to an

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inquiry. The promoters and special and 1st class ordinary members are entitled to make any numberof inquiries and borrow, free of charge, one copy of "The Merchants' and Industrials' Credit Book" (a rating book), which is published by the Agency twice a year, while the others are allowed to forward inquiries within certain fixed numbers, which differ according to classes. The Agency issues a daily report written both in Japanese and English, which is sent free to its members, and which contains such occurrences in business circles as help them in the conduct of their business. The report also contains business statistics and other important matters relating to commerce and industry in general. Hand in hand with the sister institution of Osaka, it carries on an extensive business, and at present its business scope covers the whole of the country, with good correspondents in Europe, America, China, and Korea. There is foreign department established in its head office, to take charge of matters to foreign members, *Officers*:—Mng.-Dir. S. Sato; Manager C. Nakajima.—*Head Office*:—43, Sakamoto-cho. Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Osaka Mercantile Agency (est. 1901)

Officers:—Mng.-Dir. Motoyoshi Makino; Manager, Naomi Abe.
Head Office:—Kitahama Sanchome, Osaka.

GUILDS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES

The first legislative measure for encouraging the combination and harmonious working of those engaged in industry and trade was enacted in 1884. This was expanded in scope by the issue in 1897 of the Law relating to the Staple Export Guilds, and in 1900 of the Law relating to the Staple Production Guilds. At the end of Mar. 1913 the guilds existing throughout Japan numbered 916 with the volume of production or sale totalling ¥1,437,923,237 for 649 guilds reported. The figures for 1912 and 1911 were ¥1,192,518,299 for 599 guilds and ¥863,577,083 for 513 guilds respectively. Members for 794 reported numbered roughly 1 millions in 1912-3. The principal production guilds as classified according to the kind of commodities handled were as follows at the end of 1913 year:—Raw silk, 238; Rice, 68; Artificial fertilizers, 30; Paper, 24; Porcelain, 22; Medicines, 23; Weaving, 136; Timber, 32; Soy and *miso*, 31; Charcoal, 26; Matting, 20; Total, incl. others, 975.

Prices of Principal Commodities

Kind	per	1915 ¥	1916 ¥	1917 ¥
Rice (medium)	*koku*	12.47	13.26	19.35
Barley	„	4.68	5.01	8.00
Wheat	„	11.14	11.02	13.51
Soy beans	„	9.18	10.28	13.63
Red beans	„	12.63	12.96	16.63
Salt	„	4.56	5.16	5.89
Soy	„	23.90	25.05	28.46
Miso	*kwan*	0.33	0.33	0.39
Sugar, refined	100*kin*	21.18	21.67	23.23
Sugar, brown	„	11.73	15.75	17.18
Sake	*koku*	42.33	47.55	55.07
Tea	100*kin*	49.42	40.21	57.31
Beef	„	24.77	30.44	41.20

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Kind	per	1915	1916	1917
Eggs	100	.59	2.61	3.08
Cotton yarns	...100*kin*	34.42	47.35	83.53
Raw cotton ×	„	27.68	33.95	57.41
Raw silk ..	„	767.00	1,064.00	12.08
Petroleum (box of)	2 cans	4.32	5.91	5.75

Kind	per	1915	1916	1917
Coal	ton	7.83	9.04	16.08
Indigo ...	*kwan*	2.8	2.07	1.74
Plank, pine +	*tsubo*	0.76	0.86	1.22
„ *sugi* +	„	1.09	1.18	1.62
Sleepers				
Chestnut	*cho*	0.84	0.88	1.10
Hinoki ...	„	1.19	1.47	2.07
Pig-iron ...	*kwan*	0.59	0.82	1.25

NOTE.—(×) indicates imports, (+) $\frac{1}{10}$ inch thick.

PRICES AS AFFECTED BY THE WAR

According to investigations by the Bank of Japan, the average index number of prices established a record in 1918. The average for July 1914 was 125.75, for Jan. '18 227.27 and July '18 256.27. Taking prices in July '13 as 100, it was more than doubled during the War. This upward tendency did not cease until October '18 when the average reached 285.50, the heighest for the year.

Below are the average index figures for 1914, '17 and '18.

Months	1914	1917	1918
Jan.	130.18	169.25	227.27
April	127.71	173.87	247.32
July	125.75	208.89	256.27
Oct.	125.73	216.93	285.50
Dec.	119.81	220.00	282.61

Chief commodities in 1918 show the following record:—

Months	Rice	Wheat	Sugar	Raw silk	Cotton yarn
Jan.	202	236	263	171	372
July	258	318	300	205	385
Dec.	373	295	393	202	393

Continued

Months	Timber	Iron imported	Copper	Foreign paper	Coal
Jan.	169	425	154	304	363
July	191	559	172	500	386
Dec.	220	323	180	533	418

NOTE.—In the above table the average quotations in Oct. 1900 are taken as 100.

THE GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

The Museum was founded in 1896 and, besides placing on view commercial samples both of domestic and foreign origin, it undertakes inquiries on commercial matters and acts as intermediary between Japanese and

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foreign merchants or manufacturers. At the end of 1913 the Museum was provided with 65,780 samples of which about 50,000 were of foreign origin. Samples are loaned to the provincial museum or fairs and sometimes they are taken round the country and placed on view on occasion of local fairs and shows. The museum undertakes intermediary service in the interest of international commerce and industry, and correspondences sent to foreign merchants, manufactures of firms and factories or to their conferers in Japan constitute as important branch of its work which also include replies to foreigners' inquiries as to standing, etc. of Japanese merchants, manufacturers and firms. The Museum is free of access.

Tokyo Industrial Association's Commercial Museum

Private institution with local and municipal aid; started May '05; buildings cover about 1/5 acre; monthly outlay about *yen* 1,000; devoted to encouraging arts and applied industry and export trade. Located at Ikenohata, Uyeno Park, Tokyo.

Osaka Commercial Museum

Maintained by the local and municipal treasuries, with yearly expenditure amounting to about ¥12,000. Opened in 1900, the buildings cover about half an acre; issues a monthly organ. Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

Aichiken Museum

Est. by the prefecture in 1878 with the object of showing samples of natural and manufactured objects. Covers 504 *tsubo* and its expenditure amounts to ¥2,300. Issues an English monthly as organ. Located at Monzencho, Nagoya.

EXHIBITIONS

Domestic exhibitions are to be held, according to regulations, once in every four years, though often postponed to suit special requirement of the times. The 1st (1877), 2nd (1881), 3rd (1890) were held at Tokyo, the 4th (1895) at Kyoto and 5th (1908) at Osaka. The result of the five exhibitions thus far held is tabulated below:—

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Days open	102	122	122	122	152
Area of buildings (*tsubo*)	22,307	43,300	40,000	50,550	104,878
Av'ge area of each section („)...	3,012	7,510	97,253	10,554	12,966
No. of exhibitors	19,174	27,521	77,432	73,781	118,160
No. of exhibits	84,352	331,169	160,066	169,098	276,719
Exhibits sold (*yen*)	289,297	649,864	251,350	918,578	484,079
No. of prizes	5,096	4,051	16,115	17,729	39,487
No. of jury	99	172	425	488	1,200
No. of visitors	254,168	822,168	822,395	1,023,693	4,350,693
Proceeds from tickets (*yen*) ...	27,921	53,453	63,645	54,200	307,043
Expenses (*yen*)	106,860	276,350	486,143	443,303	1,063,970

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The 5th Exhibition at Osaka was especially noteworthy on account of several foreign countries having participated in it, namely, China, Korea, Dutch India, Oregon State, U.S.A., and especially Canada which erected its own buildings.

The Tokyo Industrial Exhibition (1907) and the Tokyo Taisho Exhibition (1914), though nominally local undertakings, were really national as to scope, as shown below:—

	Ind. Exhibitions	Taisho Exhibition
Days open	Mar. 20–July 31	Mar. 20–July 31
Area of buildings (*tsubo*)	40,000	103,284
Average area of differents sections (*tsubo*)	7,300	19,658
No. of exhibitors	14,876	75,517
No. of exhibits	93,853	160,590
Expenses (*yen*)...	1,255,328	1,608,778

Besides these several industrial shows or exhibitions on minor scales are held each year at local districts or counties, these making the following records:—

	No. of shown	Days open	Exhibits	Exhibitors
1913	23	262	16,085	13,232
1914	32	214	32,273	22,213
1915	37	523	78,781	48,407
1916	36	266	28,674	21,563
1917	41	230	32,569	14,508

Japan in International Fairs

Though Japan was not unrepresented, strictly speaking even in the Paris World's Fair in 1867, and in the Industrial Exhibition at San Francisco 1871, still it was practically from the World's Fair at Vienna 1878 that Japan's participation in international exhibitions may be said to date. The joining of Japan in the Vienna fair was of double effect, advertising on one hand the progress of Japan in art and so forth to the world which had thus far been practically ignorant of it and on the other bringing Japanese artists and manufacturers in touch with the industry of the West. The part which Japan has taken in the principal international exhibitions may be seen from the data tabulated below.

Year	Place	Japanese section sp. ft.	No. of exhibits	Value of exhibits yen	Sale exhibits yen	Expenses yen
1892	Chicago	67,692	16,512	513,479	—	630,766
1900	Paris	44,121	22,857	1,593,804	339,108	1,319,559
1903	St. Louis	132,179	127,325	575,074	$190,941	788,279
1910 (Anglo-Jap.)	London	40,446	34,433	—	£ 62,335	1,800,000
1915 (Panama)	Frisco ...	113,175	18,550	545,591	₹ 97,548	1,200,000

At the Panama the Japanese Exhibits were awarded 1511 prizes, consisting of 39 grand, 139 honor, 346 gold medals, 470 silver, 376 bronze and 141 certificates of merit.

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CHAPTER XXVII

FOREIGN TRADE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Mr. Kenzo Ikeda, President of the Foreign Trade Association of Japan

Every body must admit that Japan's foreign trade has made a marvellous progress during the last quarter of a century, especially since the two foreign wars of 1894-5 and 1904-5 and above all the world's war. The volume has advanced tenfold. At the same time, the list of staple exports and imports of Japan has been considerably enlarged. Side by side with raw silk, silk tissues, copper and coal the demands for cotton yarns and fabrics, paper and paper-ware, beans and peas, and even toys have begun to go abroad in large quantities, due to suspension of shipment from Europe to China, India, the South Seas, etc. and even to South Africa and South America. Japanese goods, as substitutes, were much in demand in N. America, and orders from S. America and South Africa were also heavy. The European countries, too, though placing ban on some items of imports, ordered large quantity of foodstuffs. On the side of imports, to satisfy the need of the amazing growth of ship-building and other mechanical and chemical industries, the arrival of iron and machinery has been conspicuous.

The European war has served to bring home to our manufacturers the necessity of making their business more cosmopolitan in its scope and to produce goods more adapted for foreign requirement. For the limited scope of their business has too often obliged them to decline large orders coming from Europe. It may safely be stated that its has revolutionized Japanese industries in order to place them on wider basis and less isolated in their operation. The prospect of our foreign trade must therefore be said full of hope.

It may be noted in this connection that the agitation lately started for the encouragement of home industries, though commendable in spirit, is fraught with danger unless it is conducted with proper discretion. Any indiscriminate preference of home products to imported goods should be discountenanced. Imports that are judged to be beneficial for the growth of home industries should be freely bought. Then as regards exports, also, Japanese shippers should be less local in their operation. They should not depend on home supply only. It is satisfactory to observe that our importers and manufacturers have become more wideawake on this point.

The part which Japanese steamship cos. have played for the expansion of foreign trade is especially worthy of praise. The Government

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plan to encourage their business, has been amply justified by the emergencies of the late world's war both in respect to navigation and shipbuilding. The available supply of bottoms and the existence of trained ship builders enabled our shipowners to respond to the urgent call of foreign traders to supply bottom and to sell steamers or to build them at the shortest possible notice. Steamers flying the Sun flag have extended their service all the world over. It is a patent fact that the earnings realized by our shipowners and ship-builders have contributed a larger half of the profit which the war has brought to Japan. It is easy to see how crippled Japan must have been but for her shipowners and shipbuilders to ship her goods abroad and to extend market for them ; she would have been as helpless as China to turn the extraordinary opportunity to advantage.

Bankers too have expanded the field of their operation. They have organized special banking organs, in conjunction with Chinese capitalists, in order to facilitate smooth transactions between the too countries, while the creation of trusts with Chinese and Americans, for exploiting the immense unutilized resources of that country also deserves notice. In short, our banking is growing more and more international and at present there is probably no quarter of the globe not served, directly or indirectly, by our bankers.

Foreign Trade in 1918

In pre-war times the balance of our foreign trade was always in favor of imports. With the outbreak of the European war, however, the relative position has been reversed, the excess of exports in 1917 amounting to no less than ¥ 567 millions, the record ever attained since 1914. The corresponding figures for the year under review were 293 millions, a considerable decrease as against the previous year. This indicates that our foriegn trade is now on the turning point and that with the termination of the great war it is relapsing into its ordinary state from its abnormal prosperity.

Apart from the question of trade balance, the volume of trade done during 1918 was a record, being approximately ¥1,000, millions in excess over the year before. The total amount of exports is put at ¥1,962,100,668 and that of imports at ¥ 1,668,143,833. Compared with the figures for the preceding year, the former shows an increase of ¥ 395,095,620, and the latter of ¥ 632,332,726. The increase in value of exports is roughly about 20 per cent., practically accounted for by the great advance in prices of commodities, there being no increase in quantity. On the other hand, imports record an increase of no less than 61 per cent., which is principally owing to high freights and increased prices of merchandise, especially of iron, steel and raw cotton, but there has also been an actual increase in the import of rice, other foodstuffs and raw materials generally. Still better results, however, would have been achieved, if our merchants had not hampered by the restrictions and prohibitions imposed by the Allied Powers. Great Britain and U. S. A. instituted a strict control over both imports and exports.

Trade with Asiatic countries covered 47 per cent. of the whole amount both in exports (¥935 millions) and imports (¥812 millions), followed by the North American trade with 27 per cent. (560 millions) in exports and 37 per cent. (¥ 630 millions) in imports ,45 per cent. of

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exports and 54 per cent. of imports are represented by China and U. S. A., the imports from the latter being double that of 1917. In imports Asia heads the list in increase (over the year before) followed by North America and Australia.

Except to Europe exports show an increase; South America (Argentine, Chile, Brazil, etc.) have increased fivefold in purchases from Japan, Afrjca (Egypt, etc.) threefold and Australia twofold, as compared with 1917. Thus markets for Japanese goods have been considerably extended for, before the war, Japan had comparatively few commercial connections with those countries. The footing secured by Japanese merchants in those parts of the world will materially assist them in further developing their trade after the war.

In gold and silver the export reached ¥ 935,569 and import ¥ 5,016,017, leaving balance of ¥ 4,074,448 in favor of the latter. Marked decrease, ¥ 193 millions and ¥ 390 millions respectively, is shown in comparison with the previous year, presenting another important feature of our trade during the year under review. For this the ban put on these metals by U. S A. and other countries is responsible.

Items Affected by the War (in ¥ 1,000)

	1918	1917	1816
Exports:			
1. Vessels, machines, etc.	110,689	117,744	34,943
2. Grains, flours...	106,865	79,716	36,134
3. Metal wares	48,563	29,381	16,599
4. Ores, metals	109,459	171,873	120,432
5. Paper, paperwares	37,437	22,118	14,350
6. Clothings etc.	83,001	64,618	65,885
7. Oils, fats, waxes	45,804	28,976	21,657
8. Drugs, chemicals	13,263	65,822	22,403
9. Ceramics	36,037	28,934	62,501
10. Parcel post	34,320	31,862	24,664
Total	625,438	641,104	439,568
Imports:			2
1. Ores, metals	358,498	264,412	150,827
2. Skins, horns, tusks etc.	28,584	16,545	18,447
3. Parcel post	14,173	5,668	4,779
4. Drugs, chemicals	77,963	61,957	55,429
5. Paper, paper wares	17,765	8,420	16,210
6. Yarns, threads	617,438	410,867	326,660
Total	1,114,421	770,869	572,382

Trade between Japan proper and Colonies

The trade of Japan with Formosa and Korea shows this record (in ¥ 1,000) for the last two years. "Japan" here includes Kamfuto.

	Formosa		Korea (Merchandise)		Korea (Species)	
	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917
Exports	105,601	105,496	126,319	81,377	21	231
Imports	70,591	67,744	127,774	59,712	4,550	8,505
Total...	176,192	173,241	254,093	141,089	4,571	8,736
Excess export ...	35,009	37,752	—	21,665	—	—
Excess imports ...	—	—	1,455	—	4,529	8,274

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Japan's Trade With China

(Eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1918)

	Manchuria	North China	Central China	South China	Unknown	Total	Kwantung
Exports	40,380	91,837	178,889	1,690	6,617	319,413	104,845
Imports	27,868	50,310	148,545	9,212	2,720	238,653	90,419

MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

Exports and Imports of Commodities

	Exports		Imports	
	1918	1917	1918	1917
Home origin ...	¥1,931,001,009	¥1,584,486,931	¥ 8,389,981	¥ 5,830,058
Foreign origin	31,099,659	18,518,117	1,659,753,852	1,029,981,049
Total	1,962,100,668	1,603,005,048	1,668,143,833	1,035,811,107

	1918	1917
Grand total of exports and imports ...	¥ 3,630,244,501	¥ 2,638,816,155
Excess of imports over exports...	—	—
Excess of exports over imports	293,956,835	567,193,941

Exports and Imports of Species and Bullion

	Exports		Imports	
	1918	1917	1918	1917
Gold	922,061	150,639,064	829,069	386,990,585
Silver	15,508	3,097,276	4,186,948	5,234,382
Total	937,569	153,736,340	5,016,017	392,224,967

	1918	1917
Grand total of exports and imports	5,953,586	545,961,307
Excess of exports over imports	—	—
Excess of imports over exports	4,078,448	238,488,627

Trade Returns at Leading Ports

	Exports		Imports	
	1918	1917	1918	1917
Yokohama	¥816 989,994	¥667,065,145	¥518,679,128	¥287,267,699
Kobe	539,350,392	479,770,388	784,310 224	530,929,041
Osaka	405,825,117	255,316,717	137,538,443	93,641,621
Nagasaki	14,468,909	19,783,726	24,340,333	12,383,743
Moji	47,197,750	42,486,082	62,524,037	39,917,034
Hakodate	8,033,928	6,397,743	1,755,785	915,194
Niigata	1,519,066	1,288,610	364,819	199,958
Shimizu	16,286,241	10,529,860	4,574,094	4,155,875
Taketoyo	229,457	491,683	11,407,444	4,655,139
Nagoya	21,950,774	16,062,557	12,777,469	6,119,460
Yokkaichi	6,015,587	4,518,683	43,289,946	27,956,700

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	Exports		Imports	
	1918	1917	1918	1917
Itosaki	3,881,849	—	3,011,074	4,633,019
Shimonoseki ...	6,428,139	12,081,420	10,952,955	6,521,530
Wakamatsu ...	12,021,004	8,932,529	30,761,310	6,183,426
Hakata	399,726	245,947	649,369	679,464
Karatsu	5,597,931	3,690,283	214,214	7,062
Miike	11,852,490	12,473,837	6,045,512	2,571,021
Tsuruga	25,086,547	45,125,862	5,963,950	2,911,884
Muroran	616,369	2,343,503	2,567,642	1,582,533
Kushiro	1,839,622	1,108,710	—	—
Otaru	13,291,260	11,236,988	894,087	339,797
Total	1,962,100,568	1,603,005,048	1,668,143,833	1,035,811,107

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN TRADE

Exports

	1918	1917	1916
Food: (a) Raw			
Rice	¥ 8,321,965	¥ 14,662,545	¥ 11,197,356
Beans & pease...	55,881,352	33,631,073	16,139,671
Aquatic products	17,099,349	14,189,195	12,486,659
(b) Manufactured			
Tea	23,056,397	21,756,246	16,081,977
Refined sugar	23,252,186	26,151,491	16,421,738
Sake	2,676,285	2,163,679	2,030,368
Beer	7,572,593	4,869,202	2,748,093
Japanese isinglass	2,969,311	1,954,983	2,446,862
Comestibles in tin & bottle	9,632,572	7,330,011	5,347,371
Raw materials			
Waste silk...	27,011,605	16,548,961	10,480,462
Coal	32,009,494	26,454,041	20,405,969
Wood...	17,804,925	14,734,769	12,317,398
Worked materials			
Colza oil	7,161,560	3,993,247	3,765,156
Fish oil	4,896,363	3,625,503	3,381,579
Sulphur	3,569,289	6,142,793	6,215,539
Camphor	3,686,375	5,304,157	6,287,795
Menthol crystal	1,544,307	1,594,327	2,410,628
Raw silk	370,337,055	355,155,034	267,036,616
Cotton yarns	158,300,019	108,139,252	77,591,854
Copper, ingots & slabs ...	37,748,643	87,495,102	66,119,107
Zinc, ingots & slabs ...	9,066,733	20,947,866	19,250,675
Plaits for hats...	11,996,118	18,171,171	16,318,414
Finished articles.			
Leather manufactures ...	5,297,862	5,191,463	3,819,655
Matches	27,742,663	24,585,967	21,103,193
Mixtae	70,178,085	47,482,295	41,276,276
Cotton fabrics	237,913,120	127,458,251	60,050,644
Woollen fabrics	11,652,781	7,386,301	9,409,325

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	1918	1917	1916
Silk handkerchiefs	6,980,303	4,662,427	4,325,174
Cotton towels	3,359,419	3,009,696	3,266,459
Table-cloths	1,884,309	2,879,776	2,898,057
Knitted undershirts ...	18,671,376	16,718,976	28,834,391
Other knitted goods ...	13,626,862	9,546,479	5,195,803
Hats, etc.	6,715,996	5,981,870	6,663,618
Buttons	11,918,076	10,258,969	7,517,280
Paper...	28,465,800	16,095,316	9,784,038
Potteries	19,957,782	14,473,934	12,103,993
Glass & glass manufactures	16,079,247	14,460,257	10,397,409
Mats & mattings for floor	2,906,106	2,179,570	2,863,397
Umbrellas...	3,778,330	2,305,177	2,186,334
Toys	10,190,028	8,409,518	7,640,020
Food:			
Rice	89,755,678	6,513,373	3,087,616
Beans & pease...	20,395,971	9,507,245	7,109,193
Sugar...	33,525,453	11,697,273	12,978,055
Rapeseed & mustard seed	9,147,382	4,282,202	3,413,043
Raw materials:			
Hides and skins	11,890,455	5,811,410	8,939,210
India-rubber etc.	12,948,236	9,130,225	7,246,007
Nitrate of soda, crude ...	11,294,611	9,724,626	6,181,862
Sulphate of ammonium.,	306,967	2,862,608	1,199,273
Oil cake	92,255,027	55,967,822	37,546,854
Cotton, raw	515,558,989	330,976,081	276,088,674
Flax, hemp etc.	22,729,908	18,433,305	9,123,567
Wool	60,146,157	52,112,487	33,506,699
Coal	15,763,704	9,038,383	4,236,414
Ores	20,366,452	17,654,768	16,162,376
Worked materials:			
Leather	3,527,264	2,162,157	2,788,567
Leather manufactures ...	665,179	380,099	280,372
Caustic soda	14,661,558	13,372,814	6,637,938
Aniline dyes	11,238,021	4,535,986	3,437,584
Woollen or worsted yarns	241,306	769,203	1,450,392
Pulp for paper making ...	6,835,589	2,800,741	9,017,719
Iron lump, ingots, etc....	64,109,134	25,237,958	16,720,609
Iron bar, rod, etc.	204,788,584	166,673,415	66,572,233
Iron pipe & tube	13,775,683	8,805,900	3,434,544
Lead ingots & slabs ...	14,746,998	5,871,209	7,462,566
Tin	8,271,278	3,780,773	1,786,544
Nickel	1,213,221	1,031,989	2,008,564
Antimony	2,462,228	5,145,552	7,032,839
Brass & Bronze ingots ...	891,103	10,144,904	14,353,680
Construction materials.	16,923,333	9,700,217	1,072,660
Finished articles:			
Kerosene oil	8,537,615	5,304,921	5,570,948
Cotton fabrics...	5,701,326	3,090,313	4,079,205
Woollen fabrics	11,485,511	6,219,074	5,180,849
Paper...	9,395,490	4,097,738	5,827,468

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	1918	1917	1916
Iron nails	5,809,536	2,530,252	4,202,521
Machinery & engines ...	58,497,988	29,837,517	16,270,815

STAPLE ARTICLES; WHERE THEY GO OR COME FROM

EXPORTS (¥ 1,000 left out)

	1918	1917
Rice		
Kwantung	177	161
Asiatic Russia ...	92	505
Great Britain ...	—	4,220
France	25	942
United States ...	1,681	3,173
Canada	1,052	1,079
Australia	299	104
Hawaii...	4,168	2,650
Others...	828	1,827
Total	8,322	14,662
Beans & peas		
Great Britain ...	7,767	9,472
France...	5,275	37
United States ...	38,473	21,509
Canada	2,914	200
Others...	1,452	1,413
Total	55,881	33,631
Aquatic products		
China	9,073	6,489
Kwantung	950	548
Hong Kong... ...	3,978	4,876
Straits Settlement	378	645
Asiatic Russia ...	564	484
Others...	2,156	1,147
Total	17,099	14,189
Tea		
China	125	256
Great Britain ...	2	78
United States ...	19,315	18,798
Canada	2,865	1,968
Others...	749	654
Total	23,056	21,756
Refined sugar		
China	19,446	17,511
Kwantung	2,919	3,982
British India ...	107	1,095
Asiatic Russia ...	190	1,792
Others	590	1,771
Total	23,252	26,151

	1918	1917
Sake		
China	1,278	841
Kwantung	1,029	674
United States ...	155	374
Hawaii...	17	112
Others...	197	162
Total	2,676	2,163
Beer		
China	910	599
Kwantung	320	309
Hong Kong... ...	271	246
British India ...	3,725	2,222
Straits Settlement	953	642
Dutch India ...	1,188	584
Others	305	267
Total...	7,672	4,869
Japanese Isinglass		
China	216	665
Hong Kong... ...	99	211
Straits Settlement	78	101
Dutch India ...	306	229
Asiatic Russia ...	1	1
Great Britain ...	1,783	206
France...	50	88
United States ...	165	251
Others	271	203
Total...	2,969	1,955
Comestibles in tin & bottle		
China	874	367
Kwantung	483	161
Hong Kong... ...	327	153
Straits Settlement	219	385
Great Britain ...	3,463	2,605
France	60	88
United States ...	2,374	2,516
Australia	171	129
Hawaii	273	345
Others	1,389	580
Total	9,633	7,330
Waste silk		
Great Britain ...	669	1,813

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	1918	1917
France	12,987	7,993
Italy	1,460	2,359
United States ...	11,566	4,667
Others	329	217
Total...	27,011	16,549

Coal

China	10,872	9,736
Hong Kong	6,489	6,740
British India ...	515	179
Straits Settlement	6,966	4,351
Dutch India ...	1,074	633
French Indo-China	630	670
Asiatic Russia ...	468	338
Philippine Is. ...	4,599	3,385
United States ...	149	97
Hawaii	146	187
Others	250	138
Total...	32,009	26,454

Wood

China	6,967	3,690
Kwantung	1,840	1,267
Hong Kong	297	168
British India ...	3,807	4,942
Straits Settlement	1,523	2,698
Dutch India ...	1,660	774
Great Britain ...	189	313
United States ...	10	37
Australia	1,013	477
Others	499	418
Total...	17,805	14,784

Colza oil

Kwantung	136	169
Great Britain ...	41	919
France	355	62
United States ...	6,156	2,596
Australia	284	147
Others	189	100
Total...	17,16	3,993

Fish oil & whale oil

Asiatic Russia ...	10	17
Great Britain ...	1,177	1,307
France	243	152
United States ...	2,641	1,736
Others	825	413
Total...	4,896	3,625

Sulphur

British India ...	690	1,092
Dutch India... ...	169	632

	1918	1917
Asiatic Russia ...	—	319
United States ...	16	82
Canada	—	72
Australia	2,107	3,028
New Zealand ...	43	163
Others	544	755
Total...	3,569	6.143

Camphor

British India ...	811	1,956
Asiatic Russia ...	1	121
Great Britain ...	767	241
France	265	106
United States ...	1,108	2,440
Australia	229	191
Others	505	249
Total...	3,686	5,304

Menthol Crystal

British India ...	182	107
Great Britain ...	730	413
France	23	18
United States ...	485	930
Others	124	126
Total...	1,544	1,594

Raw silk

British India ...	472	136
Great Britain ...	7,295	7,243
France	41,601	35,074
Italy	1,533	1,176
Russia	—	4,561
United States ...	318,673	306,170
Others	763	795
Total...	370,337	355,155

Cotton yarns

China	86,366	85,801
Kwantung... ...	5,779	3,316
Hong Kong	23,473	13,414
British India ...	34,999	4,133
Asiatic Russia ...	265	216
Philippine Is. ...	2,396	990
Others	8,082	269
Total	158,300	108,139

Copper, ingots and slabs

China	9,237	6,364
Kwantung	1,139	116
British India ...	3,054	5,032
Asiatic Russia ...	125	11,913
Great Britain ...	6,175	30,642
France	10,372	22,196

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Year	Tokyo	Osaka	Nagoya	Others	Total
1916	31,707	23,147	4,698	8,398	63,922
1917	24,442	17,450	3,688	3,518	49,098
1918	25,241	12,727	—	—	—

NOTE.—Shares other than ¥50 denomination have disappeared from the market since 1911.

VOLUMES OF RICE TRANSACTED AT RICE EXCHANGES

Year	Amount 1000 *koku*	Of which Tokyo 1000 *koku*	Of which Osaka 1000 *koku*	Av'ge quotation per *koku* ¥
1913	79,749	19,416	16,214	19.870
1914	129,991	25,361	25,581	15.168
1915	252,156	55,287	67,843	12.604
1916	339,207	87,064	97,810	13.440
1917	366,160	93,526	96,406	19.180
1918	—	48,266	51,661	—

The Rice Market Adjustment was adopted by the Government early in 1915 to prevent slumps of the market, the quotation falling to the level of ¥12 towards the close of 1914. To check this tendency the authorities made purchases in May and April by appropriating from the revenue surplus ¥3,000,000 as emergency disbursement. The step then was not successful, and the market continued to rule low, for over-supply, the main cause of trouble, remained unremoved. Some fifty thousand sacks of uncleaned rice were exported from Kobe that year, but this amount was too small to relieve the market of its congestion.

TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE

Inaugurated in 1878, this is the oldest and largest establishment of the kind, with paid up capital of ¥8,000,000. It is a joint stock concern and bound by law to guarantee the good faith of all parties concerned in a transaction.

Brokers.—A person desirous to become a broker must deposit a cash security of ¥50,000. There is no legal provision limiting the number of brokers, but usage fixes it at 30 or thereabout.

QUOTATIONS OF LEADING STOCKS AT TOKYO AND OSAKA (1918)

(50 *sen* or above counted as ¥1; smaller fragments ignored)

Shares (time delivery)	Paid up per share ¥	Highest ¥	Lowest ¥	Average ¥	Rate of Dividend (10 per cent)
At Tokyo.					
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50	366	181	228	6.00
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	50	160	116	130	5.00
Kanegafuchi Cotton Sp. Co.	50	292	202	245	7.00
Tokyo Woolen Cloth Co.	50	131	86	113	3.75
Tokyo Muslin Sp. Co.	50	131	104	116	3.00
Dai-Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co.	50	118	84	91	2.15

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Continued

Shares (Time delivery)	Paid up per share ¥	Highest ¥	Lowest ¥	Average ¥	Rate of Dividend (10 percent)
Toyo Sugar Mfg. Co.	50	140	90	113	2.00
Dai-nippon Artificial Fertiliser Co.	50	90	66	76	1.60
Nippon Chemical Industry Co.	50	136	73	110	3.50
Nippon Nitro-Fertiliser Co.	50	161	156	159	3.00
Hokkaido Colliery & S.S. Co.	50	135	86	109	1.80
Nippon Leather Co.	50	104	85	92	1.85
Industrial Bank of Japan	50	64	58	62	0.60
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	50	97	67	80	1.20
Inawashiro Hydro Electric Co.	30	62	38	48	0.90
Katsuragawa Hydro Elec. Co.	50	86	67	77	1.06
Oji Paper Mill Co.	50	152	105	144	2.50
Imperial Hemp Mfg. Co.	50	130	94	106	2.85
Fuji Gassed Yarn Co.	50	176	126	147	5.50
Hoden Petroleum Co.	50	117	100	108	2.50
Nippon Petroleum Co.	50	158	100	111	2.50
Tokyo Stock Exchange	50	248	142	175	1.43
Tokyo Calico Spinning Co.	50	83	69	73	2.25
Tokyo Cardboard Mfg. Co.	50	172	108	145	3.75
Shinagawa Fire-Brick Co.	50	138	88	106	2.50
Kanto Artificial Fertiliser Co.	25	84	50	74	3.60
Nippon Paint Mfg. Co.	50	139	95	119	4.00
Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Co.	50	139	85	119	3.25
Niigata Iron Works	50	98	64	83	2.10
At Osaka :					
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	50	225	172	205	6.00
Nankai Railway Co.	50	—	—	—	1.00
Hanshin Electric Railway Co.	45	75	42	58	0.80
Ujigawa Hydro-Electric Co.	50	65	60	63	0.80
Osaka Gas Co.	50	—	—	—	0.61
Osaka Electric Light Co.	50	110	93	104	1.20
Toyo Cotton Spinning Co.	50	234	165	190	6.00
Dojima Rice Exchange	50	180	122	143	2.03
Osaka Stock Exchange	50	240	144	201	1.00
Kuhara Mining Co.	50	143	91	110	2.00
Nippon Chemical Co.	50	153	152	152	5.00
Osaka Iron Works	50	161	91	115	3.50

Movement on the Stock Market in 1918

The year 1918 opened firm in keeping with the rising tendency at the year-end. In February a setback came on in anticipation of the armed intervention in Siberia and the rumour that expedition even to European Russia might be probable. The result was a general drop in quotations, Kanegafuchi and Tokyo Stock Exchange falling by 50 yen. The market soon recovered and in April it was even rumoured that the expedition would not be realized after all, so that some leading shares went up appreciably. Another blow came when the authorities announced in June to prohibit in future the kerb operations. In the following month

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much-talked-of Siberian expedition was at last carried out, but on a scale smaller than had been expected. This led to rise in various shares.

Meanwhile peace rumours began to come in circulation to visibly affect the financial circles that had been enjoying unusual prosperity since the European war. They were afraid of a reaction and business depression. On the other hand, inflation of currency and speculative purchases by the bulls caused prices of commodities to soar higher and higher, culminating in the rice riots that broke out at various places in August. In the balance of foreign trade export excess (¥240 millions up to July '18) decreased to half the value for the correspoding period of the previous year.

The stock market since August was thrown rather into a state of confusion, and the quotations that had been on the whole running low were made worse by the rice agitations. The downward movement was accelerated by the news of the Bulgarian surrender in September. The signing of the armistice in November was a signal for an extraordinary boom for the so-called peace shares, the Tokyo Stock Exchange shares going up at a bound as much as 22 yen. On the other hand slump overtook the "war trade" articles and cases of bankruptcies of small merchants were reported, threatening a panic on the market. The shipping, iron and other war shares experienced sharp drop. In other words, the market turned in favor of the bear brokers and the year closed with a dull tone all round. On the whole the latter half of the year under review witnessed shifting changes that are characteristic of a transitory period.

MERCHANDISE EXCHANGES

The merchandise exchange business is perhaps the least developed side in the business organization of Japan in this particular line. The principal commodities dealt with in these exchanges are raw silk and cotton yarns as shown in the table below, the former being practically transacted at Yokohama and the latter at Osaka. Raw silk market began 1914 with ¥930 for the standard No. I Shinshu Filature, rose to the level of ¥1,000, and then experienced a slump with the outbreak of the war, falling to the level of ¥700. In 1916 & '17 the quotation revived and stood at times ¥1,500.

Amount of Merchandise Transacted (1917)

Exchange	Cotton Yarn *kin*	Raw silk *kin*
Tokyo Rice & Merchandise	85,035,000	—
Osaka Sampin	1,065,216,000	—
Yokohama...	—	14,442,800
Total	1,150,251,000	14,442,800

WAREHOUSES

The war, by occasioning marked increase in the movement of goods, has been highly favorable for the development of warehousing business. Stated in figures the total value of goods stored amounted to ¥94,169,686

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at the end of 1912, to be increased to ¥124,510,450, ¥278,637,157 and ¥435,283,920 at the end of 1914, 1916 and 1917 respectively.

Seventy five warehouses now exist in Japan, namely in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Kyoto, Otaru, Moji-Shimonoseki and some other provincial towns, but Osaka, and Kobe, owing to the advantageous position they occupy in export trade and general commercial activity, stand at the head of the list in the volume of warehousing business, the total storage at the end of the year showing an increase of 700 and 770 per cent respectively in ten years extending from 1908 to 1917, while in the same period Tokyo and Yokohama had only 320 and 310 per cent of increase for their respective shares. Here are comparative figures for the two years in question.

	At end of 1914 (¥)	At end of 1917 (¥)
Tokyo	24,837,032	57,480,763
Yokohama	9,720,813	26,932,325
Osaka	40,425,106	163,033,374
Kobe	20,039,933	127,189 099
Otaru	4,779,235	13,433.803
Hakodate	967,727	10,076,734
Moji-Shimonoseki	3,086,813	5,334,754
Kyoto	2,718,293	4,800,712
Total, incl. others	124,510,450	435,283,920

The following shows the principal items of goods stored in the warehouse at the end of the year, in unit of ¥1,000 :—

	1916	1917	1918
Rice (Japanese)	24,757	11,773	13,707
Rice (Foreign)	568	5,401	6,619
Beans and peas	14,387	16,837	16,522
Crude sugar	2,525	8,738	11,227
Cotton tissues	19,439	48,041	32,618
American cotton	23,167	16,125	14,513
Indian cotton	42,107	63,772	52,905
Foreign paper	10,036	11,289	26,025
Fertilizers (except fish)	2,611	3,330	2,258
Artificial fertilizers	1,062	1,484	1,172
Iron	8,097	31 731	58,291
Metal manufactures	7,209	12.141	22,168
Total, incl. others	278,647	435,284	526,555
No. of warehouses	72	73	73

MERCANTILE AGENCIES

The Tokyo Koshinjo (Mercantile Agency) (est. 1896)

Established under the promotion of the twenty-six leading banks in Tokyo and Yokohama, including the Bank of Japan, its members are divided into promoters and special and ordinary members. They make annual subscriptions ranging in amount from ¥200 or more to ¥25, besides paying a fee of 50 *sen* for each report submitted in answer to an

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Sales Business

Out of the ¥ 313,000,000 representing the paid up capital of commercial concerns, exclusive of banking, in 1913 those engaged in *bona fide* sales business claimed in round numbers ¥ 148,000,000. This is classified as follows by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce:—

Paid up Capital of Sales Companies in 1913 (¥ 1,000).

Foods and drinks	10,193	Spun and woven goods ..	28,134
Machines, tools, etc	5,353	Chemicals	9,251
Farm and forestry produce	8,433	Real estates	33,856
Negotiable papers	5,053	Foreign trade	15,620
Other sales business ...	32,271	Total	148,169

The sum of only ¥ 15,620,000 for export business must strike one as too small, seeing that the Mitsui Bussan alone, the largest shippers in this country, command the paid up capital of ¥ 20,000,000. This apparent inconsistency is explained by the fact that the Company itself has reported its business as sales of commodities, etc. and hence it is included under the head "Other sales business."

Annual Turnover

The special April Number (1915) of the *Toyo Keizai*, to which the present article is very much indebted, selects three establishments, the Mitsui Bussan as representative of wholesale business, the Mitsukoshi Dry-goods Store for retail and the Tokyo Cleaned Rice Co. for sale of daily necessaries, in order to give some idea as to the situation of turnover of investment. Taking the result of the first half of 1914, when business did not yet recover normal activity, the Bussan realized in round numbers the profit of ¥ 2,548,000 against the paid up capital ¥ 20,000,000 and the reserves ¥ 14,841,000. The profit corresponds to 14.7 %. The sales account is not clear, but supposing it handles, as is generally supposed, one-third of the total volume of Japanese foreign trade, it may be concluded that the account must reach at least ¥300,000,000. The Co. may then be considered to turn its investment ten times over.

The Mitsukoshi Dry-goods Store is the largest department store in Japan with paid up capital of ¥ 1,500,000, reserves ¥ 1,015,000 debenture bonds ¥ 1,000,000 and deposits ¥ 1,170,000. From 1913 to 1914 the profit ranged between the maximum of 18.4 % and the minimum of 14.9%, according to the term. The sales account is estimated to be about ¥ 13,000,000 and the turnover of capital therefor five or six times. The Tokyo Cleaned Rice Co., which retails the foremost daily necessity, may naturally be expected to show no large profit. The sales amount to twenty times a year of the investment and the profit to 15.6 % in the first half of 1914 of paid up capital and reserves. The result must therefore be said decidedly satisfactory.

Small Trades and Capital

Small trades and also small manufactures of Japan are placed under grave inconvenience as regards their banking facilities. Banks in Japan accommodate loans almost exclusively on security and as a rule do not

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recognize personal credit as financial assests worth of notice by bankers. About 1913 the Department of Agriculture and Commerce asked the Chambers of Commerce in Japan to send report about banking facilities at the disposal of small traders and manufacturers. It was found that even in Tokyo the daily rate of interest on loans between those in the trade or between them and other persons corresponded, as converted into yearly rate, between the two extremes of about 18¼ and 73% and that in smaller towns the maximum even exceeded 100%.

Auditors

The Commercial Code does not contain any provision as to qualification of auditors of companies. Chartered accounts such as are known in England are non-existent in Japan. Japanese auditors are amateurs and are elected from among shareholders owning at least 100 shares in their respective Cos. They do not seem to feel the weight of heavy responsibilities attached to their posts; their duty consists simply in certifying the correctness of balance sheet to be presented to the general meetings of shareholders of their companies.

Punitive Rules in the Commercial Code

In order to prevent dishonest practices by directors of a company and others, punitive rules in the Code were made severer in the session of the Diet of 1910-11, as follows:—

"Auditors, inspectors, promoters, directors, members of a joint stock partnership who conduct the business of the company; auditors, inspectors and the managers of a joint stock partnership shall be punished by penal servitude for a term not more than one year or by the payment of a fine not more than ¥1,000 for the following offences:

1. In case a person deceives the law court in regard to the amount of the total shares undertaken or the amount of the capital paid up, with the object of establishing a company, or increasing its capital, or registering the same or of causing the registration to be made.
2. In case when, by any name, a person has in the account of the company unlawfully acquired shares of the company or accepted them as the objects of the right of pledges.
3. In case a person pays profits or interest in violation of the legal orders or the articles of association.
4. In case a person disposes of the property of a company for speculative dealings without the limits of the scope of the company's business.

NEW ENTERPRISES IN 1918

The inquiry made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce into the enterprises launched in 1918 has revealed a notable fact in comparison with the corresponding figures of the preceding year, especially in that of fibre, machines and instruments manufacturing, and mining and chemical industries, as follows (amount of capital in ¥1,000):—

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Companies	No. of Cos	Total capital p. u.	Increase No. of Cos.	Increase Capital
Agriculture	234	5,850	128	3,471
Fishery	54	3,078	19	1,431
Forestry	176	12,840	127	11,450
Brewing	214	11,515	88	1,729
Beverages and comestibles	147	1,649	16	×3,366
Fibre industry	624	46,292	246	17,620
Chemical industry	471	41,359	189	17,191
Ceramics	141	6,892	18	390
Metal manufacture	340	36,683	168	×14,076
Shipbuilding, rolling stocks, etc.	63	5,258	18	×21,078
Machines & instruments	404	31,211	202	17,087
Gas and electric	76	10,771	14	5,258
Miscellaneous industry	831	40,362	136	19,755
Mining	85	134,870	×23	79,649
Sundry sales	2,519	223,623	1,192	180,689
Warehouse	83	3,316	27	1,277
Banking	60	38,865	41	9,840
Trust	396	34,764	172	27,251
Insurance	15	13,800	12	11,550
Transportation	446	32,430	129	9,060
Others	593	50,618	×103	×10,677
Total	7,972	789,048	2,816	365,597

Note.—Those marked × show decrease.

Companies Classified by Organization

(At the end, 1917)

Cos. classified by amount of paid up capital	Joint stock companies No.	Joint stock companies Cap. *yen* 1,000	Limited partnerships No.	Limited partnerships Cap. *yen* 1,000	Unlimited partnerships No.	Unlimited partnerships Cap. *yen* 1,000
Under ¥ 50,000	3,046	35,042	7,120	△48,344	2,863	△25,664
,, ¥ 100,000	1,352	48,577	336	△18,664	271	△15,417
,, ¥ 500,000	2,420	261,105	234	△43,774	235	△38,133
,, ¥1,000,000	736	228,084	26	△14,270	34	△18,560
,, ¥5,000,000	742	776,319	21	△28,500	24	△30,600
Over ¥5,000,000	178	1,414,703	2	△20,000	6	△106,000

Note.—Those marked △ show nominal capital.

GENERAL STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS

Number and capital of economic corporations as classified by natures of enterprise by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce are returned as follows at the end of the year, amount of capital and reserve funds shown in *yen* 1,000 :—

		1914	1915	1916	1917
Agriculture	No.	491	492	485	587
	P.u. cap.	27,235	31,736	31,746	43,413
	Reserves.	1,788	3,831	3,417	3,997

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Continued		1914	1915	1916	1917
Industries	No.... ...	5,266	5,489	5,942	6,965
	P.U. cap..	833,569	879,540	1,057,108	1,457,825
	Reserves.	110,575	103,383	187,917	299,723
Trade ...	No.	9,923	8,943	10,551	10,714
	P.U. cap..	924,020	1,010,939	1,071,424	1,804,916
	Reserves.	434,951	516,746	579,950	696,860
Trans-portation ..	No.... ...	1,178	1,225	1,241	1,430
	P.U. cap..	233,961	245,508	373,796	356,406
	Reserves.	60,188	51,258	70,453	150,039
Total ..	No.	16,858	17,149	18,219	19,696
	P.U. cap..	2,068,786	2,167,724	2,434,073	3,162,560
	Reserves.	607,504	685,219	841,738	1,150,618

Business Result in Recent Years

The only available data on this head are supplied by the "Oriental Economist" (Tokyo), which, however, modestly disclaims any pretension to strict accuracy chiefly on account of many of the Cos. showing reluctance to supply information, so that the following covers only 153, viz., about 12% of the economic corporations existing in Japan. In the following table money is in ¥1,000 and (A) stands for 2nd half 1916, (B) for 2nd half, '17, (C) for 1st half '18 and (D) for 2nd half '18.

	P.u. cap. *yen* 1,000	Reserve *yen* 1,000	Profit *yen* 1,000	Ratio %
Spinning mills.				
A	73 048	50,111	32,765	8.97
B	83,260	60,645	44,396	10.77
C	100,880	77,288	52,742	10.46
D	97,149	77,211	56,292	11.59
Silk & Cotton.				
A	34,373	8,404	7,919	4.61
B	51,193	14,683	12,801	5.01
C	54,905	14,230	12.754	4.66
D	55.126	14,214	17,294	6.27
Paper mills.				
A	18,049	3,294	4,571	5.06
B	25,525	5,810	7,244	5.65
C	26.766	6,343	8,404	6.28
D	29,575	8,070	10,611	7.24
Flour mills.				
A	4,358	1,052	699	3.21
B	5,955	1,711	1,683	5.65
C	6,938	2,454	2,112	6.09
D	5,700	2,567	1,057	3.72
Mining.				
A	97,321	37,524	20,060	4.12
B	118,538	44,524	33,754	5.65
C	131,808	55,371	32,527	4.94
D	124,650	32,810	26.247	4.21

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Continued	P.u. cap. yen 1,000	Reserve yen 1,000	Profit yen 1,000	Ratio %
Ceramics.				
A	6,298	2,060	1,452	4.61
B	8,722	2,860	3,005	6.99
C	11,538	3,650	2,641	4.58
D	8,638	3,262	1,475	3.42
Chemical industries.				
A	10,012	5,228	3,464	6.92
B	14,571	9,808	3,696	5.07
C	19,424	9,411	3,783	4.61
D	13,817	7.415	2,947	4.27
Electric power & Light.				
A	178,478	10,784	10,904	1.22
B	177,226	14,072	12,190	1.38
C	188,695	14,861	13,041	1.38
D	164,610	13,277	42,447	1.51
Shipbuilding. Docks & Machine-making.				
A	24,215	2,666	3,873	3.20
B	32,810	3,113	4,349	2.65
C	36,572	4,132	2,967	1.13
D	36,908	4,467	3,215	1.74
Exchanges.				
A	24,215	2,666	3,873	3.20
B	32,810	3,113	4,349	2.65
C	36,572	4,132	2,967	1.13
D	36,908	4,467	3,215	1.74
Sugar.				
1916	59,433	14,226	23,173	3.90
1917	71,110	25,492	33,342	4.69
1918	78,994	21,573	26,071	3.24

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Even before 1868 Japan had commercial organization that served as Chambers of Commerce, but it was not before 1890 that the regular Regulations were enacted. At present with the exception of eight prefectures of Miyazaki, Oita, Fukushima, Ehime, and others, one or more Chambers of Commerce exist in thirty seven other prefectures and Hokkaido. By amendment of the Chambers of Commerce Law passed in the 1908-9 session of the Diet the Chamber of Commerce is forbidden to compulsorily collect subscription from the members. The data for the recent years are as follows:—

	Numbers	Members	Annual expenses
1913	60	1.819	338,868
1914	60	1.785	342,661
1915	60	1,834	355,953
1916	60	1,837	395,632
1917	59	1,837	457,358

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EXCHANGES

Exchanges in Japan are of three kinds, i.e., stock, rice and merchandise, There are nine exchanges devoted to dealing in securities, either exclusively or in combination with other commodities. The exchanges are all of limited liability system though those modelled on the Western plan of association are recognized by law. They are therefore more on the continental plan than those in England or America and are subject to strict control of the supervising authorities who are authorized to interfare at their own discretion when they judge that and exchange abuses its privilege and acts in an irregular way. From the nature of their organization exchanges have to stand security, within the limit of their authorized capital, for the fulfilment of all the contracts duly booked by them. Whenever, therefore, a registered broker, who is to deposit ¥50,000 with the stock exchange in Tokyo, is guilty of default for bargains duly entered in his name, the exchange has to make good any loss entailed.

Transactions.—There are two kinds of transactions as recognized on the floor, viz., time and forward bargains. In the latter the contract is to be fulfilled within 15 days including the day of contract, while in the former, which is future delivery, the account is settled at the end of the month, on the last day but one. It is also allowable to make contract for delivery within the limit of 3 months. Time-bargains in Japan are trading on margin, generally between the two extremes of 4 and 15% in ordinary days. The volume of business done is still small, the maximum record so far being as follows on the Tokyo exchange:—a day's sales, 345,770 (Nov. 1, '16); bargains outstanding for account; 1,440,520 shrs (Apl. 26, '19); margins on deposit, ¥25,636,812 (Nov. 28, '19); extra margins, ¥34,532,055 (Dec. 18, '16); deliveries, 536,150 shrs (Dec. '16) and ¥52,775,990 (Nov., '16.)

Exchanges of Stock, Rice and Merchandise

Year	No.	Capital p.u. ¥1,000	Reserve ¥1,000	No. of Deposits by brokers	brokers ¥1,000	Receipts ¥1,000	Expense ¥1,000	Profit ¥1,000
1913	46	26,828	2,212	1,176	8,951	8,449	5,336	3,113
1914	46	28,378	2,337	986	7,581	6,597	4,089	2,510
1915	43	27,127	2,550	810	7,252	6,669	2,333	4,335
1916	42	28,597	3,197	806	7,515	10,337	3,739	6,598
1917	42	38,462	3,905	911	10,512	12,117	3,936	8,181

The above-mentioned two partnership ltd. exchanges are excluded.

Volume (1,000 sheets) of Bonds etc. Transacted

Year	Banks	Railways	Navigation	Spinning	Others
1912	215	2,227	1,877	3,451	16,202
1913	166	933	1,223	1,678	14,149
1914	96	872	955	629	13,500
1915	50	4,223	5,374	329	34,650

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inquiry. The promoters and special and 1st class ordinary members are entitled to make any numberof inquiries and borrow, free of charge, one copy of "The Merchants' and Industrials' Credit Book" (a rating book), which is published by the Agency twice a year, while the others are allowed to forward inquiries within certain fixed numbers, which differ according to classes. The Agency issues a daily report written both in Japanese and English, which is sent free to its members, and which contains such occurrences in business circles as help them in the conduct of their business. The report also contains business statistics and other important matters relating to commerce and industry in general. Hand in hand with the sister institution of Osaka, it carries on an extensive business, and at present its business scope covers the whole of the country, with good correspondents in Europe, America, China, and Korea. There is foreign department established in its head office, to take charge of matters to foreign members. *Officers*:—Mng.-Dir. S. Sato; Manager C. Nakajima.—*Head Office*:—43, Sakamoto-cho. Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Osaka Mercantile Agency (est. 1901)

Officers:—Mng.-Dir. Motoyoshi Makino; Manager, Naomi Abe.
Head Office:—Kitahama Sanchome, Osaka.

GUILDS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES

The first legislative measure for encouraging the combination and harmonious working of those engaged in industry and trade was enacted in 1884. This was expanded in scope by the issue in 1897 of the Law relating to the Staple Export Guilds, and in 1900 of the Law relating to the Staple Production Guilds. At the end of Mar. 1913 the guilds existing throughout Japan numbered 916 with the volume of production or sale totalling ¥1,437,923,237 for 649 guilds reported. The figures for 1912 and 1911 were ¥1,192,518,299 for 599 guilds and ¥863,577,083 for 513 guilds respectively. Members for 794 reported numbered roughly 1 millions in 1912-3. The principal production guilds as classified according to the kind of commodities handled were as follows at the end of 1913 year:—Raw silk, 238; Rice, 68; Artificial fertilizers, 30; Paper, 24; Porcelain, 22; Medicines, 23; Weaving, 138; Timber, 32; Soy and *miso*, 31; Charcoal, 26; Matting, 20; Total, incl. others, 975.

Prices of Principal Commodities

Kind	per	1915 ¥	1916 ¥	1917 ¥
Rice (medium)	*koku*	12.47	13.26	19.35
Barley	„	4.68	5.01	8.00
Wheat	„	11.14	11.02	13.51
Soy beans	„	9.18	10.28	13.63
Red beans	„	12.63	12.96	16.63
Salt	„	4.56	5.16	5.89
Soy	„	23.90	25.05	28.46
Miso	*kwan*	0.33	0.33	0.39
Sugar, refined	100*kin*	21.18	21.67	23.23
Sugar, brown	„	11.73	15.75	17.18
Sake	*koku*	42.33	47.55	55.07
Tea	100*kin*	49.42	49.21	57.31
Beef	„	24.77	30.44	41.20

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Kind	per	1915	1916	1917
Eggs	100	.59	2.61	3.08
Cotton yarns	...100*kin*	34.42	47.35	83.53
Raw cotton ×	„	27.68	33.95	57.41
Raw silk ..	„	767.00	1,064.00	12.08
Petroleum (box of)..	2 cans	4.32	5.91	5.75

Kind	per	1915	1916	1917
Coal	ton	7.83	9.04	16.08
Indigo ...	*kwan*	2.8	2.07	1.74
Plank, pine +	*tsubo*	0.76	0.86	1.22
„ *sugi* +	„	1.09	1.18	1.62
Sleepers				
Chestnut	*cho*	0.84	0.88	1.10
Hinoki ...	„	1.19	1.47	2.07
Pig-iron ...	*kwan*	0.59	0.82	1.25

NOTE.—(×) indicates imports, (+) $\frac{1}{10}$ inch thick.

PRICES AS AFFECTED BY THE WAR

According to investigations by the Bank of Japan, the average index number of prices established a record in 1918. The average for July 1914 was 125.75, for Jan. '18 227.27 and July '18 256.27. Taking prices in July '13 as 100, it was more than doubled during the War. This upward tendency did not cease until October '18 when the average reached 285.50, the heighest for the year.

Below are the average index figures for 1914, '17 and '18.

Months	1914	1917	1918
Jan.	130.18	169.25	227.27
April	127.71	173.87	247.32
July	125.75	208.89	256.27
Oct.	125.73	216.93	285.50
Dec.	119.81	220.00	282.61

Chief commodities in 1918 show the following record:—

Months	Rice	Wheat	Sugar	Raw silk	Cotton yarn
Jan.	202	286	263	171	372
July	258	318	300	205	385
Dec.	373	295	393	202	393

Continued

Months	Timber	Iron imported	Copper	Foreign paper	Coal
Jan.	169	425	154	304	363
July	191	559	172	500	386
Dec.	220	323	180	533	418

NOTE.—In the above table the average quotations in Oct. 1900 are taken as 100.

THE GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

The Museum was founded in 1896 and, besides placing on view commercial samples both of domestic and foreign origin, it undertakes inquiries on commercial matters and acts as intermediary between Japanese and

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foreign merchants or manufacturers. At the end of 1913 the Museum was provided with 65,780 samples of which about 50,000 were of foreign origin. Samples are loaned to the provincial museum or fairs and sometimes they are taken round the country and placed on view on occasion of local fairs and shows. The museum undertakes intermediary service in the interest of international commerce and industry, and correspondences sent to foreign merchants, manufactures of firms and factories or to their conferers in Japan constitute as important branch of its work which also include replies to foreigners' inquiries as to standing, etc. of Japanese merchants, manufacturers and firms. The Meseum is free of access.

Tokyo Industrial Association's Commercial Museum

Private institution with local and municipal aid; started May '05; buildings cover about 1/5 acre; monthly outlay about *yen* 1,000; devoted to encouraging arts and applied industry and export trade. Located at Ikenohata, Uyeno Park, Tokyo.

Osaka Commercial Museum

Maintained by the local and municipal treasuries, with yearly expenditure amounting to about ¥12,000. Opened in 1900, the buildings cover about half an acre; issues a monthly organ. Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

Aichiken Museum

Est. by the prefecture in 1878 with the object of showing samples of natural and manufactured objects. Covers 504 *tsubo* and its expenditure amounts to ¥2,300. Issues an English monthly as organ. Located at Monzencho, Nagoya.

EXHIBITIONS

Domestic exhibitions are to be held, according to regulations, once in every four years, though often postponed to suit special requirement of the times. The 1st (1877), 2nd (1881), 3rd (1890) were held at Tokyo, the 4th (1895) at Kyoto and 5th (1908) at Osaka. The result of the five exhibitions thus far held is tabulated below:—

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Days open	102	122	122	122	152
Area of buildings (*tsubo*)	22,307	43,300	40,000	50,550	104,878
Av'ge area of each section („)...	3,012	7,510	97,253	10,564	12,966
No. of exhibitors	19,174	27,521	77,432	73,781	118,160
No. of exhibits	84,352	331,169	16),066	169,098	278,719
Exhibits sold (*yen*)	289,297	649,864	251,35)	918,578	484,079
No. of prizes	5,096	4,051	16,115	17,729	39,487
No. of jury	99	172	425	488	1,200
No. of visitors	254,168	822,168	822,395	1,023,693	4,350,693
Proceeds from tickets (*yen*) ...	27,921	53,453	63,645	54,200	307,043
Expenses (*yen*)	106,860	276,350	486,148	443,303	1,063,970

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The 5th Exhibition at Osaka was especially noteworthy on account of several foreign countries having participated in it, namely, China, Korea, Dutch India, Oregon State, U.S.A., and especially Canada which erected its own buildings.

The Tokyo Industrial Exhibition (1907) and the Tokyo Taisho Exhibition (1914), though nominally local undertakings, were really national as to scope, as shown below:—

	Ind. Exhibitions	Taisho Exhibition
Days open	Mar. 20–July 31	Mar. 20–July 31
Area of buildings (*tsubo*)	40,000	103,284
Average area of differents sections (*tsubo*)	7,300	19,668
No. of exhibitors	14,876	75,517
No. of exhibits	93,853	160,590
Expenses (*yen*)...	1,255,328	1,608,778

Besides these several industrial shows or exhibitions on minor scales are held each year at local districts or counties, those making the following records:—

	No. of shown	Days open	Exhibits	Exhibitors
1913	23	262	16,085	13,232
1914	32	214	32,273	22,213
1915	37	523	78,781	48,407
1916	36	266	28,674	21,563
1917	41	230	32,569	14,508

Japan in International Fairs

Though Japan was not unrepresented, strictly speaking even in the Paris World's Fair in 1867, and in the Industrial Exhibition at San Francisco 1871, still it was practically from the World's Fair at Vienna 1873 that Japan's participation in international exhibitions may be said to date. The joining of Japan in the Vienna fair was of double effect, advertising on one hand the progress of Japan in art and so forth to the world which had thus far been practically ignorant of it and on the other bringing Japanese artists and manufacturers in touch with the industry of the West. The part which Japan has taken in the principal international exhibitions may be seen from the data tabulated below.

Year	Place	Japanese section sp. ft.	No. of exhibits	Value of exhibits *yen*	Sale exhibits *yen*	Expenses *yen*
1892	Chicago	67,692	16,512	513,479	—	630,766
1900	Paris	44,121	22,857	1,593,804	339,108	1,319,559
1903	St. Louis	132,179	127,325	575,074	$190,941	788,279
1910 (Anglo-Jap.)	London	40,446	34,433	—	£ 62,335	1,800,000
1915 (Panama)	Frisco ...	113,175	18,550	545,591	₹ 97,548	1,200,000

At the Panama the Japanese Exhibits were awarded 1511 prizes, consisting of 39 grand, 139 honor, 346 gold medals, 470 silver, 376 bronze and 141 certificates of merit.

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CHAPTER XXVII

FOREIGN TRADE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Mr. Kenzo Ikeda, President of the Foreign Trade Association of Japan

Every body must admit that Japan's foreign trade has made a marvellous progress during the last quarter of a century, especially, since the two foreign wars of 1894–5 and 1904–5 and above all the world's war. The volume has advanced tenfold. At the same time, the list of staple exports and imports of Japan has been considerably enlarged. Side by side with raw silk, silk tissues, copper and coal the demands for cotton yarns and fabrics, paper and paper-ware, beans and peas, and even toys have begun to go abroad in large quantities, due to suspension of shipment from Europe to China, India, the South Seas, etc. and even to South Africa and South America. Japanese goods, as substitutes, were much in demand in N. America, and orders from S. America and South Africa were also heavy. The European countries, too, though placing ban on some items of imports, ordered large quantity of foodstuffs. On the side of imports, to satisfy the need of the amazing growth of ship-building and other mechanical and chemical industries, the arrival of iron and machinery has been conspicuous.

The European war has served to bring home to our manufacturers the necessity of making their business more cosmopolitan in its scope and to produce goods more adapted for foreign requirement. For the limited scope of their business has too often obliged them to decline large orders coming from Europe. It may safely be stated that its has revolutionized Japanese industries in order to place them on wider basis and less isolated in their operation. The prospect of our foreign trade must therefore be said full of hope.

It may be noted in this connection that the agitation lately started for the encouragement of home industries, though commendable in spirit, is fraught with danger unless it is conducted with proper discretion. Any indiscriminate preference of home products to imported goods should be discountenanced. Imports that are judged to be beneficial for the growth of home industries should be freely bought. Then as regards exports, also, Japanese shippers should be less local in their operation. They should not depend on home supply only. It is satisfactory to observe that our importers and manufacturers have become more wideawake on this point.

The part which Japanese steamship cos. have played for the expansion of foreign trade is especially worthy of praise. The Government

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plan to encourage their business, has been amply justified by the emergencies of the late world's war both in respect to navigation and shipbuilding. The available supply of bottoms and the existence of trained ship builders enabled our shipowners to respond to the urgent call of foreign traders to supply bottom and to sell steamers or to build them at the shortest possible notice. Steamers flying the Sun flag have extended their service all the world over. It is a patent fact that the earnings realized by our shipowners and ship-builders have contributed a larger half of the profit which the war has brought to Japan. It is easy to see how crippled Japan must have been but for her shipowners and shipbuilders to ship her goods abroad and to extend market for them ; she would have been as helpless as China to turn the extraordinary opport unity to advantage.

Bankers too have expanded the field of their operation. They have organized special banking organs, in conjunction with Chinese capitalists, in order to facilitate smooth transactions between the too countries, while the creation of trusts with Chinese and Americans, for exploiting the immense unutilized resources of that country also deserves notice. In short, our banking is growing more and more international and at present there is probably no quarter of the globe not served, directly or indirectly, by our bankers.

Foreign Trade in 1918

In pre-war times the balance of our foreign trade was always in favor of imports. With the outbreak of the European war, however, the relative position has been reversed, the excess of exports in 1917 amounting to no less than ¥567 millions, the record ever attained since 1914 The corresponding figures for the year under review were 293 millions, a considerable decrease as against the previous year. This indicates that our foriegn trade is now on the turning point and that with the termination of the great war it is relapsing into its ordinary state from its abnormal prosperity.

Apart from the question of trade balance, the volume of trade done during 1918 was a record, being approximately ¥1,000, millions in excess over the year before. The total amount of exports is put at ¥1,962,100, 668 and that of imports at ¥1,668,143,833. Compared with the figures for the preceding year, the former shows an increase of ¥395,095,620, and the latter of ¥632,332,726. The increase in value of exports is roughly about 20 per cent., practically accounted for by the great advance in prices of commodities, there being no increase in quantity. On the other hand, imports record an increase of no less than 61 per cent., which is principally owing to high freights and increased prices of merchandise, especially of iron, steel and raw cotton, but there has also been an actual increase in the import of rice, other foodstuffs and raw materials generally. Still better results, however, would have been achieved, if our merchants had not hampered by the restrictions and prohibitions imposed by the Allied Powers. Great Britain and U. S. A. instituted a strict control over both imports and exports.

Trade with Asiatic countries covered 47 per cent. of the whole amount both in exports (¥935 millions) and imports (¥812 millions), followed by the North American trade with 27 per cent. (560 millions) in exports and 37 per cent. (¥630 millions) in imports .45 per cent. of

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exports and 54 per cent. of imports are represented by China and U. S. A., the imports from the latter being double that of 1917. In imports Asia heads the list in increase (over the year before) followed by North America and Australia.

Except to Europe exports show an increase; South America (Argentine, Chile, Brazil, etc.) have increased fivefold in purchases from Japan, Africa (Egypt, etc.) threefold and Australia twofold, as compared with 1917. Thus markets for Japanese goods have been considerably extended for, before the war, Japan had comparatively few commercial connections with those countries. The footing secured by Japanese merchants in those parts of the world will materially assist them in further developing their trade after the war.

In gold and silver the export reached ¥ 935,569 and import ¥ 5,016,017, leaving balance of ¥ 4,074,448 in favor of the latter. Marked decrease, ¥ 193 millions and ¥ 390 millions respectively, is shown in comparison with the previous year, presenting another important feature of our trade during the year under review. For this the ban put on these metals by U. S A. and other countries is responsible.

Items Affected by the War (in ¥ 1,000)

		1918	1917	1916
Exports:				
1.	Vessels, machines, etc.	110,689	117,744	34,943
2.	Grains, flours	106,865	79,716	36,134
3.	Metal wares	48,563	29,381	16,599
4.	Ores, metals	109,459	171,873	120,432
5.	Paper, paperwares	37,437	22,118	14,350
6.	Clothings etc.	83,001	64,618	65,885
7.	Oils, fats, waxes	45,804	28,976	21,657
8.	Drugs, chemicals	13,263	65,822	22,403
9.	Ceramics	36,037	28,934	62,501
10.	Parcel post	34,320	31,862	24,664
	Total	625,438	641,104	439,568
Imports:				2
1.	Ores, metals	358,498	264,412	150,827
2.	Skins, horns, tusks etc.	28,584	16,545	18,447
3.	Parcel post	14,173	5,668	4,779
4.	Drugs, chemicals	77,963	61,957	55,429
5.	Paper, paper wares	17,765	8,420	16,210
6.	Yarns, threads	617,438	410,867	326,660
	Total	1,114,421	770,869	572,382

Trade between Japan proper and Colonies

The trade of Japan with Formosa and Korea shows this record (in ¥ 1,000) for the last two years. "Japan" here includes Karafuto.

	Formosa		Korea (Merchandise)		Korea (Species)	
	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917
Exports	105,601	105,496	126,319	81,377	21	231
Imports	70,591	67,744	127,774	59,712	4,550	8,505
Total	176,192	173,241	254,093	141,089	4,571	8,736
Excess export	35,009	37,752	—	21,665	—	—
Excess imports	—	—	1,455	—	4,529	8,274

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Japan's Trade With China

(Eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1918)

	Manchuria	North China	Central China	South China	Unknown	Total	Kwantung
Exports	40,380	91,837	178,889	1,690	6,617	319,413	104,845
Imports	27,866	50,310	148,545	9,212	2,720	238,653	90,419

MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

Exports and Imports of Commodities

	Exports		Imports	
	1918	1917	1918	1917
Home origin ...	¥ 1,931,001,009	¥ 1,584,486,931	¥ 8,389,981	¥ 5,830,058
Foreign origin	31,099,659	18,518,117	1,659,753,852	1,029,981,049
Total	1,962,100,668	1,603,005,048	1,668,143,833	1,035,811,107

	1918	1917
Grand total of exports and imports ...	¥ 3,630,244,501	¥ 2,638,816,155
Excess of imports over exports...	—	—
Excess of exports over imports	293,956,835	567,193,941

Exports and Imports of Species and Bullion

	Exports		Imports	
	1918	1917	1918	1917
Gold	922,061	150,639,064	829,069	386,990,585
Silver	15,508	3,097,276	4,186,948	5,234,382
Total	937,569	153,736,340	5,016,017	392,224,967

	1918	1917
Grand total of exports and imports	5,953,586	545,961,307
Excess of exports over imports	—	—
Excess of imports over exports	4,078,448	238,488,627

Trade Returns at Leading Ports

	Exports		Imports	
	1918	1917	1918	1917
Yokohama	¥816,989,994	¥667,065,145	¥518,679,128	¥287,267,699
Kobe	539,350,392	479,770,388	784,310,224	530,929,041
Osaka	405,825,117	255,316,717	137,538,443	93,641,621
Nagasaki	14,468,909	19,783,726	24,340,333	12,383,743
Moji	47,197,750	42,486,082	62,524,037	39,917,034
Hakodate	8,033,928	6,397,743	1,755,785	915,194
Niigata	1,519,066	1,288,610	364,819	199,958
Shimizu	16,286,241	10,529,860	4,574,094	4,155,875
Taketoyo	229,457	491,683	11,407,444	4,655,139
Nagoya	21,950,774	16,062,557	12,777,469	6,119,460
Yokkaichi	6,015,587	4,518,683	43,289,946	27,956,700

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	Exports		Imports	
	1918	1917	1918	1917
Itosaki	3,881,849	—	3,011,074	4,633,019
Shimonoseki ...	6,428,139	12,081,420	10,952,955	6,521,530
Wakamatsu ...	12,021,004	8,932,529	30,761,310	6,183,426
Hakata	399,726	245,947	649,369	679,464
Kazatsu	5,597,931	3,690,283	214,214	7,062
Miike	11,852,490	12,473,837	6,045,512	2,571,021
Tsuruga	25,086,547	45,125,862	5,963,950	2,911,884
Muroran	616,369	2,343,502	2,567,642	1,582,533
Kushiro	1,839,622	1,108,710	—	—
Otaru	13,291,260	11,236,988	894,087	339,797
Total	1,962,100,568	1,603,005,048	1,668,143,833	1,035,811,107

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN TRADE

EXPORTS

	1918	1917	1916
Food: (a) Raw			
Rice	¥ 8,321,965	¥ 14,662,545	¥ 11,197,356
Beans & pease...	55,381,352	33,631,073	16,139,671
Aquatic products	17,099,349	14,189,195	12,486,659
(b) Manufactured			
Tea	23,056,397	21,756,246	16,081,977
Refined sugar	23,252,186	26,151,491	16,421,738
Sake	2,676,285	2,163,679	2,030,368
Beer	7,672,593	4,869,202	2,748,093
Japanese isinglass	2,969,311	1,954,983	2,446,862
Comestibles in tin & bottle	9,632,572	7,330,011	5,347,371
Raw materials			
Waste silk...	27,011,605	16,548,961	10,480,462
Coal	32,009,494	26,454,041	20,405,969
Wood...	17,804,925	14,734,769	12,317,898
Worked materials			
Colza oil	7,161,560	3,993,247	3,765,156
Fish oil	4,896,363	3,625,503	3,381,579
Sulphur	3,569,289	6,142,793	6,215,539
Camphor	3,686,375	5,304,157	6,287,795
Menthol crystal	1,544,307	1,594,327	2,410,628
Raw silk	370,337,055	355,155,034	267,036,616
Cotton yarns	158,300,019	108,139,252	77,591,854
Copper, ingots & slabs ...	37,748,643	87,495,102	66,119,107
Zinc, ingots & slabs ...	9,066,733	20,947,866	19,250,675
Plaits for hats...	11,996,118	18,171,171	16,318,414
Finished articles.			
Leather manufactures ...	5,297,862	5,191,463	3,819,655
Matches	27,742,663	24,585,967	21,103,193
Habutae	70,178,085	47,482,295	41,276,276
Cotton fabrics	237,913,120	127,458,251	60,050,644
Woollen fabrics	11,652,781	7,386,301	9,409,325

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	1918	1917	1916
Silk handkerchiefs	6,980,303	4,662,427	4,325,174
Cotton towels	3,359,419	3,009,696	3,266,459
Table-cloths	1,884,309	2,879,776	2,898,057
Knitted undershirts ...	18,671,376	16,718,976	28,834,391
Other knitted goods ...	13,626,852	9,546,479	5,195,803
Hats, etc.	6,715,996	5,981,870	6,663,618
Buttons	11,918,076	10,258,969	7,517,280
Paper...	28,466,800	16,095,316	9,784,038
Potteries	19,957,782	14,473,934	12,103,993
Glass & glass manufactures	16,079,247	14,460,257	10,397,409
Mats & mattings for floor	2,906,106	2,179,570	2,863,397
Umbrellas...	3,778,330	2,305,177	2,186,334
Toys	10,190,028	8,409,518	7,640,020
Food:			
Rice	89,755,678	6,513,373	3,087,616
Beans & pease...	20,395,971	9,507,245	7,109,193
Sugar...	33,525,453	11,697,273	12,978,055
Rapeseed & mustard seed	9,147,382	4,282,202	3,413,043
Raw materials:			
Hides and skins	11,890,455	5,811,410	8,939,210
India-rubber etc.	12,948,236	9,130,225	7,246,007
Nitrate of soda, crude ...	11,294,611	9,724,626	6,181,862
Sulphate of ammonium.,	306,967	2,862,608	1,199,273
Oil cake	92,255,027	55,967,822	37,546,854
Cotton, raw	515,558,989	330,976,081	276,088,674
Flax, hemp etc.	22,729,908	18,433,305	9,123,567
Wool	60,146,157	52,112,487	33,506,699
Coal	15,763,704	9,038,383	4,236,414
Ores	20,366,452	17,654,768	16,162,376
Worked materials:			
Leather	3,527,264	2,162,157	2,783,567
Leather manufactures ...	665,179	380,099	280,372
Caustic soda	14,661,558	13,372,814	6,637,938
Aniline dyes	11,238,021	4,535,986	3,437,584
Woollen or worsted yarns	241,306	769,203	1,450,392
Pulp for paper making ...	6,835,589	2,800,741	9,017,719
Iron lump, ingots, etc....	64,109,134	25,237,958	16,720,609
Iron bar, rod, etc.	204,783,584	166,673,415	66,572,233
Iron pipe & tube	13,775,683	8,805,900	3,434,544
Lead ingots & slabs ...	14,746,998	5,871,209	7,462,566
Tin	8,271,278	3,780,773	1,786,544
Nickel	1,213,221	1,031,989	2,008,564
Antimony	2,462,228	5,145,552	7,032,839
Brass & Bronze ingots ...	891,103	10,144,904	14,353,680
Construction materials.	16,923,333	9,700,217	1,072,660
Finished articles:			
Kerosene oil	8,537,515	5,304,921	5,570,948
Cotton fabrics...	5,701,326	3,090,313	4,079,205
Woollen fabrics	11,485,511	6,219,074	5,180,849
Paper...	9,395,490	4,097,738	5,827,468

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	1918	1917	1916
Iron nails	5,809,536	2,530,252	4,202,521
Machinery & engines ...	58,497,998	29,837,517	16,270,815

STAPLE ARTICLES; WHERE THEY GO OR COME FROM

Exports (¥ 1,000 left out)

	1918	1917
Rice		
Kwantung	177	161
Asiatic Russia ...	92	505
Great Britain ...	—	4,220
France	25	942
United States ...	1,681	3,173
Canada	1,052	1,079
Australia	299	104
Hawaii...	4,168	2,650
Others	828	1,827
Total	8,322	14,662
Beans & peas		
Great Britain ...	7,767	9,472
France	5,275	37
United States ...	38,473	21,509
Canada	2,914	200
Others	1,452	1,413
Total	55,881	33,631
Aquatic products		
China	9,073	6,489
Kwantung	950	548
Hong Kong... ...	3,978	4,876
Straits Settlement	378	645
Asiatic Russia ...	564	484
Others	2,156	1,147
Total	17,099	14,189
Tea		
China	125	256
Great Britain ...	2	78
United States ...	19,315	18,798
Canada	2,865	1,968
Others	749	654
Total	23,056	21,756
Refined sugar		
China	19,446	17,511
Kwantung	2,919	3,982
British India ...	107	1,095
Asiatic Russia ...	190	1,792
Others	590	1,771
Total	23,252	26,151

	1918	1917
Sake		
China	1,278	841
Kwantung	1,029	674
United States ...	155	374
Hawaii...	17	112
Others	197	162
Total	2,676	2,163
Beer		
China	910	599
Kwantung	320	309
Hong Kong... ...	271	246
British India ...	3,725	2,222
Straits Settlement	953	642
Dutch India ...	1,188	584
Others	305	267
Total...	7,672	4,869
Japanese Isinglass		
China	216	665
Hong Kong... ...	99	211
Straits Settlement	78	101
Dutch India ...	306	229
Asiatic Russia ...	1	1
Great Britain ...	1,783	206
France	50	88
United States ...	165	251
Others	271	203
Total...	2,969	1,955
Comestibles in tin & bottle		
China	874	367
Kwantung	483	161
Hong Kong... ...	327	153
Straits Settlement	219	385
Great Britain ...	3,463	2,605
France	60	88
United States ...	2,374	2,516
Australia	171	129
Hawaii	273	345
Others	1,389	580
Total...	9,633	7,330
Waste silk		
Great Britain ...	669	1,313

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	1918	1917
France	12,987	7,993
Italy	1,460	2,359
United States ...	11,566	4,667
Others	329	217
Total...	27,011	16,549
Coal		
China	10,872	9,736
Hong Kong	6,489	6,740
British India ...	515	179
Straits Settlement	6,966	4,351
Dutch India ...	1,074	633
French Indo-China	630	670
Asiatic Russia ...	468	338
Philippine Is. ...	4,599	3,385
United States ...	149	97
Hawaii	146	187
Others	250	138
Total	32,009	26,454
Wood		
China	6,967	3,690
Kwantung	1,840	1,267
Hong Kong	297	168
British India ...	3,807	4,942
Straits Settlement	1,528	2,698
Dutch India ...	1,660	774
Great Britain ...	189	313
United States ...	10	37
Australia	1,013	477
Others	499	418
Total...	17,805	14,784
Colza oil		
Kwantung	136	169
Great Britain ...	41	919
France	355	62
United States ...	6,156	2,596
Australia	284	147
Others	189	100
Total...	17,16	3,993
Fish oil & whale oil		
Asiatic Russia ...	10	17
Great Britain ...	1,177	1,307
France	243	152
United States ...	2,641	1,736
Others	825	413
Total	4,896	3,625
Sulphur		
British India ...	690	1,092
Dutch India... ...	169	632

	1918	1917
Asiatic Russia ...	—	319
United States ...	16	82
Canada	—	72
Australia	2,107	3,028
New Zealand ...	43	163
Others	544	755
Total...	3,569	6.143
Camphor		
British India ...	811	1,956
Asiatic Russia ...	1	121
Great Britain ...	767	241
France	265	106
United States ...	1,108	2,440
Australia	229	191
Others	505	249
Total...	3,686	5,304
Menthol Crystal		
British India ...	182	107
Great Britain ...	730	413
France	23	18
United States ...	435	980
Others	124	126
Total'...	1,544	1,594
Raw silk		
British India ...	472	136
Great Britain ...	7,295	7,243
France	41,601	35,074
Italy	1,533	1,176
Russia	—	4,561
United States ...	318,673	306,170
Others	763	795
Total...	370,337	355,155
Cotton yarns		
China	86,366	85,801
Kwantung... ...	5,779	3,316
Hong Kong	23,473	13,414
British India ...	34,999	4,133
Asiatic Russia ...	265	216
Philippine Is. ...	2,396	990
Others	8,082	269
Total	158,300	108,139
Copper, ingots and slabs		
China	9,237	6,364
Kwantung	1,139	116
British India ...	3,054	5,032
Asiatic Russia ...	125	11,913
Great Britain ...	6,175	30,642
France	10,372	22,196

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	1918	1917
United States ...	47	3,203
Others...	7,600	8,029
Total	37,749	87,459
Zinc, ingots and slabs		
British India ...	1,869	1,196
Asiatic Russia ...	—	3,899
Great Britain ...	2,340	10,977
France...	3,517	3,566
Others	1,341	1,309
Total	9,067	20,947
Hat plaits		
Great Britain ...	3,976	8,679
France...	1,101	766
United States ...	5,655	7,807
Canada	166	133
Australia	686	565
Others	412	221
Total	11,996	18,171
Leather manufactures		
China	800	1,741
Dutch India ...	289	113
Asiatic Russia ...	3,603	3,402
Australia	51	66
Others	1,362	1,419
Total	6,185	6,741
Matches		
China	4,103	4,084
Kwantung	592	644
Hong Kong	4,540	3,622
British India ...	8,015	8,691
Straits Settlement	1,897	1,447
Dutch India ...	3,117	1,817
Asiatic Russia ...	15	1,318
Philippine Is. ...	527	300
Siam	24	10
United States ...	1,382	1,728
Australia	2,046	274
Others	14,86	651
Total	27,743	24,586
Habutaye		
British India ...	4,775	3,955
Straits Settlement	302	244
Dutch India ...	330	205
Great Britain ...	22,045	10,845
France...	7,612	5,671
Italy	182	387
United States ...	16,782	16,090
Canada	4,372	2,909

	1918	1917
Argentine	2,206	461
Egypt	1,261	494
Cape Colony ...	1,838	379
Australia	5,542	4,407
New Zealand ...	1,391	815
Others...	1,540	620
Tatal	70,178	47,482
Cotton fabrics		
China	88,048	84,304
Kwantung	20,832	8,988
Hong Kong ...	3,621	2,648
British India ..	55,436	15,121
Straits Settlement	3,901	1,359
Dutch India ...	17,694	5,701
Asiatic Russia ...	17,528	1,950
Philippine Is. ...	1,548	1,067
Siam	1,545	382
Great Britain ...	464	62
United States ...	942	1,651
Australia	10,294	1,745
Hawaii...	182	267
Others	15,878	1,705
Total	237,913	127,458
Woolen fabrics		
China	2,083	2,349
Kwantung	1,056	753
Hong Kong... ...	142	87
British India ...	884	449
Fr. Indo-China ...	30	12
Asiatic Russia ...	2 085	1 859
Great Britain ...	992	372
France	2,774	981
Australia	140	49
Others	1,517	475
Total	11,653	7,386
Silk handkerchiefs		
British India ...	403	89
Great Britain ...	1,103	422
United States ...	3,043	3,320
Canada	232	166
Argentine	2,360	560
Australia	289	104
Egypt	455	214
Cape Colony & Natal	220	147
Others'	875	640
Total	8,980	4,662
Cotton towels		
China	1,217	1,097
Kwantung	289	180

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	1918	1917
Hong Kong	511	548
British India ...	144	150
Straits Settlement	169	175
Dutch India ...	195	172
Australia	253	226
Others	518	461
Total	3,359	3,009

Table cloths

Great Britain ...	340	322
United States ...	512	2,103
Australia	302	128
Others	730	326
Total	1,884	2,879

Knitted undershirts and drawers

China	2,105	1,804
Kwantung	857	676
Hong Kong ...	381	804
British India ...	3,376	5,698
Straits Settlement	472	409
Dutch India ...	609	787
Philippine Is. ...	1,759	1,613
Great Britain ...	4,908	1,875
Australia	1,016	678
Egypt	613	350
Cape Colony & Natal	1,158	1,280
Others	1,417	745
Total	18,671	16,719

Other Knitted goods

China	2,288	3,107
Kwantung	454	422
Hong Kong	200	216
British India ...	990	706
Asiatic Russia ...	529	401
Great Britain ...	3,435	2,252
Australia	971	241
Others	4,760	2,171
Total	13,627	9,546

Hats and caps

China	1,284	516
Hong Kong	389	307
British India ...	237	99
Dutch India ...	588	427
Great Britain ...	586	66
United States ...	1,252	3,150
Australia	467	476
Others	1,913	941
Total	6,716	5,982

	1918	1917
Buttons		
China	450	1,062
British India ...	1,786	837
Great Britain ...	3,652	1,512
France	282	443
United States ...	2,299	2,096
Canada	374	398
Argentine	286	312
Australia	649	717
Others	2,140	2,882
Total	11,918	10,259
Paper		
China	9,576	6,354
Kwantung	2,973	1,925
Hong Kong ...	2,040	1,866
British India ...	3,867	2,287
Straits Settlement	1,078	342
Asiatic Russia ...	914	268
Great Britain ...	205	174
United States ...	529	570
Australia	1,025	337
Others	6,262	1,972
Total	28,469	16,095
Potteries		
China	2,106	1,980
Kwantung	1,114	722
Hong Kong ...	904	712
British India ...	1,816	1,220
Straits Settlement	802	955
Dutch India ...	2,518	1,121
Philippine Is. ...	788	487
Great Britain ...	121	64
United States ...	4,459	4,942
Canada	508	561
Australia	2,824	172
Cape Colony & Natal	277	951
Others	1,721	587
Total	19,958	14,474
Glass and glass manufactures		
China	3,256	2,985
Kwantung	1,096	783
Hong Kong ...	693	875
British India ...	2,760	4,357
Straits Settlement	404	555
Dutch India ...	1,373	803
Philippine Is. ...	1,082	786
Great Britain ...	386	310
United States ...	1,342	804
Cape Colony etc.	385	237
Australia	1,895	1,163

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	1918	1917
Others	1,408	803
Total	16,080	14,460
Fancy mattings		
China	220	137
Great Britain ...	158	102
United States ...	2,200	1,526
Canada	18	92
Australia	90	76
Others	220	247
Total	2,906	2,180
Umbrellas and parasols		
China	2,662	1,662
British India ...	186	76
Dutch India ...	327	221
Others	603	346
Total	3,778	2,305
Toys		
China	1,059	483
Hong Kong... ...	357	153
British India ...	1,068	678
Straits Settlement	202	182
Dutch India ...	537	290
Great Britain ...	239	144
United States ...	1,622	3,791
Canada	412	389
Australia	1,847	1,161
Others	2,847	1,138
Total	10,190	8,409

IMPORTS (¥1,000 left out)

	1918	1917
Rice		
China	968	120
British India ...	33,067	65
French Indo-China	50,004	2,333
Siam	4,963	3,938
Others	754	57
Total	89,756	6,513
Beans and pease		
China	10,656	5,603
Kwantung	8,819	3,284
Asiatic Russia ...	407	442
Others	514	178
Total	20,396	9,507
Sugar		
China	2	109
Hong Kong... ...	406	244
Dutch India ...	29,344	9,164
Philippine Is. ...	3,674	2,169
Others	99	11
Total	33,525	11,697
Rapeseed and mustard-seed		
China	5,888	2,951
British India ...	3,241	1,285
Others	18	46
Total	9,147	4,282
Hides and Skins		
China	8,211	4,580
Kwantung	719	151
British India ...	1,219	169
Straits Settlement	809	64
United States ...	258	560
Australia	219	65
Others	445	252
Total	11,890	5,811
India-rubber & guttapercha, crude		
British India ...	468	1,977
Straits Settlement	11,867	6,285
Dutch India ...	148	89
Great Britain ...	253	534
United States ...	162	202
Others	41	43
Total	12,948	9,130
Nitrate of soda, crude		
Chili	11,242	9,699
Others	53	25
Total	11,295	9,724
Sulphate of ammonium, crude		
Kwantung	8	493
Great Britain ...	53	2,020
Australia	245	272
Others	—	79
Total	307	2,363
Raw cotton		
China	88,786	30,596
British India ...	201,084	204,311
Straits Settlement	491	255
Dutch India ...	1,452	218
French Indo-China	533	629
Siam	137	3
United States ...	205,108	84,085
Egypt	8,865	10,849

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	1918	1917
Others	103	30
Total	515,559	330,976
Flax, hemp, ramie, etc.		
China	7,062	4,532
British India ...	2,169	1,223
Philippine Is. ...	13,251	12,194
Others	248	484
Total	22,730	18,433
Wool.		
China	1,905	1,195
Great Britain ...	887	456
Australia	22,889	17,694
Others	34,455	32,767
Total	60,146	52,112
Oil-cake		
China	18,500	14,793
Kwantung	57,529	29,175
British India ...	38	801
Asiatic Russia ...	408	1,635
Temporary warehouse	15,729	9,564
Others	51	—
Total	92,255	55,968
Coal		
China	9,615	5,439
Kwantung	3,275	1,834
French Indo-China	2,760	1,725
Others	114	40
Total	15,764	9,038
Ores		
China	11,388	4,879
British India ...	1,625	423
French Indo-China	1,786	2,367
Asiatic Russia ...	255	1,002
Australia	3,668	5,502
Others	1,674	3,482
Total	20,366	17,655
Tanning extracts		
Straits Settlement	281	394
Dutch India ...	498	313
Great Britain ...	21	90
United States ...	10	104
Others	849	254
Total	1,660	1,155
Caustic Soda etc.		
Kwantung	—	72
Great Britain ...	3,145	1,943
United States ...	11,374	11,239

	1918	1917
Others	143	119
Total	14,662	13,373
Iron ingots, slabs, etc.		
China	41,816	9,347
Kwantung	8,380	4,573
British India ..	1,036	5,318
Great Britain ...	4,247	1,388
United States ...	1,267	3,574
Sweden	7,008	977
Others	360	61
Total	64,109	25,238
Iron bars, robs, plates etc.		
China	4,826	2,967
Great Britain ...	3,449	6,403
Germany	2	2
Sweden	1,287	1,841
United States ...	7,003	153,044
Others	360	2,416
Total	64,109	166,673
Lead ingots, slabs		
China	163	193
United States ...	5,376	1,003
Australia	8,598	4,486
Others	610	189
Total	14,747	5,871
Brass & Bronze ingots etc.		
China	814	9,545
Kwantung	45	393
Others	32	206
Total	891	10,144
Antimony		
China	2,462	5,076
Others	—	69
Total	2,462	5,145
Construction materials		
Great Britain ...	61	86
United States ...	16,417	9,317
Others	446	297
Total	16,924	9,700
Petroleum		
Dutch India ...	1,147	401
United States ...	7,387	4,904
Others	3	—
Total	8,537	5,305
Woolen fabrics		
Great Britain ...	11,333	6,165
Germany	4	12

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	1918	1917
Others	148	42
Total...	11,485	6,219
Paper		
Great Britain ...	920	1,221
Sweden	118	515
Norway	174	223
United States ...	8,055	1,995
Others	128	144
Total...	9,395	4,098
Engines and machinery		
Great Britain ...	9,821	9,866
France...	515	338
Germany	37	107
Sweden	464	1,176
United States ...	46,753	17,551
Others	908	800
Total...	58,498	29,838

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

The commercial importance of the Asiatic Continent in our foreign trade has become more and more pronounced. Thus in 1882 Europe stood at the head of the list in the volume of Japan's exports, followed by America and Asia, while in imports Europe headed the list, followed by Asia and America. Coming to 1889 the relative positions of these great divisions were reversed, and in exports Asia came first followed by America and Europe. In imports also Asia occupied the same position, after which came Europe and America. This relation has been further strengthened recently. To review the latest relative progress of our trade with the principal divisions of the world the following custom returns are given :—

	Exports		Imports	
	1918	1917	1918	1917
Asia				
China	¥359,150,814	¥318,380,530	¥281,707,333	¥133,271,036
Kwantung	116,381,174	65,742,838	100,619,056	53,180,199
Hong Kong	63,692,497	57,176,210	833,766	1,803,803
British India	202,522,279	101,364,157	268,185,185	223,941,304
Straits Settlement ...	42,208,858	28,023,558	29,323,644	15,050,128
Dutch India	71,677,531	36,245,340	48,837,198	17,333,100
French Indo-China	10,030,960	3,766,169	55,407,802	7,295,718
Asiatic Russia... ...	40,056,744	74,234,145	4,366,624	3,755,281
Philippine Island ...	23,500,684	16,868,278	17,438,431	15,334,986
Siam	6,076,969	2,207,628	5,730,984	4,352,801
Other countries ...	275,141	120,201	363,810	197,318
Total	935,573,651	704,111,051	812,813,833	475,515,674
Europe				
Great Britain	142,866,369	202,646,125	66,067,257	63,304,384
France	142,199,063	97,820,708	3,730,147	4,364,619
Germany	...	...	3,430,393	2,520,241
Belgium	...	...	3,901	12,897
Italy	11,577,197	17,953,094	613,167	435,584
Switzerland	555,545	144,615	2,278,193	3,086,082
Austria-Hungary ...	...	...	1,630	22,920
Holland	101,936	104,936	1,746,371	1,260,580
Sweden	48,137	17,058	3,700,943	5,290,659
Norway	1,625	2,015,755	212,329	294,781
Russia	162,668	13,514,547	685,583	1,309,438

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	Exports		Imports	
	1918	1917	1918	1917
Spain	187,012	524,225	259,412	185,215
Denmark	50	391,944	40,230	52,639
Turkey	...	...	4	4,955
Portugal	10,470	33,147	2,857	6,616
Other countries ...	648,781	16,366	14,433	24,499
Total	298,256,518	335,182,520	82,736,850	82,176,109
North America				
United States	530,129,393	478,536,845	626,025,530	359,707,853
Canada	27,334,805	16,158,202	7,775,180	2,557,108
Mexico	353,950	160,242	45,192	6,464
Other countries ...	2,463,902	1,117,886	287,540	6,509
Total	560,282,050	495,973,175	634,133,442	362,277,937
South America				
Peru	2,062,753	771,316	686,544	136,354
Chili	4,705,366	2,373,498	11,261,031	9,717,223
Argentine...	25,375,570	3,491,917	8,768,398	3,148,526
Brazil	3,368,683	464,528	112,455	56,065
Other countries ...	1,083,205	486,270	49,528	1,427,557
Total	36,595,577	7,587,529	20,877,956	14,485,725
Africa				
Egypt	28,467,940	13,506,779	9,178,784	10,907,184
Cape Colony & Natal	18,342,599	6,787,817	29,448,991	18,851,680
Other countries ...	1,391,276	514,067	656,860	10,036,858
Total	48,201,815	20,808,663	39,284,635	39,795,722
Australia	65,105,843	27,289,144	48,874,378	32,934,502
New Zealand	8,747,109	4,177,831	6,487	11,319
Hawaii	7,730,054	6,442,790	69,156	258,713
Other countries ...	1,607,389	1,023,496	8,529,291	6,634,937
In bonded warehouse	...	...	17,672,372	17,554,842
Unknown	662	408,849	3,095,433	4,165,627
Grand total	1,962,100,668	1,603,005,048	1,568,143,983	1,035,811,107

STEAM-VESSELS ENTERED FROM AND CLEARED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

	Entered				Cleared			
	1918		1917		1918		1917	
Nationality	No.	1,000 ton	No.	1,000 ton	No.	1,000 ton	No.	1,000 ton
Japanese steamers* ...	8,570	14,361	7,463	14,179	8,775	14,763	7,476	14,220
Chinese „ ...	123	153	52	25	121	155	51	24
Siamese „ ...	2	4	—	—	2	4	—	—
British „ ...	306	1,348	625	2,621	310	1,364	626	2,621
French „ ...	21	59	68	271	27	81	68	272
Italian „ ...	—	—	4	13	—	—	5	16
Dutch „ ...	223	719	212	756	224	718	210	752
Swedish „ ...	12	35	12	32	12	35	12	32
Norwegian „ ...	37	114	68	207	37	114	69	209
Russian „ ...	424	521	566	712	421	520	563	715
Spanish „ ...	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	5

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Nationality	Entered 1918 No.	Entered 1918 1,000 ton	Entered 1917 No.	Entered 1917 1,000 ton	Cleared 1918 No.	Cleared 1918 1,000 ton	Cleared 1917 No.	Cleared 1917 1,000 ton
Danish „ ...	25	72	37	111	26	75	36	107
Portuguese „ ...	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
American „ ...	136	383	169	476	134	380	166	471
Total	9,861	17,771	9,279	19,407	10,091	18,211	9,286	19,445

NOTE.—* Employed in foreign trade.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

Prior to the putting in force of a partially revised tariff in 1899 the customs revenue stood under *yen* 10,000,000. The revenue in 1899 was the largest under the old tariff, and yet it amounted to only *yen* 6,280,000 in round numbers. The increase realized subsequently has been quite conspicuous, especially as the statutory tariff rates have from time to time been revised. This movement is shown below :—

Year	Total imports ¥1,000	Dutiable goods ¥1,000	Customs revenue ¥1,000	Average percentage
1914	595,735	255,667	50,512	19.76
1915	532,449	174,783	30,195	17.28
1916	756,427	294,876	33,832	11.47
1917	1,035,811	448,707	38,019	8.47
1918	1,668,144	759,734	62,696	8.25

DRAWBACKS ON GOODS IMPORTED FOR RE-EXPORT

Drawback Regulations were first enacted in 1906 by Imperial Ordinance No. 265, and were amended by Imperial Ordinances on 22nd May, 1914, and 7th Mar. 1916. The regulations now in force are quoted here.

Art. 1. The manufactured articles, imported raw materials and the rates of drawback in respect thereof, are fixed as follows in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Art. IX of the Customs Tariff Law: which provides that articles manufactured which imported raw materials may be refunded whith or part of the import duty when they are exported. Here follows the list of goods with rate of drawbacks, the list being given at the end for conveniences.

With reference to the rates of drawbacks mentioned above, in cases where they are determined specifically, the quantities of imported raw materials shall be taken, in the case of No. 5 in Class 1. (i.e. crystal soda) as the amount of carbonate of soda remaining in such manufactured article, while in the case of articles coming under No. 1. to No. 10 of Class 2 the quantity used in the manufacture of the finished goods shall be taken as the recognized quantity: as regards other articles, in cases where rate are determined ad valorem according to the actual quantity made into manu-

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factured articles, the value of the imported raw materials is according to the value for duty purposes, at the time of import, of the actual quantity made into manufactured goods.

Art. 1. 2.—Raw materials of domestic production may not be used in the making of the manufactured goods specified in Nos. 1 to 6 of Class 2, but this restriction does not apply in the case of refined sugar when the permission of the authorities concerned has been obtained.

Art. 2.—Persons who intend to export articles manufactured from raw materials under Class 2 and to apply for a rebate of import duty must, before using such raw materials, apply to the authorities concerned, stating the name, kind, quantity, object of use and place of storage of the raw materials, and enclosing an import permit or a Customs certificate that can be substituted therefore and must obtain their consent.

Art. 3.—When the production of manufactured articles falling under class 2 has been completed, a statement containing the name, kind and quantity of the manufactured articles, as regards articles coming under Nos. 1 to 10 the name, kind and quantity of imported raw materials used in the manufacture thereof, and as regards other articles the name and actual quantities of imported raw materials made into manufacture must be examined and sanctioned by them.

Art. 4.—When it is intended to export manufactured articles, in the case of manufactured articles falling under class 1, a certificate of manufacture exented by the manufacture, in case of such articles falling under Class 2, the sanction of manufacture given by the authorities, must be enclosed with the export declaration. However, as regards manufactured articles for which the rate of drawback is determined ad valorem, an import permit for the imported raw materials made into those manufactured goods, or a Customs certificate which can be substituted therefore, and documents to prove the payment of import duty must be enclosed.

The same applies in the case of springs imported for the purpose of manufacturing ventilating apparatus for lamps.

The following items must be given on the certificate or sanction of manufactures :—

a. The name and quantity of the articles manufactured.

b. As regards manufactured articles coming under Nos. 1 to 10 of Class 2, the name, kind and quantity of the imported raw materials used in the manufacture thereof ; as regards other articles the name and actual quantity of imported raw materials made into manufactured goods.

c. The place of manufacture.

d. The date of the certificate or sanction.

Art. 5.—When it is intended to apply for a drawback of import duty application shall be made to the Customs House of the port of exportation

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of the manufactured articles, enclosing with the application an import permit of the Customs House of the foreign port of import, or other documents to prove that the goods were landed in a foreign country.

It is not necessary to provide the documents mentioned in the preceding paragraph in the case of vessel falling under No. 14 of Class 2.

Art. 6.—When the manufactured articles have not been exported within the following periods from the date of importation of raw materials falling under Class 2, application for a drawback of import duty cannot be made. However, concerning No 14 an extension not exceeding one year may be granted in cases where it is considered necessary by the authorities concerned.

No. 1. One year.
Nos. 2-13. Two years.
No. 15. Three years.

Drawback of import duty cannot be claimed as regards raw materials for refined sugar manufactured otherwise than by filtering through charcoal However, the raw materials of refined sugar prepared by a method in place of filtering through charcoal do not fall under this prohibition when the sanction of the authorities concerned has been obtained.

Art. 7.—Manufacturers of articles falling under Class 2 must insert the following particulars in their account books:—

a. The name, kind, quantity, port of import, place of storage subsequent to import, and date of transfer to manufactory, of imported raw materials.

b. The name kind and quantity of imported raw materials used and the date of their use.

c. The name, kind and quantity of imported raw materials of domestic production used with the imported raw materials, and the proportions in which, or the places at which they are used.

d. The name, kind quantity of goods manufactured, and the date of their manufacture.

e. The name, kind and quantity of manufactured articles removed and the date of removal.

Art 8.—The authorities concerned may, where they consider it necessary, cause the manufacturers of manufactured articles of class 2 to submit plans of their manufactories or vessels.

Should any change occur in plans submitted in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the manufacturers shall notify the authorities concerned on each occasion.

Art. 9.—Customs Officials, revenue officials, or officials of a marine office may at times inspect raw materials, manufactured articles, utensils or machinery used in the manufacture, or account books or documents, at the places of manufacture and storage.

Art. 10.—Customs Officials, revenue officials, or officials of a marine office may, where they consider it necessary for purposes of supervision,

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affix a stamp to raw materials and manufactured articles, or the place of storage thereof, or the utensils or machinery manufacture.

Art, 11.—Customs officials, revenue officials, or officials of a marine office may not reveal to others information obtained in the execution of their duties relating to the business of manufacturers.

Art. 12.—In this Ordinance the authorities concerned are, in the case of ships, the marine office having jurisdiction, in the case of other manufactured articles the revenue office having jurisdiction.

In the following list the black typed headings indicate manufactured articles and those under the headings the imported raw materials.

Class I. I. Mirrors

Plate or sheet glass, uncolored, with flat surface, (excepting that which does not exceed 4 mm. in thickness)
Not exceeding 1000 square cm. ... ... (¥ 56.30 per 100 sq. m.)
Exceeding 1000 square cm. ... ... (¥142.00 per 100 sq. m.)
Plate or sheet glass uncolored with flat surface, not exceeding 4 mm. in thickness ... ... (¥ 11.80 per 100 sq. m.)

2. Umbrellas or umbrella ribs

Dyed or printed cotton tissues belonging to 8–C. or 9–C of No. 298 of the import tariff of the Customs Tariff Law.

Weighing not more than 20 per 1000 sq.m. having in a square of 5 mm. side in warp and woof more than 27 and not more than 35 threads ... ... (¥ 18.30 per 100 *kin*)
More than 35 but not more than 43 threads (¥ 22.00 per 100 *kin*)
More than 43 threads... ... ... (¥ 25.80 per 100 *kin*)
Steel wire not coated with metals, exceeding 1.5 mm. in diameter ... ... (¥ 1.00 per 100 *kin*)
Steel ribbons ... ... (¥ 1.50 per 100 *kin*)
Iron and steel plates and sheets not coated with metals (excepting checkered and corrugated plates) not exceeding 0.7 mm. in thickness ... ... (¥ 0.30 per 100 *kin*)

3. Clocks, Hanging or Standing

Iron wire not coated with metals not exceeding 1.5 m.m. in diameter ... ... (¥ 1.15 per 100 *kin*
Exceeding 1.5 m.m, in diameter ... ... (¥ 1.00 per 100 *kin*
Steel ribbons ... ... (¥ 1.50 per 100 *kin*
Zinc plates & sheets those plated with nickel or coated with enamel paint, varnish, laequer &c. exceeding 25 mm. in thickness excepted ... ... (¥ 2.20 per 100 *kin*
Chemicals used for clocks... ... ... (4% ad val.)
4. Tinned beverages and comestibles :—The plate ... ... (¥ 0.70 per 100 *kin*
5. Crystal soda :—Soda ash ... ... (¥ 0.35 per 100 *kin*

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6. Yellow phosphorus matches

a. made with glue ... ...(¥ 0.08 per 100 gross of matches)
b. other ... ... (¥ 0.12 per 100 gross)

7. Articles made of artificial silk threads

Artificial silk ... ... (¥ 87.90 per 100 *kin*)
8. Glass articles:—Soda ash ... ...(¥0.084 per 100 *kin* of glass articles
9. Cast iron pipes:—Pig iron ... ...(¥ 0.083 per 100 *kin* of cast iron pipes)
10. Enamelled iron ware:—Iron plates and heats not coated with metals (excluding checkered and corrugated plates and sheets).
Not exceeding 0.7 mm. in thickness ... ... (¥ 0.30 per 100 *kin*

II. Organs

Waterpoof tissues coated with rubber or with rubber insertion (excepting those made wholly or partly of silk)... (¥ 57.40 per 100 *kin*)

12. Lamps with ventilating apparatus

Spring ... ... (¥ 12.00 per 100 *kin*)
Iron wire not coated with metals (exceeding 15 millimetres indiameter)
... ... (¥ 1.00 per 100 *kin*)
Ebonite sheet... ... ... (¥ 35.40 per 100 *kin*)
13. Toys:—Tin plate ... ... (¥ 0.70 per 100 *kin*)

Class II. 1, Refined sugar, rock candy sugar, cube sugar, loaf sugar & other similar arts, & Oil, etc:—

Sugar:—Below No. 11 Dutch standard coloring (¥ 2.50 per 100 *kin*)
Below No. 15 Dutch standard coloring ... ... (¥ 3.10 per 100 *kin*)
Below No. 18 Dutch standard coloring ... ... (¥ 3.55 per 100 *kin*)
2. Soya beans ... ... (¥ 0.32 per 100 *kin*)
3. Seeds of Perilla Ocimoides ... ... (¥ 0.66 per 100 *kin*)
4. Rape seed and Mustard seed ... ... (¥ 0.40 per 100 *kin*)
5. Sesame seed ... ... (¥ 0.79 per 100 *kin*)
6. Grouud Nuts:—a. Unshelled ... ... (¥ 0.58 per 100 *kin*)
b. Other ... ... (¥ 0.70 per 100 *kin*)
7. Wheac flour:—Wheat ... ... (¥ 0.70 per 100 *kin*)
8. Beer:—Malt ... ... (¥ 0.22 per 100 *kin*)
Capsules for bottles ... ... (¥0.35 per 100pieces)
Cork stoppers ... ... (¥ 9.30 per 100 *kin*)
9. Caustic soda and bicarbonate of soda:—Soda ash ... ... (¥ 0.35 per 100 *kin*)
10. Paper (machine made only):—Pulp (excluding mechanical pulp) ... ... (¥ 0.35 per 100 *kin*)
11. Clothing or hats:—Tissues of wool and mixed tissues of wool and cotton (excepting velvets, plushes and other pile tissues).
Weighing more than 100 g. but not more than 200 g. per sq.

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metre ... ... (¥42.00 per 100 *kin*)
Weighing more than 200 g. per sq. m. ... ... (¥30.00 per 100 *kin*)
Weighing more than 500 g. per sq. m. ... ... (¥18.00 per 100 *kin*)
Tissues of wild silk ... ... (¥200.00per100 *kin*)

12. Shirts, collars and cuffs, and ladies' underclothing

Cotton tissues, bleached simply. coming under No. 298, sect. 7. B. of the Import Tariff attached to Customs Tariff Law (excluding "shinji" interlining or stiffening used in making collars, cuffs, etc.)

Weighing not more than 10 kg. per 100 sq. m. and having in a square of 5 mm. side, in warp and woof.

More than 27 and not more than 35 threads... (¥16.50 per 100 *kin*)
More than 35 and not more than 43 threads... (¥19.50 per 100 *kin*)

Weighing not more than 20 kg. per 100 sq. m. and having in a square of 5 mm. side, in warp and woof.

More than 27 and not more than 35 threads... (¥13.50 per 100 *kin*)
More than 35 and not more than 43 threads... (¥16.50 per 100 *kin*)

Cotton tissues, dyed or printed, coming under No. 298, sect. 7. C. of the above-mentioned Import Tariff (excluding interlining).

Weighing not more than 10 kg. per 100 square m. and having in a square of 5 mm. side in warp and woof.

More than 27 and not more than 35 threads... (¥20.50 per 100 *kin*)
More than 35 and not more than 43 threads... (¥23.50 per 100 *kin*)

Weighing not more than 20 kg. per 100 square m. and having in a square of 5 m.m. side in warp and woof.

More than 27 and not more than 35 threads... (¥17.50 per 100 *kin*)
More than 35 and not more than 43 threads... (¥20.50 per 100 *kin*)

Cotton tissues, dyed or printed, coming under No. 298 sect. 9.C. of the above-mentioned import Tariff (excluding interlining.,)

Weighing not more than 20 k. g. per 100 sq. m. and having in a square of 5 m.m. side in warp and woof.

More than 43 threads ... ... (¥25.80 per 100 *kin*)

Tissues of flax coming under No. 299 sect. 5 C. 2 of the above-mentioned Import Tariff (excluding interlining).

Weighing not more than 40 k. g. per 100 sq. m. and having in a square of 5 m.m. side in warp and woof.

More than 30 threads ... ... (¥52.00 per 100 *kin*)

13. **Chains** :—Metal wire, coated with gold (¥194.00 per 100 *kin*)

14. Vessels not receiving ship-building bounties

Excepting vessels coming under heading 1 to 4 of Art. 1 of the Shipping Inspection Law.

Iron. Pig iron ... ... (¥ 0.08 per 100 *kin*)
Bars and rods, including angles and triangles (¥ 0.60 per 100 *kin*)
Plates and sheets not coated with metal (excepting corrugated iron).
Checkered ... ... (¥ 0.70 per 100 *kin*)
Others, (excepting those not exceeding 0.7 mm. in thickness.) Not exceeding 1.m. in thickness ... ... (¥ 0.75 per 100 *kin*)

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Exceeding 1.5 mm. in thickness ... ... (¥ 0.60 per 100 *kin*)

Pipes and tubes not coated with metal.

Elbows and joints non-malleable ... ... (¥ 2.40 per 100 *kin*)
Others ... ... (¥ 2.80 per 100 *kin*)
Others, Cast. ... ... (¥ 1.00 per 100 *kin*)
Drawn ... ... (¥ 2.30 per 100 *kin*)
Others ... ... (¥ 1.10 per 100 *kin*)
Iron rivets ... ... (¥ 1.40 per 100 *kin*)

Materials for construction of vessels falling under No. 484 of the import tariff of the Customs Tariff Law... ... ... (¥ 1.90 per 100 *kin*)

Wood, cut, sawn or split, simply, Teak (¥1.20 per 100 cubic *m.*)
Mahogany ... ... (10 per cent. ad. val.)
Oak ... ... (5 per cent. ad. val.)

Pine, fir and cedar (excepting cedar not 20 cm. in length, 7 cm. in breadth, and 7 mm. in thickness).

Not exceeding 65 mm. in thickness ... ... (¥ 3.10 per cubic m.)
Others ... ... (¥ 1.80 per cubic m.)

IMPORT OR EXPORT OF PLANTS INFECTED WITH DISEASES

In Mar. 1915 the Government issued Law for Control of Plants for Import or Export, providing that (1) plants for planting or parts for planting or cultivation, (2) seeds and underground stems for reproduction, (3) oranges, (4) potatoes suspected of being infected with bacteria and noxious worms or insects will be burned, disinfected or forbidden import or export. Inspection will be made at places of landing or loading and enforced at Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Yokkaichi, Tsuruga, Moji, etc.

NEW JAPANESE-ITALIAN TREATY

The new Japanese-Italian Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was ratified on 17th June, 1914 and put in force the following day.

It should be remembered that the old Japanese-Italian Treaty expired July 16, 1911, and since that time the relations between the two countries were provided for according to the principles of the most-favored-nation treatment.

The old treaty provided for the reciprocity of the most-favored-nation treatment in matters relating to import duties, and the new treaty, besides guaranteeing the most-favored-nation treatment, provides a conventional tariff on a certain class of import goods. The conventional tariff is given below.

The old treaty said nothing about alien landownership, while the new treaty guarantees reciprocity of the most-favored-nation treatment within the limits of the statutory laws of the respective countries. This is similar to the corresponding provision made in Japan's treaty with Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, France, and Denmark. The right

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granted to the Italian vessels by the old treaty to engage in Japanese coasting trade along the Japanese open ports, except Osaka, Niigata, and Ebisu, is withheld in the new treaty, which leaves the matter entirely to the domestic laws of each country. The new treaty also has dispensed with all provisions relating to the perpetual lease of land.

The following is the Conventional Tariff in the Japanese-Italian Treaty:—

TARIFF A. IMPORT DUTIES IN JAPAN

2-A-1.	Vegetables preserved in tin cans, comprising tomatoes (including the receptacles.	6.00 per	100 *kin*
ex-2-B-1.	Fruits preserved in tin.	5.50	do.
ex-2-B-4-*a*	Fruits preserved in tin.	2.50	do.
	Macaroni, vermicelli and the like	6.00	do.
	Vermouth and marsala containing not less than 14% and not more than 24% by volume of pure alcohol, having a specific gravity of 0.7947 at 15°C.:		
A.	in bottles	20.00 per	100 litres
B.	in casks or barrels	10.00	do.

Note.—Vermouth and marsala containing more than 20 grams of sugar, calculated as grape sugar, in 100 cubic centimeters, at 15°C. are subject to an additional duty at the rate of 25 sen per 100 litres for every additional 1 gram of sugar.

ex-2-A-*a*.	Wine not sparkling of all kinds produced exclusively from natural fermentation of grapes, not containing more than 14% of pure alcohol, having a density of 0.7947 at 15°C.:		
	In casks or barrels, not containing more than 1 gram of sugar, calculated as sugar of grapes, in 100 cubic centimeters at 15°B.	5.00 per	100 litres
ex-1.	Volatile oil of fruits of the citrus species (essences of orange, citron, bergamot, mandarin, etc.)	Exempt	
1.	Olive oil in tin receptacles or barrels ...		
ex-9-C-3.	fabrics of cotton for umbrellas and satins, not made, colored:...	1.70 per	100 *kin*.
	Weighing more than 10 kg. and no more than 20 kg., per 100 square meters and having in square of 5 milimeters a side, in warp and woof:		
	from 28 to 35 threads	18.30 per	do.
	from 36 to 43 threads	22.00	do.
2-B-1.	Felt hats	5.60 per	dozen
2-B-2-*a*.	Forms of felt hats, made	5.60 per	do.

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ex-2-D.	Buttons of vegetable ivory, including inner packings:	70.00 per	100 *kin*
ex-2-E.	Buttons of bone or horn	70.00	do.
	Mercury	Exempt.	

Tariff B. Import Duties in Italy

	Braids of vegetable fibres of the kind known as "musa"	80.00 per	100 kilos
	Habutaye and similar fabrics, unbleached or scoured only (not bleached, not colored, not printed) having a weight of more than 40 grams per m. c.:		
ex-1.	plain...	4.50 per	1 kilo
Note.—The bleached textures are those the bleaching of which has been made otherwise than by the simple scrubbing.			
	Handkerchiefs, neckerchiefs, scarfs, comforters and other articles sewed in habutaye, duties of habutaye augmented by 20%.		
	Furniture and parts of furniture finished or unfinished in wood varnished with Japanese lacquer (urushi):		
a.	not stuffed:		
3.	in hard wood...	40.00 per	100 kilos
	Merceries in wood varnished with Japanese lacquer (urushi)	40.00	do.
	Basket work in bamboo, the same furnished with their usual and not ornamental accessories in cords or in ordinary metals:		
b.	fine	20.00	do.
Note.—The mats called "hanamushiro" being put under No. 245.			
b.	at the conventional duty of 20 litres ...		
	Braids:		
ex-b.	of straw of rye	5.00	do.
ex-b.	in copals of wood, which are pure or mixed with straw.		
1.	for hats	15.00	do.
	Articles of paper and of pasteboard varnished with Japanese lacquer (urushi)	50.00	do.
	Fans made of bamboo or of paper or fabric with frame of bamboo.		
a.	common	60.00 per	100 kilos.
b.	fine	100.00 per	do.

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PARTIAL REVISION OF THE TARIFF

On Mar., 7th, '16 the partial revision of the tariff was gazetted. 15 items consisting of raw materials, such as materials for oils, drug materials. brush materials, etc. have been rendered duty free, while about 33 items of other descriptions have been reduced in rate. The list is shown below:—

Decreases and Downward Changes

Duty free items are:—Linseed, hemp seed, castor seed, India rubber wood, gutta percha wood, indigo plant seed; Hides and skins, animal, raw (not otherwise specified); Horn bristles, koka leaf and jaborandi leaf; Cutch and other tanning extracts, Semen cynas, borate of soda, radium and radium salts, oxide of cobalt, coal-tar, waste or old iron pipes and tubes, nickel, striped ebony wood and populars (Hakoyanagi and Doroyanagi)	Duty free
Items with reduced duty are:—Waste leather vaseline.	20 per cent. ad. val.
Not exceeding one kilo including weight of receptacle	ad. val. 20 per cent.
Others	per 100 *kin* ¥2.95
Sandal wood	per 100 *kin* ¥3.85
Lactic acid	ad val. 30 per cent.
Peroxide of hydrogen	,, ,, ,,
Sulphate of quinine	per 100 *kin* ¥60.00
Cocaine	ad val. 5 per cent.
Pepsine	,, 35 per cent.
Alcoholic medicinal preparations (subdivisions are to be cancelled.)	1 litre ¥0.73
Fused silica manufactures	1d val. 20 per cent.
Others	,, 40 per cent,
Materials for construction of buildings, etc. Of iron only (including that which is coated with base metals)	per 100 *kin* ¥1.90
Others	ad. val. 25 per cent.
Chains not otherwise provided for. 2. A. b. others	
b. 1 each not exceeding 500 grammes in weight	ad. val. 30 per cent.
b. 2 Others	per 100 *kni* ¥2.00
Musical instruments	per 100 *kin* ¥0.17
Others	ad. val. 40 per cent.
Cycles (side cars are to be treated separately and shall come under provisions of No. 566)... ...	
Motor cycles a. with motive machinery...	per piece ¥93,60
b. others	,, ,, 77.60
Others	,, ,, 16.00
(Gas engines, petroleum engines and hot air engines) each weighing not more than	
10,000 kilos...	per 100 *kin* ¥5.00
50,000 ,, ...	,, ,, ,, 4.50
100,000 ,, ...	,, ,, ,, 4.00

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Others			„ „ „	3.50
Dynamos combined with gas engines, petroleum engines or hot air engines, F. Others each weighing not more than 10,000 kilos ...			per 100 *kin*	¥5.80
G.	do.	do. 50,000 „	„ „	5.50
H.	do.	do. 100,000 „	„ „	5.20
1. Others			„ „	4.90
Milling cutters and gear cutters, saws for machinery (now made into one item) milling cutters, gear cutters and saws for machinery			ad val. 15 per cent.	

Besides, "Dials and Hands" are to be treated in the same way as "Clock movements"; "Alternating current variable speed electric motors" as "Armatures," and the words "Plaits of straw or wood-shaving, pure or mixed with one another" have been altered to "Plaits for Hat-manufacture."

GERMAN CONVENTIONAL TARIFF ANNULLED

The annulment of the Tariff became operative from April 1915 and the goods hitherto imported under it will have to conform to the Statutory tariffs for the present. The two are compared as follows:—

Articles	Statutory Tariffs ad val.	Conventional Tatiffs ad val.
Leather of bulls, oxen, cows, buffaloes, horses, sheep and goats, excluding those lacquered, japanned, enamelled, dyed, or colored and roller leather ...	20%	15%
Leather of bulls, oxen, cows, buffaloes and horses, excluding those lacquered, japanned, enamelled, dyed or colored, sole leather, and tanned hide, known as Indian blood leather	20%	15%
	Per 100 *kin*	
Salicylic acid	¥ 11.60	7.00
Hydrochlorate of and sulphate of quinine	¥135.00	60.00
Aniline dyes and anizeline dyes, and coaltar dyes, not otherwise provided for	¥ 7.00	5.60
Mixed tissues of wool and cotton		
Weighing not more than 100 grammes per square metre	¥ 55.00	44.00
Weighing not more than 200 grammes per square metre	¥ 52.50	42.00
Wrapping paper and match paper excluding tissue paper	¥ 1.75	1.50
Zinc plates and sheets exceeding 0.25 milimetre in thickness	¥ 2.95	2.20

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Gas engines, petroleum engines and hot air engines

Each weighing over 5,000 kilogrammes and not more than 50,000 kilogrammes	¥	5.00	4.50
Each weighing not more than 100,000 kilogrammes ...	¥	5.00	4.00
Each weighing over 100,000 kilogrammes	¥	5.00	3.50

Dynamos connected with above engines

Each weighing over 10,000 kilogrammes and not more than 50,000 kilogrammes	¥	5.80	5.50
Each weighing out more than 100,000 kilogrammes ...	¥	5.80	5.20
Each weighing over 100,000 kilogrammes	¥	5.80	4.90

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CHAPTER XXVIII

AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Dr. Shosuke Sato, Ph. D., President of the Imp. Hokkaido University

Intensive Cultivation.—This is the most characteristic feature of Japanese agriculture. The area of Japan proper, 142,000 square miles, is less than one-twentieth of the area of the United States, 3,000,000 square miles, while her population of 52,000,000 is a little over one half the population of the United States. The population per square mile in Japan is tenfold that of the United States, that is to say 360 as against 33 respectively. Till Japan acquired the island of Formosa and a part of Saghalien and annexed Korea she had no outlet for her large and growing population, and had to resort to intensive cultivation.

Cultivation is chiefly done by human labor, with rude and simple implement, though the farmer is sometimes helped by a horse or an ox but seldom by a team of animals, except in Hokkaido where American implements are used.

With such an intensive system of land cultivation, the Japanese farming families that number about 5½ millions cultivate roughly 6 million *cho* or 15 million acres, a little under 3 acres per family. The total population of Japan proper being returned at 55 million souls, it means that one acre has to feed a little under four persons. Even in Hokkaido the average area per family is only 7½ acres.

Rice and Farm Products.—Rice is per excellence the staple farm product of Japan, more than one half of the total area cultivated being under rice, that in paddy fields. As a second crop barley or rape is grown. Rice cultivation in ordinary dry fields is insignificant. The principal crops in upland farms are wheat, barley, rye, buckwheat, etc. besides such special products as vegetables, fruits, etc. Beans and peas are also grown. They play a very important part in Japanese diet. Green peas are now exported to Europe. Sweet potatoes yield good crops in the light soils. Ordinary potatoes are grown in northern Japan and are among the articles of export. Other special and new crops might be mentioned to complete the list. Oats, flax, and grasses are new crops, and are grown mostly in the island of Hokkaido. Onions, cabbage, and asparagus are new vegetables. Apples, cherries, and small fruits, like strawberries, are also new. Indigo and cotton have almost gone out of cultivation on account of foreign competition. Tobacco-growing is under strict supervision of the Government which conducts tobacco monopoly

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Manures.—Formerly night soil, barnyard manure, fish guano, wood ash, and rice bran have been chief items of manure, especially the first, but with the introduction of the modern science of agriculture, chemical fertilizers have come into use, to the extent of over ¥100,000,000 annually. The Thomas phosphates, Chili saltpeter, and other commercial fertilizers have become very common while several factories have been started to manufacture them. There is a growing tendency among our farmers to use the "cash manures," as these chemical fertilizers are called, being handy and genteel. This is discountenanced by agronomists. They enjoin the farmers to rely first of all on their own manufactures and to use commercial manures as little as possible as supplement.

Land Holding.—It is to the lasting credit of Japan that the present system of private holding of land was effected amidst perfect peace in 1872 when the feudal system of government was replaced by the Imperial regime. Till then feudal lords and their vassals nominally owned land in their respective fiefs. Only they let the land to farmers as their tenants. The feuldal land-owners were all induced that year to return their fiefs to the Imperial master who in turn granted the farms to the respective tenants. It was an agrarian revolution that was effected without any particular trouble without any bloodshed. It may be said to have laid the national prosperity on permanent basis. The revolution gave the title to lands to the farmer who was in possession. In other words while the nobility and samurai lost their fiefs, the farmer retained the land and became its proprietor. The government then instituted a new land survey by which the area of each holding was determined, and issued to each holder a title-deed. The value of the land was obtained by dividing the net yield of the land by the rate of interest. The net yield was to be understood as the residue of the whole of the product from which the cost of production and the amount of the taxes were to be subtracted. The former was fixed at 15% of the gross product, and the rate of interest was in most cases 6%. The national land tax was then fixed at 3%, and the local tax at 1% of the value of the land. This value of the land became the legal value, and in fact, the *Ertragswerth*. The land certificate has been abolished and the registration system has been adopted.

Agrarian Problems at Present.—Japan has no special legislation as to land holding such as the Agricultural Holding Act in England. In the civil code a long lease of farm land is defined as one extending over a period of from 20 to 50 years. Usually 10 or 12 years contract prevails though tenancy with no agreement as to the term of year the lease is to run may be seen everywhere in the older rural districts. But the modern industrial tendency of the nation and the migration of rural population towards cities, are making it more and more difficult for the landlords to find tenants. Rural reorganization is with us at the present time an important economic problem.

Subsidiary Occupations.—To include sericulture in the list of farmers' subsidiary occupations would be to under-estimate its importance; still it is subsidiary to the primary business of rice-culture. Next there are tea making of straw wares as sandals, mats, ropes, etc, all from rice-straw; charcoal-burning; starch-making; as helpers at mines and fishermen, etc. Weaving by farmers' wives and daughters is a source of goodly income to the household.

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Agricultural Credit.—There are two kinds of agricultural credit. They are long credit and short credit, the former for the purchase of farm land and for the development of farm land and the other permanent improvements for which a loan for a term of 50 years or less is allowed. The short term credit is one that is to be used mostly for the purchase of fertilizers, farm implements, or feed for cattle. Our banks usually give credit for a term of five years or less. There are also credit associations for supplementing these agricultural banks.

Question of Food-supply; Utilization of Waste Area

The question of food-supply with the view to self-sufficiency has lately come to the front, and the authorities have set apart a sum in the 1918–19 Budget necessary for prosecuting inquiry. It should be noted that in Japan the per capita consumption of rice in a year is 1 *koku*. Now the population, Formosa and Korea excluded, in 1915 numbered 54,430,400, to increase by 1918 to roughly 56,000,000, as the yearly increment is about 600,000. The consumption in 1918 is therefore estimated at approximately 58,005,000 *koku*. Against this, the total yield of rice in a normal year is 52,000,000 or 6 millions less than the consumption. Nor does the amount yielded is entirely consumed at home, between 600,000 and 700,000 *koku* being exported of which some 400,000 are for Japanese staying abroad On the other hand, the rice produced in Korea and Formosa and in French-India is available for supplementing the supply at home. The former two colonies ship about 1½ million *koku* yearly, and Japan buys a little under 1 million from Saigon. Still the supply is short by some 4 millions.

State Aid to Reclamation Works.—Statists say there is still in Japan (exclusive of Korea and Formosa) about 2,000,000 *cho* (about 5,000,000 acres) of land available for tillage and that of the total about 1 million *cho* may be converted into rice paddies. The average yield per *cho* being 17.4 *koku*, the reclamation of so much area will mean addition of 35,000,000 *koku* theoretically. Hence the Government decided, with the approval of the 41st (1918–9) Diet to reclaim 250,000 *cho* of waste land in 9 years beginning with '19. About 40% of the expenditure will, according to the regulations, be granted to those who undertake the reclamation of an area over 5 *cho*, whereas for the reclamation work under the Farm Readjustment Law in force, the rate is only 15% including 7% State and 8% local aids. The total outlay for the new reclamation program is estimated at ¥3,366,000.

Increase of Area.—The addition to acreage under tillage is about 30,000 *cho* in a year, rice-paddies and other farms combined, the former constituting only one-third of the total.

Sale of Imperial Estates.—To extend protection to the problem of food-supply the Imp. Household decided in 1918 to sell part of the crown estates including fields and forests to the extent of roughly ¥100 million in value. It should be noted that the Imp. House owns large tracts of land in Shizuoka-ken, Gifu-ken, Hokkaido, etc. The estates at Hokkaido, for instance, cover an area of about one sixth of the whole island.

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Retrocession of Arable Land.—Side by side with the reclamation of wild land no small tract of cultivated area is retroceded every year, owing to expansion of cities, railways, manufacturing industries, etc. In 1916, for instance, about 7,700 *cho* of cultivated fields was thus retroceded as follows:—for roads, 1,108; railroads, 1,059; irrigation, 1,515; residence and workshops, 2,263; others, 1,743. Curious to say Hokkaido with 18,530 *cho* heads the list.

Arable Land and Farming Families

Gross area of arable land in Japan proper may be classified as follows:—

	Landed farmers' area (*cho*)		Tenanted area (*cho*)		Total area (*cho*)	
End of Dec.	Paddy field	Upland	Paddy field	Upland	Paddy field	Upland
1914	1,448,332	1,717,998	1,504,928	1,142,436	2,953,260	2,862,434
1915	1,447,191	1,729,987	1,518,374	1,163,617	2,965,566	2,893,601
1916	1,450,061	1,738,538	1,529,193	1,178,685	2,979,253	2,917,223
1917	1,449,386	1,754,653	1,548,135	1,203,012	2,997,521	2,957,664

Numbers of families engaged in farming are as follows:—

End of Dec.	Landed farmers	Tenants	Combining tenantry	Total farming families
1914	1,731,247	1,520,476	2,204,508	5,456,231
1915	1,717,995	1,524,192	2,208,975	5,451,189
1916	1,696,224	1,524,989	2,336,580	5,457,793
1917	1,695,854	1,533,622	2,237,801	5,467,277

The above farming families may be rearranged as follows:—

End of Dec.	Families solely farming	Families with subsidiary occupation	Total
1914	3,732,610	1,723,621	5,456,231
1915	3,748,020	1,703,169	5,451,189
1916	3,787,327	1,670,466	5,457,798

Again they are classified according to area of cultivation per family:—

Area cultivated per farmer's family	1917		1916	
	No. of families	Percentage	No. of families	Percentage
Under 0.5 *cho*	1,974,117	36.11	1,986,831	36.40
Over 0.5 „	1,822,851	33.34	1,817,220	33.30
Over 1.0 „	1,114,837	20.39	1,103,818	20.22
Over 2.0 „	335,613	6.14	333,189	6.11
Over 3.0 „	149,646	2.74	148,322	2.72
Over 5.0 „	70,213	1.28	68,413	1.25
Total	5,467,277	100.00	5,457,793	100.00

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The Condition of Tenant Farmers

The tenant in general has to pay the rent of 57% of the total yield in regard to rice paddy, the rent always in rice. The rate for upland fields is 44%, generally in cash. The tax and all public burdens are paid by the owners, and as these amount to 30 to 33% of the rent the actual income enjoyed by land-owners is not large. About 15–17% of the total yields go as taxes, etc., and as other necesary disbursements, exclusive of labor which is supplied by farmers and their families, take another 22–25%, the net proceeds amount to 58–63% of the total yields. Out of their share tenant formers have to pay all expenses incidental to manuring and sundries. The yield from the area they cultivate is hardly sufficient to enable the farmers to maintain themselves, were it not for the additional income they derive from their subsidiary occupations.

Taxable Land

The comparison of the area of taxable land with farming area for the last few years is shown in the following table, in 1,000 *chō*:—

Jan, 1st	Paddy field	Other farm	Building lot	Forest	Plain	Total others incl.
1914...	2,859	2,339	385	7,572	1,322	14,750
1915...	2,869	2,396	385	7,827	1,327	14,739
1916...	2,880	2,390	386	7,906	1,302	14,642
1917...	2,900	2,422	388	7,993	1,351	15,086
1918...	2,897	2,416	388	7,939	1,347	15,019

Price of Arable Land

According to the inquiries of the Hypothec Bank of Japan the market value (in ¥) of the farm per *tan* was as follows in 1917:—

	Paddy field			Upland farm		
	Good	Bad	Ordinary	Good	Bad	Ordinary
Hokkaido	152	58	105	97	25	56
Main Island — North ...	419	188	305	259	88	167
Main Island — Tokyo ...	506	224	359	366	150	247
Main Island — Middle ...	723	312	501	535	187	334
Main Island — West ...	805	240	562	482	148	274
Shikoku	722	302	496	461	127	277
Kyushu	620	243	403	347	107	202
Okinawa	360	88	186	350	65	194
Average	636	270	441	412	137	251
Average for 1916 ...	399	167	272	246	81	151

Increase of Productive Power

On the whole the average productive power of tilled area has continued to make perceptible improvement, owing, in regard to rice, to greater development of the knowledge of cultivation in backward dis-

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tricts. When the farm adjustment work (which see) shall have been completed, far more satisfactory data may be obtained in this respect. The average yield per *tan* of paddy field during the past years is given below in *koku*:—

	'94—98	'99—03	'04—08	'09—13	1917
Average per *tan*	1.38	1.44	1.57	1.63	1.81

Ratio of One-Crop and Two-Crop Farms

The official returns as to the ratio of one-crop and two-crop paddy field for the recent years are as follows:—

	Area (*cho*)		Per cent.	
	1916	1915	1916	1915
One-crop paddy-fields	1,767,984	1,765,105	59.70	59.90
Two-crop (ordinary rotation for second crop)	912,720	914,009	30,82	31.02
Two-crop (green manure for second crop)	280,904	267,455	9.48	9.08
Total	2,961,608	2,946,570	40.30	100.00

Animal Labor in Tillage

Cattle and horses employed in tillage are returned as follows:—

	No. of animals used		Area tilled by animal labor (*cho*)	
	Horses	Horned cattle	Paddy-field	Upland farms
1912... ...	1,220,051	1,069,641	1,716,431	996,565
1913... ...	1,215,834	1,072,901	1,739,130	1,045,968
1914... ...	1,216,243	1,083,596	1,757,680	1,034,378
1915... ...	1,220,179	1,077,786	1,796,011	1,055,424
1916... ...	1,220,102	1,058,150		

Adjustment of Farms

To increase productive power by drainage, to lessen unproductive area in the shape of boundary ridges, and finally to obviate the disadvantages incidental to scattered existence of small plots of farms belonging to the same owners, the authorities have been encouraging since 1900 the work of adjustment of farms, by setting apart for the purpose a special sum and by turning out experts qualified to undertake it. The areas to be adjusted are primarily paddy fields measuring 1,600,000 *cho*, about 27 per cent. of the total area. How important this undertaking is may be easily inferred when it is remembered in what small lots are the greater parts of paddy and upland fields exist. The adjustment aims to increase the average to 1 or 4 *tan* for the paddies. The economy for labor effected, so far as past experience goes, is immense, as it results in concentrating the owners' scattered plots and also facilitate the better utilization of animal labor. Then the lessening of

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spaces formerly required for boundary ridges and the better drainage incidentally effected by the adjustment are exerting a highly beneficial influence, and in many places a second crop after rice has become possible where there was none before. The official calculation is that the adjustment will increase the yield by 15%. Then the unproductive areas utilized are expected to amount to 3% of the area adjusted. So far as experience goes, this estimate of the authorities seems to be a safe one. The average of the 50 places adjusted has shown that the additional yield amounted to 0.573 *koku* valued at *yen* 7½ approximately. Supposing that the money needed is obtained at 9% per annum, the expense incurred will be paid off in three years. Expenses required are loaned on easy terms by the Japan Hypothec Bank and its local representative, the Local Hypothec Banks, and also by the postal Savings Bureau. Formerly consent of ⅔ of the owners concerned was required for undertaking the work, but now consent of ½ is enough for the purpose. The authorities have trained a large number of men to qualify them to take charge of the adjustment work.

By the end of June 1919 the area under adjustment aggregated 5,782,267 *cho*, involving an expense of about ¥95,000,000. Of the average 219,583 *cho* had been completed. The cost of adjustment is quite divergent according to districts. The maximum per *tan* ranges between ¥51 in Nagasaki-ken and 32 in Shiga-ken while the minimum is represented by ¥7.86 in Saitama, about ¥8 in Miyagi and ¥9 in Fukushima, Akita and Iwate.

Irrigation and Drainage

For irrigation of paddy-fields rivers supply water for 64.4% of the irrigated area, then come reservoirs which supply about 20.9%, and other means providing for the balance of 14.7%. The device for irrigation is in general very simple, and it is only at a limited number of places that improved mechanical contrivances are at work. In a similar way the system of drainage leaves much room for improvement.

Manure

Night soil constitutes by far the most important item of manure, and indeed in many districts it was almost the only manure used till some decades ago. Other manures used were stable manure, composit, fish guano, rice bran, etc. The use of chemical manures is a recent innovation. Phosphate fertilizers are at present manufactured with phosphatic rocks imported from the Oceania islands and Christmas island in Indian Ocean, and used to contain about 20% of sand mixture. This mixture was forbidden in 1910. In general only about *yen* 2–3 worth of chemical manure is used per *tan* of farm, being about a sixth of Belgium and a quarter of England and Germany in normal time. The annual consumption of manure in Japan is therefore estimated to reach about ¥220 millions. An expert estimates the average spent on manure during the three years ended 1916 was as follows in ¥1000: manures self-supplied by farmers, compost ¥63,500; green manure ¥9,600; human waste ¥54,000; rice bran ¥5,000; others ¥5,000—total ¥137,000. Cash or purchased fertilizers; super phosphate ¥12,000; mixed ¥17,000; sulphate of ammo-

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nia ¥15,000; bean-cakes ¥32,000; fish guano ¥12,000; others ¥16,000—total ¥104,000; grand total ¥241,000. (See Fertilizers, Chap. Industry).

STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS

Rice

	Area 1,000 *cho*	Production 1,000 *koku*	Average production per *tan* *koku*	Exports (in 1,000) Quantity picul	Exports (in 1,000) Value *yen*	Imports (in 1,000) Quantity picul	Imports (in 1,000) Value *yen*
1914	3,033	57,006	1.879	620	4,974	5,056	24,823
1915	3,056	55,924	1.830	1,577	9,676	1,144	4,886
1916	3,071	58,442	1.903	1,636	11,197	772	3,087
1917	3,084	54,658	1.769	1,831	14,663	1,411	6,513
1918	—	54,699	—	—	—	—	—
Normal yield ...	3,019	53,024	1.756	—	—	—	—

Note.—"Normal yield" represents the average of the last seven years, from which two years of abnormal yield, one of success and the other of failure, are excluded.

Varieties of Rice Plant

About 4,000 varieties of rice-plants are cultivated in Japan and of these *Shinriki*, *Aikoku*, *Omachi*, *Chikusei*, and *Sekitori* are most popular.

Of the three main varieties of early, middle and late rice-plants, the middle variety is most productive, as the following avegage output per *tan* at all the Government Experimental Farms testifies:—

Yield per *tan* of the early variety	2.120 *koku*
„ „ „ middle variety	2.334 „
„ „ „ late variety	2.223 „
Average	2.255 „

Then classified as to kind of rice and of farms grown in, the ordinary rice constitutes about 90% of the total output, the glutinous rice amounts to 8% and the upland rice accounts for the balance of only 2% of the total. The former two are raised in regular paddy fields. The glutinous variety, generally used for making rice dumplings, yields about 10% less than the ordinary rice.

Their respective output in 1917 was as follows:—

	Ordinary	Glutinous	Upland	Total
Area of cultivation (*cho*) ...	2,692,833	259,646	131,304	3,083,782
Output (*koku*)	49,003,856	4,430,094	1,134,117	54,568,067
Value (*yen*)	—	—	—	1,103,948,822

Barley and Wheat

(Production, in 1,000 *koku*)

	Barley	Naked barley	Wheat	Total	Average per *tan* in full unit
1914	9,548	7,207	4,488	21,244	1.165
1915	10,253	8,296	5,231	23,781	1.313

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Continued

	Barley	Naked barley	Wheat	Total	Average per *tan* in full unit
1916	9,559	7,921	5,869	23,350	1,307
1917	9,169	8,197	6,786	24,155	1.394
1918	8,368	7,777	6,431	22,576	1.301
Normal yield	9,703	7,964	5,307	22,974	1,282

NOTE.—"Normal yield" as in the case of Rice.

Barley, naked barley and wheat constitute the staple crops in upland farms and are also very extensively cultivated as second crops after rice. Naked barley is raised more as second crop while the other two are cultivated in greater proportion in upland farms, as shown below, the data shown being those for 1918:—

	Barley *cho*	Naked barley *cho*	Wheat *cho*	Total *cho*
Paddy-field	139,318	369,782	220,729	729,829
Upland farm	390,726	267,838	346,393	1,004,957

The first two are principally used as food for men, and generally mixed with rice. This mixed diet is almost universally used by country people and also by others who prefer it to pure rice on account of its being more easily digestible than the other. For those affected by leg dropsy the mixed ration is considered indispensable. The native barley does not seem quite as excellent as German produce for beer-brewing, so that the malt used to come from that country, whence barley seeds being also imported for cultivation in Japan, especially in Hokkaido. Barley stalks are important to make straw braids. Wheat is used more as subsidiary food-stuff, as for making maccaroni, confectionery, etc. The amount consumed for brewing Japanese soy is quite enormous. Wheat is imported in large quantities from U.S.A. and other countries, either in original form or as flour.

MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS

(Production, in 1,000 *koku*)

	Proso millet	Buck-wheat	Foxtail millet	Barnyard millet	Maize
1913	247	1,040	2,146	506	548
1914	461	1,363	1,747	959	769
1915	413	1,255	2,082	848	785
1916	451	1,172	2,184	822	765
1917	340	935	1,885	775	741

The millets are raised in mountainous districts not fit for rice paddies, and are also sown as substitute for rice when, owing to unfavorable season and other adverse circumstances, the season of planting rice is passed. They are used as ordinary articles of diet by poorer folks residing in remote places. Buckwheat flour is extensively used for making a popular Japanese articles of diet, i.e. buckwheat maccaroni. Maize as grown in Japan proper is chiefly used as food taken between regular meals, and it is only in Hokkaido, where it is extensively cultivated, that the ears are used for making flour or for feeding cattle.

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Beans, Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes

(Production, in 1,000)

	Soy bean *koku*	Red bean *koku*	Horse bean *koku*	Pea *koku*	Sweet potato *kwan*	Potato *kwan*
1913	2,993	601	489	378	1,087'209	189,700
1914	3,664	912	486	423	981,108	234,502
1915	3,807	962	509	414	1,055,633	254,759
1916	3,750	887	537	455	1,092,027	280,232
1917	3,605	871	518	761	1,000,357	345,576

Among sudsidiary farm crops there is perhaps nothing which plays so important a part in the Japanese kitchen as soy beans. The three daily articles of diet for all classes, viz. *soy*, *miso* and *tofu* are manufactured with this bean either in part or wholly. The *totfu* (bean curd) is one of the most popular articles of diet, being cheap and highly nutritious; the *miso* makes Japanese soup and is used in various other ways. The *soy* is indispensable in Japanese cooking. Then for extracting oils, as manure, and food for horse, beans are equally important. The supply being insufficient, quite a large quantity comes is from Manchuria and Korea. In Japan, Hokkaido is the principal centre of the production. Red beans, also very extensively produced in the northern island, are used for making confectionery, are boiled with rice on ceremonious occasions and for other purposes. Peas and horse-beans, whether green or fully ripe, are favorite food-stuffs in Japan, and they are extensively cultivated as second crop after rice and as a forerunner to rice, indigo, etc. on upland farms. Groundnuts are among a few subsidiary farm produce that go abroad, mostly to U.S.A. In Japan they are used by confectioners and also for pressing oil. Sweet potatoes occupy an important place as supplying a cheap substitute for rice for poorer folk, while the tubers are also used for making starch and some alcoholic drinks. In colder season baked sweet potatoes are usual accompaniment at tea hours for ordinary people. They are especially ladies' delicacy. Potatoes, first brought by Dutch in 1589, remained comparatively neglected till about a few decades ago, when the importation of superior varieties drew the attention of farmers. They began to grow them more and more extensively, as demand for the tubers increased with the gradual spread of foreign style of cooking. Potatoes are now used as substitute for rice by poor folk, and are also much exported to Russian Siberia and Manila. Best potatoes come from Hokkaido.

Productions of Some Special Crops (in 1,000)

	Leaf indigo *kwan*	Leaf tobacco *kwan*	Cotton *kwan*	Hemp *kwan*	Rape-seed *kwan*
1913	2,069	13,541	773	2,672	907
1914	2,180	15,265	821	2,525	883
1915	3,608	13,114	840	2,474	877
1916	5,979	12,773	756	2,264	870
1917	3,435	10,960	726	2,366	934

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Of the above the leaf-tobacco cultivation, being under special protection of the Government Tobacco Monopoly, shows perceptible progress as to output. The next three, especially cotton and indigo, owing to the encroachment of imported goods, have markedly fallen off. (For indigo see Chap. on Industry.)

PRODUCTIONS OF OTHER MINOR CROPS (in 1,000 *kwan*)

	1914	1915	1916	1917
Radish	722,113	—	—	576,746
Carrot (Daucus-caroia)	29,716	—	—	26,976
Burdock (Lappa major)	43,750	—	—	43,424
"Konnyaku" (edible root)	9,508	10,866	11,396	11 257
Ginger	7,842	8,364	8,835	8,794
Chillies	539	455	914	512
Lily	674	—	—	682
China grass	58	24	26	29
Paper Mulberry (bark dried)	6,964	7,088	7,191	6,786
Rush for matting	12,878	12 327	13,610	13,442
Peppermint	21,656	15,383	17,137	8,656
Flax	7,705	8,636	12,582	12,269
Wax tree (seed)	14,564	14,232	15,072	14,363
Taro	149,105	—	149,105	159,168
Turnip	47,187	—	—	41,527
Cabbage	17,417	—	—	19,951
Onion	6,753	6,837	7,709	7,400
Welsh onion	38,621	—	—	37,601

STOCK-BREEDING

Stock-breeding has not thrived well in Japan, from religious ground, climatic condition, absence of custom, comparatively, that requires supply of animal products, as leathers, hides, bristles, etc. Cattle and horses were reared, the former by the farmer as help in tillage and beasts of burdens, while the latter were kept both for mount and also for farmers' uses. The rearing of swine dates from the Restoration while that of sheep has begun to receive serious attention since the worlds' war. The plenty supply of fish as article of food and of silk for weaving may have also discouraged live stock industry in Japan.

HORNED CATTLE

Strictly speaking, only one original breed of cattle formerly existed in Japan, being primarily intended for the sole purpose of serving as beasts of burden. They are sufficiently hardy and strong, but owing to neglect in breeding, are somewhat deformed in appearance, especially in the hind quarters. Though uniform in breed, native cattle admit of being broadly sub-divided into two or three varieties, principally by color. One of them is black with small white spots on the belly, the second is brown, while the third is brindled with black and white spots. The black breed, which, by the way, is most valued by our people predominates in the northeastern districts and the middle section of Honshu, as also in Shikoku and Kyushu; the brindled variety is found in Oki and Hirado and other islands, while the brown breed is generally found in

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the other parts of Kyushu. Of the three, the brindled cattle very much resembles in appearance the Dutch cattle, and probably this variety may be the descendants of foreign cattle imported into Japan at some unknown time. They also possess comparatively well formed heads. The brown variety apparently came originally from Korea.

Just as in the case of horses and dogs, the native breed of cattle is gradually disappearing to be replaced by imported cattle and cross. This disappearance of native breed is regarded with extreme regret by consumers of beef, for the flesh of native cattle tastes far better than that of a foreign cattle. The failure, so far, of import of Australian beef in cold storage, was chiefly due to its inferior quality. As to the breed of imported cattle, formerly it consisted mostly of Shorthorn, Devon and Ayrshire. Brown-Swiss and Shimmenthal, but late Holstein, Ayrshire are judged more suitable for Japan. Various measures are adopted for improving the cattle. The work of inspecting bulls for service that was formerly left in charge of provincial authorities was for instance, transferred in July '07 to direct control of the central Government. Then prizes are bestowed by the Government on the cattle which have won 1st to 3rd prizes at district cattle shows.

Three cattle depots are kept by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, at Nanatsukahara, Oita, and at Tsukisappo, near Sapporo. The bulls reared and kept in these depots are leased out or sold to the provincial cattle and horse depots, and to the private live-stock guilds with a view to improving the breed of cattle owned by private individuals. A small sum of money is also granted to private-owned bulls. At Shibuya, suburb of Tokyo, the Department of Agr. and Com. keeps also poultry, swine and goats.

HORSES

The experiences of the Japan-China War in 1894-95 and later of the Russia-Japan War have convinced the Government and the public of the imperative need of improving the native stock. In '08 the authorities established the Horse Bureau and even encouraged horse racing. The sudden interference with the pari mutuel by the judiciary in 1908 has reduced the race to a tame affair, the sport practically ceasing to awake public interest. The policy of the Bureau is to keep for the service 1,500 stallions of foreign breed and to distribute them to principal breeding centres where they are to be paired with mares of native breed. The improvement programme is to extend over 23 years beginning with '06 and is estimated to require an outlay of about *yen* 30,000,000. The Army purchases every year between four and five thousand horses.

Native stocks.—Native stocks that originally existed belonged to the Mongolian breed; later on they received more or less intermixture of the blood of Persian breed, horses of this description having been imported to some extent as early as three centuries ago. Principal breeding centres are found in northern districts of the Main Island and in Hokkaido, in both of which exist comparatively wide plains. In the former, Nambu, Sendai, Miharu and Akita are famous for horse-breeding, as is the province of Hidaka in Hokkaido where the Imperial Household's Niikup Depot is situated. In Southern Japan Kagoshima ranks first in horse-breeding. Of all those native breeds NAMBU horses are first class,

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Improving Breed of Horses.—For the purpose of improving the breed of horses and otherwise realizing the object of which the Horse Bureau was founded, four kinds of establishments are maintained throughout the country, they being as follows:—

1. Pasture, (3)—in Iwate, Hidaka, Tokachi.
2. Stud, (15)—in Iwate, Kumamoto, Miyagi, Akita, etc.
3. Depot (1)—in Iwate.

Castration. The experience obtained on the occasion of the Japan-China War and especially on that of the Boxer trouble in 1900 convinced the authorities of the necessity to enforce castration, for the horses sent by Japan were markedly inferior and vicious compared with those belonging to the other armies. The law was enacted in 1901, and the authorities, to encourage castration give a small grant of money when a horse dies or is disabled from the effect of castration.

SHEEP

Sheep-rearing is still the most backward of all the branches of stock-farming in Japan, the annual product of wool barely reaching 10,000 kin. Wool and worsted consumed are all product of foreign origin. In 1917, for instance, Japan imported wool amounting to ¥35,000,000 in value, besides woolen fabrics valued at ¥15,000,000. The war and the great difficulty experienced in getting supply of wool from Australia, etc, has strongly impressed both Government and people with the necessity of adopting suitable measures for supplying this important textile material at home. As the first step for encouraging sheepfarming, in the 1918-19 session the Diet voted ¥330,000, to import in the course of 1918 over 1,500 sheep from Australia, England, U.S. and China, and to distribute them among government and private pastures. It is further proposed to import every year beginning with 1919 over 1,000 heads with a view to popularizing the industry among native farmers as their subsidiary trade, a sum of ¥460,000 being set apart for this purpose for the 1919-20 fiscal year. ¥3 is granted per head to farmers who keep sheep. According to this ambitious program, Japan will probably be able in ten years to self-support herself in wool. State aid is granted to private persons engaged in the breeding of imported sheep.

To avoid the failure that nipped in the bud the first attempt made in the early eighties, special arrangement for treating sick sheep will be provided at Government expense and shepherds will be trained. The Shropshire, Southdown, Rambouillet-Merino and Chinese breed are reared at present for the breeding purpose. Two state depots are to be established in 1920 in Tsukisappo, Hokkaido, and Okayama-ken.

Stock-farming Statistics

Number of Cattle

	Cows	Bulls	Total	Calving	Deaths
1915	925,932	461,990	1,387,922	197,822	16,580
1916	903,445	439,515	1,342,587	192,485	15,718
1917	889,086	415,245	1,304,331	192,434	13,601

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Number of Horses

	Native	Cross	Foreign	Total
1915	894,041	619,230	17,242	1,579,517
1916	803,135	704,582	15,257	1,572,500
1917	777,881	715,771	16,427	1,560,242

Number of Stallions

	Native	Cross	Foreign	Total
1916	65	2,280	1,781	4,126
1917	56	2,160	1,773	3,989
1918	64	1,947	1,691	3,702

Number of Sheep, Goats and Swine

	Sheep	Goats	Swine
1915	2,768	97,396	332,278
1916	3,370	109,353	327,891
1917	3,192	109,692	359,999

Slaughtering Returns

	Slaughter-houses	Cattle & calves	Horses	Sheep & goats	Swine
1915	527	277,970	59,669	9,362	278,465
1916	531	341,307	80,862	12,096	281,511
1917	523	477,434	100,053	9,241	245,771

POULTRY

Poultry has not yet attained any particular development. It still occupies an almost insignificant position as a subsidiary work of farmers, poultry-yards on any large scale being practically non-existent. For a while Japan used to import a large quantity of eggs from China. The import that stood in 1891 at only *yen* 30,000 steadily went on increasing till in '01 the customs recorded *yen* 1,300,000 approximately, but since the import tariff was raised in 1902 from 10 per cent. to 25, then to 50 some years after, the import has markedly fallen off. With the idea of encouraging this industry the Government established a model poultry-yard in '06 at the Experimental Breeding Farm at Chiba, where imported fowls of various breeds are kept. Eggs are sold at cost price as the first step towards improving the breeds at present kept in Japan, these being very seldom pure, and including Hamburg, Leghorn, Minorca, Spanish, Plymouth Rock, Cochin, Andalusian, etc.

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FAMILIES KEEPING POULTRY AND OUTPUT (in 1,000)

At the end of June	No. of family	Fowl			Eggs (one year)	
		No. of fowl	No. of chicken	Value *yen*	No.	value *yen*
1915...	...2,799	11,985	8,261	8,908	862,081	17,171
1916 ..	...2,908	13,028	9,817	9,870	1,002,486	19,803
1917...	...3,041	14,349	11,711	12,431	1,151,401	25,120
1918...	...3,041	14,096	10,996	15,941	1,153,972	34,330

DAIRY AND MEAT-PRESERVING

Dairy is a new industry and is still in its infancy. The use of milk is naturally very much limited, as the Japanese generally confine themselves to use it in fresh state, and comparatively little in cooking. The price is rather too high, about 5-8 *sen* per *go* (0.019 peck). The quality too is inferior. Buttermaking is regularly carried on only in dairy farms situated in remote districts, but their whole output does not much exceed 10% of the total consumption. Butter made in Hokkaido, at Koiwai and Kozu farms commands a good price. Condensed-milk industry has not yet grown into regular business. Cheesemaking is also insignificant. In meat preserving the only thing worth mentioning is ham, of which "Kamakura ham" made in Kanagawa-ken is noted and is largely exported to China, etc. The supply of beef being insufficient and the price very much higher than in Europe and America, there is hardly material enough to encourage preservation business.

LEADING DAIRY DISTRICTS (1917)

	District	No. of dairy	No. of milk cow	Milk output *koku*	Milk output *yen*
	Tokyo	353	8,499	70,005	1,291,907
	Kyoto	125	1,707	15,469	388,392
	Osaka	127	2,464	19,706	451,728
	Kanagawa	143	1,601	11,478	311,281
	Hyogo	219	1,761	16,407	340,647
	Aichi	215	2,126	17,231	523,462
	Nagano	150	1,231	9,282	330,475
	Miye	179	1,319	9,412	280,211
	Hokkaido	390	4,556	32,649	625,673
Total	1914	5,885	43,374	282,874	7,474,639
Total	1915	5,509	43,645	299,180	7,695,899
Total	1916	5,591	44,791	308,091	8,057,138
Total	1917	5,567	45,739	338,664	9,429,091

ANIMAL EPIDEMICS

Rinderpest makes its appearance now and then and inflicts heavy damage on owners of milk cows and general stock-breeders. It comes chiefly from Korea, but rarely from China, and plays havoc at

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places adjoining Kobe, Yokohama and other open ports. Hokkaido is comparatively free from the attack. To prevent the import of diseased cattle the authorities enforce strict examination at Fusan and at ports of import, but this provision is still found insufficient. The disease broke out in 1910 with terrible force in Tokyo and vicinities, and at Nagoya. The loss incurred by owners of cattle and by the authorities who have to give compensation for cattle suspected of the disease and slaughtered, was not small. The compensation allowed for cattle slaughtered is ⅓ to ⅔ of its market value, but within the maximum not exceding *yen* 200, even for a cow valued at more than *yen* 1,000. The latest records are:—

	Glanders & Farcy (Horse)		Anthrax (Horse)		Anthrax (Cattle)		Hydrophobia (all destroyed)			
	Affected	Died	Affected	Died	Affected	Died	Horse	Cattle	Dog	Total
1913 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	25	798	857
1914 ...	—	—	110	110	286	286	85	31	1,374	1,490
1915 ...	10	3	171	167	224	222	—	—	—	—
1916 ...	1	1	128	121	225	218	—	—	—	723
1917 ...	2	—	40	—	125	—	2	35	641	698

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture, especially fruit-culture has recently shown a marked activity. Fruit-culture was comparatively left neglected, as the people abstained before Restoration from beef and other animal meat, and felt no great need for fruits. Pears, oranges, persimmons, and peaches were principal fruits in those days. With the introduction of meat-eating custom and owing to improved facilities of communications, a great change has come over the habit of the people in the use of fruits. Apples, foreign oranges, peaches, pears, grapes, etc. began to be extensively cultivated, superseding indigenous fruits, of which persimmons, oranges and pears are till important. Orchards were found only in places adjacent to large towns, but at present orchards of oranges, peaches, apples, etc. are found even in remote places. Hills are now extensively opened up to lay out orchards, and places favourably situated command, in fruit districts, astonishing prices. In Wakayama-ken, the foremost orange district, a forest land is valued higher than paddyfield. Generally speaking, apples are grown in Hokkaido and Aomori, peaches near Tokyo and in Okayama, pears in suburbs of Tokyo, in Saitama, Niigata, Nara, Chiba, grapes in Yamanashi, Tochigi, and Niigata, oranges in Wakayama, Shizuoka and in Southern Japan. Persimmons may be said to grow everywhere, though seldom in orchards. Plums are more generally used as pickle, in which shape they are preserved in almost every household, and plum trees are highly valued both for flowers and fruit. In Japan cherry trees are prized more for their flowers, and their fruits are altogether secondary. Foreign cherry trees are largely cultivated in Yamagata.

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OUTPUT OF FRUITS (in 1,000 *kwan*)

	Plums	Peaches	Pears	Persimmons	Apples	Grapes	Oranges
1913... ...	471	10,796	21,441	47,040	9,503	3,798	72,030
1914... ...	436	10,460	20,847	38,911	9,537	2,954	63,080
1915... ...	413	12,116	26,529	49,913	7,065	4,528	61,760
1916... ...	342	12,964	23,879	40,039	9,296	4,985	—
1917... ...	332	13,440	28,739	45,286	10,087	5,194	—

SERICULTURE

Silk is Japan's staple commodity on export list, supplying about 40% as against 45 of China in the total consumption of the world, and about 60% of that in U.S.A. In the farmers' economy sericulture plays almost as important a part as rice cultivation, and indeed were it not for the profit derived from this subsidiary occupation. Japanese farmers of middle and lower grade would hardly be able to maintain themselves. By rearing the worms in the three seasons of spring, summer and autumn, farmers can at least double the amount obtained from ordinary farming alone. The discovery that the hatching season may be freely regulated by keeping the eggs in cool places has made it possible to undertake summer and autumn rearing and to double the output of cocoons. As sericulture has seldom succeeded when conducted on a large scale, it looks as if it were specially designed for the benefit of otherwise hard-driven small farmers. This domestic system of rearing, however, is attended by a serious drawback, namely lack of uniformity as to quality of the filaments, and the question of how to remove this defect has begun to attract wide attention. At present 734 "annual" breeds, 488 bivoltini breeds, and 41 other polyvoltini breeds are known, and it is proposed that the sericultural districts be subdivided into a number of sections each with special breeds judged best adapted to it. One thing that is specially satisfactory is that the art of feeding the worms seems to have made no small progress recently, for the rate of cocoons obtained per one egg-card hatched has increased about 20% during the last seven years. At any rate Japanese being proverbially deft-handed are believed to do the job with better success than their rivals, the Italians and Chinese. About 70 to 80% of the total output of raw silk produced in Japan is of coarse size. This is because Japan's best customer, America which takes about 80% of the total output, prefers coarse yarns from Japan, getting the supply of finer silk yarns from France and Italy. It is to these two countries that the finer silk produced in Japan is exported. Another equally important reason is Japanese cocoons lack uniformity and are unfit to produce finer filaments to be used for warp. The "honey-comb" brand of the Ito filature at Muroyama, Ise, is generally reputed as one of the model coarse filaments produced in Japan.

It may be noted that in general one operative reels 70 to 80 *momme* of extra No. 1 filature silk, the quantity being about 30% less at filatures producing fine yarns.

Of the leading sericultural districts in Japan, Shinshu (Nagano-ken) and Koshu (Yamanashi-ken) produce in comparatively larger quantities

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filature silk while Joshu (Gumma-ken) and Fukushima are noted for hand reeling.

Sericultural Households and Mulberry Plantation

	Sericultural families by season			Area of mulberry plantation
	Spring	Summer	Autumn	*cho*
1913...	1,500,280	507,912	1,134,938	451,860
1914...	1,459,016	501,740	1,135,218	450,299
1915...	1,433,045	549,108	1,192,742	453,802
1916...	1,498,007	528,652	1,335,821	465,520
1917...	1,532,686	565,007	1,496,336	485,735

To encourage the planting of mulberry trees the Government grants some subvention, the grant corresponding to about a third of the outlay set apart by the provincial authorities toward the same end.

Output of Cocoons

Number of egg-cards hatched, output of various grades of cocoons produced, and rate of cocoons turned out per egg-card are given in the following table:—

		Egg-card in 1,000	Output of cocoons (1,000 *koku*)					Per card *koku*	Value ¥1000
			Normal	Double	Pierced	Waste	Total		
Spring variety	1914...	2,648	2,136	253	37	176	2,603	0.983	117,748
	1915...	2,651	2,147	252	—	188	2,588	0.976	85,390
	1916...	2,782	2,582	289	—	195	3,066	1.102	—
	1917...	2,821	2,885	279	—	179	3,344	1.185	219,601
	1918...	—	—	—	—	—	3,479	—	—
Summer variety	1914...	597	412	53	6	30	503	0.841	16,950
	1915...	663	486	63	—	33	583	0.880	19,143
	1916...	633	518	65	—	37	616	0.972	—
	1617...	662	558	68	—	34	660	0.996	50,379
	1918...	—	—	—	—	—	3,274	—	—
Autumn variety	1914...	1,848	1,059	142	16	88	1,305	0.706	40,099
	1915...	2,017	1,211	163	—	100	1,475	0.731	48,236
	1916...	2,341	1,675	223	—	128	2,026	0.865	—
	1917...	2,656	1,975	253	—	139	2,367	0.893	153,094
Total	1914...	5,094	3,607	449	61	293	4,412	0.866	174,799
	1915...	5,332	3,845	478	—	323	4,647	0.872	152,770
	1916...	5,756	4,775	577	—	357	5,708	0.991	273,058
	1917...	6,133	5,419	599	—	352	6,374	1.039	423,073
	1918...	—	—	—	—	—	6,753	—	—

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Output of Raw Silk in 1,000

	Raw silk		Waste silk etc.		Total	
	kwan	Yen	*kwan*	Yen	*kwan*	Yen
1914	3,755	174,495	1,112	7,484	4,868	182,389
1915	4,045	211,438	1,414	6,307	5,460	217,746
1916	4,502	313,833	1,565	8,719	6,084	322,552
1917	5,318	407,689	2,321	12,115	7,638	419,804

Varieties of Cocoons

Cocoons differ much in shape and color, but are generally classified according as they are of native or foreign breed. The foreign breed cocoons are either white or golden, but those of native origin are always white. In the spring rearing domestic breed cocoons fall far below the others, this relative position being reversed in the later rearing. The foreign breeds come from Italy and China.

Average Price of Raw Silk

Average prices per 100 *kin* of raw silk of 10 denier and 14 denier by steam filature as quoted at Yokohama are respectively as follows:— 1912, ¥938 as and ¥847; 1913, ¥976 and ¥895; 1914, ¥? and ¥884; 1915, ¥? and ¥830; 1916; ¥1,350 and ¥1,171; 1917, ¥1,750 and ¥1,303.

Silk Conditioning

The only establishment is that at Yokohama, for the one started at Kobe was abolished because of lack of applications. The importance of this business having become fully recognized both by Japanese and foreign silk exporters, the Yokohama House has a very busy time.

Japanese and Foreign Exporters

The part played by Japanese in the direct export of raw silk is steadily gaining ground, the Kiito Gomei Kaisha, the Mitsui Bussan, and the Hara Export Department representing direct export trade of raw silk by the Japanese merchants.

	No. of bales exported	Of which Jap. firms	Of which foreign firms	Percentage Japanese	Percentage Foreign
1914–15	158,206	101,545	56,661	64.2	35.8
1915–16	200,098	128,768	71,330	64.4	35.6
1916–17	239,805	146,440	93,365	61.1	38.9
1917–18	257,376	164,137	93,239	63.8	36.2
1918–19(6 months)	122,116	92,617	29,499	75.1	24.9

Note.—The season is reckoned from the 1st of July to the 30th of June.

Sericultural Institute

The Gensanshi Seizojo or Sericultural Institute was established in 1911 by the Government and is situated near Nakano, a suburb of Tokyo. The work was started as late as 1914, and the experiments are carried out in the following three ways: 1st section, [mulberry tree], to improve

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its varieties and study the method of cultivating it, about 20 acres of mulberry field being provided for this work; 2nd sectin. [silk-worm breeding,]—i.e. matters about kind of the eggs, their relative merits, hereditary nature, colors, preservation, hatching, rearing of the worms, apparatus used, the moths, diseases of the worm, baccilli on the eggs and worms, parasites, effect of disinfection, etc.; 3rd section, [reeling],—i.e. about desiccations of the cocoons, reeling processes, etc. The Institute has six experimental stations situated in so many districts, all local centre of this industry, viz,; Ayabe, Mayebashi, Fukushima, Ichinomiya, Matsumoto and Kumamoto.

TEA

Tea, in contrast to other leading industries, has curiously remained stationary, both in gross output and volume of export. The latter, principally in America which takes over 80% of Japanese export teas, has even declined in the presence of formidable rivals i.e. Ceylon, India and Java teas and Brazilian coffee. The American consumers, however, still favor the Japanese leaves as they possess special flavor and preserve their quality much longer than their rivals. The cost of production is higher in Japan than in other centres of manufacture, labor-saving appliances being used to less extent than in India and Java. In general Japanese teas are about 50% higher in the U. S. market than the other brands. Shizuoka, Miye and Saitama principal centres of green teas for export, while the leaves produced in Kyoto and partly Saitama and Miye are for home consumption.

Formerly export teas were recured at Yokohama and Kobe by foreign exporters, but of late producers in Shizuoka-ken who used to supply Yokohama merchants have begun to undertake this recuring business by themselves. In consequence Shizuoka teas which were formerly shipped from Yokohama are now loaded at Shimizu, the local port, as shown elsewhere. Kobe is still doing recuring process, but the producers of Miye, who are the chief suppliers to Kobe exporters, have already begun to follow the example set by Shizuoka people. In consequence the teas formerly exported from Kobe are now shipped to no small extent at Yokkaichi, the local port of Miye-ken.

Area of Tea Plantations and Number of Tea Manufacturers

	Area *cho*	No. of manufacturers		Area *cho*	No. of manufacturers
1914	48,820.1	1,061,412	1916	48,937.8	1,103,968
1915	48,119.0	1,134,838	1917	48,530.4	1,114,023

Output of Various Kinds of Teas (*Kwan*)

	Green tea 1st kin (*Hikicha*)	Green tea 2nd kind (*Gyokuro*)	Green tea 3rd kind (*Sencha*)	Green tea 4th kind (*Bancha*)	Black tea	Oolong tea	Total incl. others
1913	11,178	84,758	6,103,009	2,569,528	7,955	3,585	8,780,321
1914	11,831	88,302	5,955,323	2,321,930	7,352	922	8,669,327
1915	19,544	75,673	6,432,166	2,365,880	9,278	1,427	9,152,193
1916	20,123	78,838	7,239,756	2,555,456	6,861	666	9,881,577
1917	17,529	76,065	7,392,089	2,558,054	12,333	29	10,536,265

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Leading Districts of Tea Production (1917)

District	Output *kwan*	Value *yen*	District	Output *kwan*	Value *yen*
Shizuoka... ...	3,908,260	8,257,624	Miye	827,928	1,421,681
Kyoto	478,827	1,137,724	Nara	430,560	629,728
Shiga	313,176	657,756	Kumamoto ...	372,956	490,760

Export of Tea

The attention of the manufacturers has lately been turned to the advisability of devoting greater energy to manufacture black and brick teas. A slight subsidy is granted to the Shizuoka and Fukuoka experimental stations to encourage this industry.

According to the report of the Customs Office teas going abroad make the following record, the bulk being shipped to North America, (in unit of 1,000):—

	1917		1918	
	kin	¥	*kin*	¥
Green tea (pan fired)	21,172	9,894	23,627	16,323
,, (basket fired)	7,654	3,880	7,358	5,054
Gyokuro	290	127	318	194
Bancha	674	134	280	56
Black and Oolong teas...	16,181	7,022	2,836	1,548
Brick tea	721	205	979	263
Dust tea	3,478	493	3,173	619
Total	50,170	21,756	38,571	23,056

(See, Staple Articles, Chap. on Foreign Trade).

The Customs figures in 1,000lbs for leading ports from May 1915 to Mar. '16 are:—

Yokohama 6,234; Shimizu 27,426; Yokkaichi 2,339; Kobe 3,307.

Leading exporters handling above 1 million lbs comprised 8 foreign and 3 native firms, their shares being respectively 28,174,697 and 6 288,863.

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CHAPTER XXIX

MINES AND MINING

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Tsunashiro Wada, Mng. of Association of Mine-owners in Japan, formerly President of Imp. Gov. Steel Works, etc.

Authentic records show that mining industry in Japan was already fairly well developed by the 6th century. The demand for metals increased rapidly for coinage and armor, the casting of Buddhist images and the decoration of Buddhist and Shinto temples. The mining of precious metals, copper, iron, etc. became especially active in the 15th century. It is recorded that from about 1414 Japan began to export annually to China a considerable quantity of copper for minting purposes, while the gradual growth of trade with Holland resulted in the increased export of gold, silver and copper to Europe in volume. About 1700 Japan supplied annually to China and Holland as much as 4,880,000 *kin* of copper, that is, almost three times the quantity consumed in this country, and 15,000 *kwan* of gold and silver. Such activity points to the conclusion that the metal veins in the country must have been very rich and easily workable.

The knowledge which miners possessed in those days was necessarily primitive as regards both extraction and melting, and with the exhaustion of easily workable veins the industry gradually suffered a decline. About the time of the Restoration of 1868 the output of the mines did not exceed 2 or 3 million *yen*. This decline may perhaps have been due, in no small degree, to governmental monopoly of all mining enterprise.

With the Restoration, however, and the extension of mining rights to private individuals on the one hand and the introduction of Western methods on the other, a complete revolution took place, opening up a new era for the industry. The progress made since that time may be seen from the statistics shown elsewhere, the output in Japan proper alone amounting to as much as ¥440 millions a year. When to this is added the fact that Chosen is rich in gold, iron, anthracite coal, plumbago, etc., and that gold and petroleum are to be found in Taiwan, there is every reason to suppose that the annual output from Japanese dominions will at no distant date reach ¥500 millions.

A concession is limited to not less than 50,000 *tsubo* (about 41 acres) for coal and 5,000 for other minerals, but in all cases the area must not exceed 1,000,000 *tsubo* (250,000 acres),

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The right of prospecting is valid within the limit of 2 years from the date of registration. Japanese subjects and companies under Japanese law can acquire mining rights which are regarded as real rights and treated as immovable property. However they cannot be made object of right other than that of succession, transfer, collection of national taxes and of distraint. Right of permanent mining may constitute the object of mortgage. The Mining Mortgage Law, promulgated in 1905 provides that holders of mining right may create mining foundation with a view to its mortgage. A mining foundation consists of the whole or part of (1) mining right, (2) land and structures, (3) superficies and right of land, (4) right of hiring things, (5) machines, tools, etc.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRATA

The strata existing in Japan may be classified as follows as to relative percentage :—

Sedimentary Rocks		*Igneous Rocks*	
Archæan	3.78	Old period	11.24
Palæozoic	10.24	Young period	20.62
Mesozoic	7.95	Total	32.16
Cainozoic	45.87	Grand total	100.00
Total	67.84		

METAL-VEINS AND STRATA

Metal-veins in Japan are generally found in eruptive rocks of the Tertiary formation while the strata exist in the crystalline schist and in Palæozoic formation, locally designated Chichibu system.

Of the metallic minerals in Japan copper is economically the most important, and after it comes gold, silver, and iron. The last, however, is less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of copper in value. Other minerals worked are, in the order of their economic value, lead, zinc, pyrite, manganese, antimony, tin, bismuth, quicksilver, chromite, tungsten, and molybdenite. Nickel, cobalt, iridium, osmium, etc., are also known to occur, though they have not been worked. Radium is also judged to exist.

NON-METALLIC DEPOSITS

Coal and petroleum are principal non-metallic deposists in Japan, especially coal. It is oftener found in the Tertiary system than in any other. Anthracite coal-fields are found in Mesozoic strata, but they are comparatively insignificant. The seams occur in the Tertiary formation and produce bituminous coal, as all the important measures in Kyushu and Hokkaido are.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

The latest statistics on principal mineral productions in Japan proper are as follows :—

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	Gold		Silver		Copper		Lead	
	Quantity *momme*	Value ¥ 1,000	Quantity 1,000 *m'me*	Value ¥ 1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kin*	Value ¥ 1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kin*	Value ¥ 1,000
1913	1,477,050	7,252	39,007	5,635	110,836	42,012	6,294	617
1914	1,916,763	9,398	40,252	5,370	117,439	39,067	7,603	827
1915	2,211,931	10,804	42,469	5,287	125,694	53,731	7,940	906
1916	2,104,441	10,412	48,180	7,135	167,725	109,812	18,951	3,755
1917	1,837,072	9,388	58,992	11,946	180,064	118,692	26,345	5,661

	Iron		Iron pyrites		Antimony		Manganese	
	Quantity m. ton	Value ¥ 1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kwan*	Value ¥ 1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kin*	Value ¥ 1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kwan*	Value ¥ 1,000
1913... ...	71,273	3,427	30,553	589	35	4	4,869	132
1914... ...	89,390	3,636	30,873	600	6,461	969	4,551	159
1915... ...	82,979	3,795	18,009	379	13,267	8,189	6,808	313
1916... ...	392,047	51,091	24,271	767	18,006	8,555	13,149	951
1917... ...	491,642	94,991	32,365	1,041	11,113	3,171	13,700	1,356

	Coal		Sulphur		Petroleum		Total Value incl. others
	Quantity 1,000 m. ton	Value ¥ 1,000	Quantity 1,000 m. tons	Value ¥ 1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kin*	Value ¥ 1,000	¥ 1,000
1913 ...	21,815	70,056	59	1,568	1,693	12,498	146,848
1914 ...	22,293	80,350	74	2,002	2,358	9,681	144,065
1915 ...	20,490	65,068	72	1,902	2 613	10,070	175,959
1916 ...	22.901	80,625	106	4,295	3,097	15,212	325,000
1917 ...	26,361	140,010	118	4,767	3,422	19,823	442,516

NOTE.—Besides in 1915 there was 4,579,888 *kwan* of unrefined sulphur valued at ¥92,947.

GOLD

The principal gold producing districts in Japan are at present confined to the northern corner of Formosa, the northern and south-western sections of Kyushu, especially Kagoshima, and some north-eastern parts of the Main Island, including the island of Sado. Lately the Hitachi mine, in Ibaraki-ken, which buys ores from all parts of the country, has become the most noted centre of production, having occupied nearly 33% of the total output in Japan proper in 1917.

Kind of ores.—Gold occurs chiefly in its native state, frequently mixed with pyrites, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, etc. In rare cases it occurs as tellurides. The principal constituent of the gangue is quartz, often with calcite or baryte. In many cases the ore is of a free-milling character, though sometimes clayey or refractory. Gold and silver are found mixed, the one or the other being predominant according to ores.

Deposits and geology.—The greater parts of the veins worked in Japan are found in Tertiary rocks, especially in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks. The gold ores in Japan occur in the five modes of fissure-filling or veins, impregnations, and in the three modes of deposit, viz. metasomatic, contact-metamorphic and mechanical detrital. This explanation also applies practically to silver, to be mentioned below

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Demand and Supply of Gold.—The total amount of gold demanded at home was estimated formerly at 18 to 22 million yen in value consisting of 15–18 millions for specie reserve and 3–5 millions for medical and industrial purposes. Against this the total produced in Japan, Formosa and Korea was about ¥25 millions. Recently over 30 millions are yearly consumed for medical and industrial purposes alone, while, on the other hand, the output has declined to 20 millions due to suspension of work at many mines owing to the increased cost of production since the War. The deficit ¥10,000,000 has to be met by importing foreign gold or by other means.

Placer Gold

The placer gold in Japan mostly comes from the disintegration of quartz veins in volcanic rocks in the Palæozoic, Mesozoic, and Tertiary formations. The locality most celebrated for it is or rather was Esashi in Hokkaido, the Klondyke of Japan. In 1899 there was collected 119,082 *momme* of gold according to the official returns and there a gold nugget weighing 198 *momme* was once picked up. The placer has subsequently lost much of its fame. The sources of the placer deposit of Esashi are quartz veins in the Palæozoic formation. In Ishikari and Hidaka placer gold is often associated with platinum and iridosmium. Placer mining was at one time very active in Kagoshima.

SILVER

As in the case of gold, silver ores in Japan are found in the inner side of the northern and the southern area of Japan proper, owing to the fact that the neo-volcanic rocks from which the metal is chiefly derived, exist in highly developed condition in those particular regions. Just as in the case of gold, silver viens are mainly found in the eruptive and sedimentary rocks of the Tertiary formation. The ores exist in the form of argentite, itephanite, pyrergyrite, etc. but in Japan such minerals as galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, etc. yield larger supply of the metal. Silver mines now worked exist in the Main Island, Kyushu and Hokkaido, but are absent in Formosa and Shikoku.

COPPER

Next to coal, copper is the most important mineral production in Japan. The ores are found both on the outer and the inner side of the southern and the northern arcs of Japan proper. The contact-metamorphic type is much in evidence in the southern arc, and the metasomatic type in the northern, while the vein type predominates in the inner arc, i.e. the region on the Japan Sea side. It is in the latter that greater parts of the mines exist

Kind of ores.—Chalcophrite and bornite are the principal copper ores, their gangues being chiefly quartz and calcite. The veins occur in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks of the Tertiary ages, large numbers of the principal mines being included in this group Metasomatic de-

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posits are represented by a complex sulphide called "kuroko," or black ore, consisting of intimate mixture of galena, zincblendes, and baryte. This is chiefly found in the Tertiary. The relative importance of the different kinds of ore as based on the production of 53 principal mines which supply about 87% of the total output is shown below:— Veins, 32 mines supplying 44.8%; beds, 11 mines, 20.9%; metasomatic deposits, 3 mines, 18%; contact-metamorphic deposits, 7 mines, 4%.

IRON

Japan is not so rich in iron ores, and they consists of 1. magnetite, 2. hematite (micaceous and compact red iron), 3. limonite, 4. iron sand, the yield from these ores is estimated as follows; magnetic 4,900,000 tons; micaceous 30,000,000; limonite, 10,006,000. Then there are similar ores in Korea, mostly micaceous or limonite, estimated at roughly 30,000,000 tons; Manchuria has Anshantien and Penshiho mines with deposits estimated at about 80,000,000 tons, excluding ores of less than 25%. In China there is the Taiyeh mine containing about 100,000,000 tons, while Yaochong mines along the Yangtsze in Anhui are judged to hold about half as much. Lastly we have near Tsingtau, Kinling judged to hold 80,000,000 tons. Sand iron was very largely utilized in remote time for making sword and other kinds of cutlery and is found in southern and north-eastern parts of the Main Island.

The Demand and Supply of Iron and Steel

The Economic Investigation Commission created at the time of the Okuma Ministry carried out, among other things, careful researches on the question of demand and supply of iron in Japan. According to its investigation the consumption of iron in Japan past and prospective is stated as follows:—

Demand of Pig Iron and Steel

	Ave. 1906—10	11—15	% inc.	Est. for 18	for 28
Pig-iron (ton) ...	124,007	200,228	61.5	360,900	743,000
Steel („) ...	472,487	691,884	46.5	1,113,000	2,112,000

The figures for steel exclude imported shipping machines, railway engines, etc.

Production at Present and Prospective of Pig-iron and Steel Materials in Japan and China

Pig-iron (unit of 100 tons)

Year	Japan Proper	Korea	Manchuria	China	Total
1915	345,6	...	30,0	200,0	575,6
1916	491,0	...	35,0	200,0	726,0
1917	539,9	...	70,0	200,0	809,9
1918	541,6	100,0	230,0	480,0	1,351,5
'19 & after ...	541,5	100,0	230,0	480,0	1,351,5
'21 & after ...	611,5	100,0	230,0	480,0	1,421,5

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Kin[illegible] the principal ores, t[illegible]ite. The veins the [illegible]y ages, larg[illegible] of [illegible]roup Meta[illegible]

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at Sapporo and the Suzuki Co.'s Refinery at Dairi near Moji. The output turned out by them is sufficient to supply about one-third the demand in Japan.

IRON SULPHIDE

The pyrite deposits, now so extensively used for manufacturing sulphuric acid, are extensively distributed, that is in the Main Island, Kyushu, and Shikoku.

TIN

Tin occurs in Japan as veins and deposits, the former generally in Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata, and sometimes in granite. The deposits are found chiefly in Kyushu, and also in Tajima and Mino.

Tin industry is a new innovation, due to the enterprise of the Mitsubishi, which started the refining business at its Ikuno mine in 1914, At the Firm's Osaka Smelting Works tin printing rolls are also produced. The output of the metal in Japan is still quite insignificant, amounting barely to ¥479,000 in value in 1917.

ANTIMONY, MERCURY, ARSENIC, GRAPHITE

Occurring in the form of stibnite, antimony ores are found along the Mesozoic strata which extend from the Province of Yamato to Hyuga and Osumi in Kyushu via Tosa and Iyo in Shikoku, Encouraged by the extraodinary demand occasioned by the War, the output jumped up to over 18,000,000 kin in 1916 to be decreased to 11,120,000 in '17. Mercury exists chiefly in Shikoku, where in Awa the Suigin mine supplies cinnabar along the plane of fault in the Mesozoic limestone. Arsenic is found in Kyushu, chiefly in the form of arsenious oxide. Arsenopyrite, arsenious sulphide, and realgar are also found in Echigo and Hokkaido. The output was 17,000 *kin* in the first half of 1915. Graphite was produced about 2,215,145 kin in 1917.

TUNGSTEN, MOLYBDENEUM

Of these rare metals the former comes from Gifu, Yamanashi and a few other places, the output for the ores for 1917 being over 195,000 *kwan*. Several rich tungsten veins have been discovered in Korea. The other comes from Toyama, output of the ores for the same period having been pushed up by the War demands to 3,224 *kwan*.

SULPHUR

Japan being a volcanic country is naturally rich in sulphur deposits, they chiefly occurring as solfatara. Only high grade deposits alone are generally worked i.e. those containing not less than 40%. Sulphur deposits are much in evidence at the northern corner of Formosa, the Japan Sea districts in the Northern Japan, and the eastern part of Hokkaido.

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Steel materials (unit of 100 tons)

1915	405,1	...	...	50,0	455,1
1916	569,6	...	...	50,0	619,6
1917	686,0	...	...	60,0	746,0
1918	765,0	...	...	60,0	825,0
'19 & after ...	770,0	...	120,0	60,0	950,0
'21 & after ...	1,090,0	...	120,0	60,0	1,270,0

Besides the above there are about 1,600 tons of steel produced in Japan. In the above tables "Korea" means Mitsubishi Iron-works at Kenninpho at the mouth of the Tadong expected to produce 100,000 tons of pig-iron from 1918; "Manchuria" covers the Penshiho (joint undertaking of the Okura Firm and some Chinese capitalists), producing 70,000 tons in 1918 and 80,000 in 1919; the South Manchuria Rly Co.'s prospective foundry at Anshantien is expected to produce 155,000 tons at first, 1 million tons in future. "China" covers Taiyeh and Hanyang, the latter producing 231,000 tons pig-iron and 50,000 tons steel materials, while the former is to produce 280,000 tons pig-iron from 1918, to be increased to 560,000 in time. Leading foundries in Japan proper are tabulated below:—

Annual Output at Leading Foundries in Japan Proper

	Pig-iron (1,000 tons)		Steel materials (1,000 tons)	
	Present output	Future	Present output	Future
Gov. Works	300	400	563	650
Kamaishi...	110	150	75	110
Wanishi	30	—	—	—
Nippon Iron Works	—	—	56	—
Nippon Iron Pipes	—	—	54	—

LEAD, BISMUTH, ZINC

The principal ores are in the form of galena associated with zinc-blende. The ores are distributed along the inner arc of Japan. Bismuth is negligible in output, and comes chiefly from Kamioka silver mine. The production of about 50 *kwan* of the ores in the 1st half of 1915 is a new record.

In geological formation and distribution zinc is practically identical with lead. As zincblende the ores are extensively distributed. Kamioka in Hida is the most important mine both for lead and zinc, and it was formerly worked chiefly for silver. The mine turned out as much as 35,218,951 *kin* of the metal in 1915.

It was only in 1913 that Japan first began to produce zinc, it formerly going abroad as ores to the extent of about 1 million *yen*, while over 3 millions of the refined metal came in from England, Germany, etc. The refineries first created were the Osaka Zinc Refinery, by the Mitsubishi, then the Miike Refinery by the Mitsui, while the Fujita Firm has established its own at its Kosaka mine, and lastly there are the Zinc Electro-Refining Works in Niigata-ken, and the Sakura Refining Works

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at Sapporo and the Suzuki Co.'s Refinery at Dairi near Moji. The output turned out by them is sufficient to supply about one-third the demand in Japan.

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Tin industry is a new innovation, due to the enterprise of the Mitsubishi, which started the refining business at its Ikuno mine in 1914, At the Firm's Osaka Smelting Works tin printing rolls are also produced. The output of the metal in Japan is still quite insignificant, amounting barely to ¥473,000 in value in 1917.

ANTIMONY, MERCURY, ARSENIC, GRAPHITE

Occurring in the form of stibnite, antimony ores are found along the Mesozoic strata which extend from the Province of Yamato to Hyuga and Osumi in Kyushu via Tosa and Iyo in Shikoku, Encouraged by the extraodinary demand occasioned by the War, the output jumped up to over 18,000,000 kin in 1916 to be decreased to 11,120,000 in '17. Mercury exists chiefly in Shikoku, where in Awa the Suigin mine supplies cinnabar along the plane of fault in the Mesozoic limestone. Arsenic is found in Kyushu, chiefly in the form of arsenious oxide. Arsenopyrite, arsenious sulphide, and realgar are also found in Echigo and Hokkaido. The output was 17,000 *kin* in the first half of 1915. Graphite was produced about 2,215,145 kin in 1917.

TUNGSTEN, MOLYBDENEUM

Of these rare metals the former comes from Gifu, Yamanashi and a few other places, the output for the ores for 1917 being over 195,000 *kwan*. Several rich tungsten veins have been discovered in Korea. The other comes from Toyama, output of the ores for the same period having been pushed up by the War demands to 3,224 *kwan*.

SULPHUR

Japan being a volcanic country is naturally rich in sulphur deposits, they chiefly occurring as solfatara. Only high grade deposits alone are generally worked i.e. those containing not less than 40%. Sulphur deposits are much in evidence at the northern corner of Formosa, the Japan Sea districts in the Northern Japan, and the eastern part of Hokkaido.

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PRINCIPAL METAL MINES

The leading metal mines producing not less than ¥500,000 worth a year all combined, including gold, silver, copper, etc. and the kind of ores, are given below, the table showing the production for the year 1917 (figures in unit of 1,000):—

Names of Mines	Gold		Silver		Copper		Total incl. other metals and ores
	momme	¥	*momme*	¥	*kin*	¥	¥
Hokkaido:							
Kunitomi	11	53	789	158	1,799	1,034	1,245
Poropetz	7	34	73	15	713	466	514
Main Island, N.-E.:							
Abeshiro	39	193	2,827	565	5,239	3,360	4,119
Kosaka	5	25	451	90	880	532	683
Osaruzawa ...	198	991	6,883	1,383	22,591	15,434	18,021
Ani	4	21	359	74	4,564	3,120	3,215
Furokura	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,902
Hassei	2	12	1,628	326	2,156	1,372	1,709
Arakawa	1	5	289	58	2,424	1,559	1,621
Kamaishi	49	246	444	72	1,718	1,071	8,877
Tsunatori ...	17	84	71	14	690	530	708
Sen-nin	—	—	—	—	45	32	703
Takata	—	—	786	152	—	—	2,807
Okura	2	11	48	10	1,125	781	802
Yakuki	3	17	277	55	2,027	1,320	1,392
Main Island, Middle:							
Sado Is.	123	615	1,309	258	25	17	889
Ashio	52	261	8,428	1,808	28,979	19,798	21,867
Hitachi	615	3,073	16,478	3,337	22,566	15,417	21,827
Ogoya	—	—	—	—	3,007	1,875	1,882
Omodani	4	18	658	135	720	438	622
Ikuno	12	60	1,498	407	4,212	2,632	3,535
Obiye	30	148	1,839	377	4,063	2,536	3,173
Kidogasawa ...	—	—	—	—	1,533	980	1,017
Yoshioka	1	4	359	74	1,322	826	904
Kamioka	13	63	3,625	725	39	19	4,280
Yusenji	7	35	188	42	1,440	984	1,061
Iimori	—	—	—	—	122	76	623
Ieshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	800
Shikoku:							
Besshi	—	—	—	—	15,273	10,084	10,084
Kyushu:							
Makimine	—	—	—	—	1,103	688	688
Hibira	—	—	—	—	1,784	1,112	1,112
Kushikino ...	231	1,100	1,960	379	—	—	1,479
Sagnoseki ...	130	651	4,606	924	15,684	10,715	12,290
Bajo	29	143	22	4	—	—	1,051

Kamaishi and Sennin-yama in Iwate-ken are the two principal iron mines, their output in 1917 being:—

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	Pig iron M. tons	Steel M. tons	Iron ores M. tons
Kamaishi	53,651	18,030	10,748
Senninyama	3,166	—	—

NOTE.—†Kamioka mine, in Gifu-ken, is better known for its lead and zinc, the output for 1917 being:—Lead, 11,.22,251 *lein*; zinc, 8,250 m. ton; and some others.

COAL

The oldest coal in Japan is found in the Mesozoic formation, but it is in the Tertiary system that coal seams of far greater importance are found. Of the Tertiary coal-fields those in Kyushu and Hokkaido are the most extensive and valuable. In Honshu there are no remarkable coal-fields except one extending over Iwaki and Hitachi which yield coal inferior to that of Kyushu and Hokkaido in quality as well as in quantity. The principal coal fields in Kyushu are those of Chikuho (Chikuzen and Buzen), while in Hokkaido the coal-fields in the province of Ishikari are most important. Kyushu fields supply about 75%, Hokkaido, 10%, and the other places 15%, of the total output. The coal-fields worked or leased aggregate about 1,006 million *tsubo* in area in Japan proper. The available resources, according to the investigation of the Mining Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, are judged to amount to 822 million tons, calculation being made mainly on seams measuring two feet and over and lying generally not more than 2,000 ft. below the drainage level, and also some portion of thinner seams that admit economic working. The seams that lie at greater depth but judged equally workable are estimated to yield 2,940 millions. Then there are concealed and unproved resources which are supposed to give 5,030 millions more. Leaving the last out of calculation, and estimate being made of the two workable seams alone, the available resources are put at 1,23[illegible] millions out of the total of 3,762 millions. These available quantities are roughly distributed as follows:—

Kyushu	1,000	million tons
Hokkaido	568	,, ,,
Iwaki, Ibaraki, Nagato, etc.	170	,, ,,

The available seams in Kyushu are further distributed as follows:—Chikuho fields, 400, and Miike, 300, the balance going to the Nishi Sonoki fields and the Takashima fields both in Hizen.

The workable strata in Hokkaido practically exist in the province of Ishikari, where 437 million tons are stored underground.

Among the fields in the Main Island and Shikoku we have the Iwaki fields holding 63 millions, Iwaki-Hitachi about 14, and Nagato 78 millions.

With the exception of some 60 million tons of anthracite existing in Kyushu, Iwaki-Hitachi and Nagato all the rest is bituminous coal.

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Output of the chief Coal-Fields in Japan Proper

Coal fields	1917 1,000 tons	1916 1,000 tons	
Miike (Kyushu)	2,008,934	1,898,192	Mitsui Mining Co.
Yubari (Hokkaido)	1,377,660	1,099,896	Hokkaido Coal & S.S. Co.
Mitsui-Tagawa (Kyushu)	988,464	973,571	Mitsui Mining Co.
Onoura („)	979,697	792,53	Kaijima Mining Co.
Futase („)	631,424	667,763	Dept. of Ag. & Co.
Iriyama (Iwaki)	314,413	418,175	Iriyama Coal Min. Co.
Mineji (Kyushu)	640,164	565,713	Kurauchi Mining Co.
Yoshinotani („)	481,264	482,313	Mitsubishi & Co.
Hokoku („)	517,714	503,431	Meiji Mining & Co.
Meiji („)	602,409	483,579	„
Uchigo (Iwaki)	439,167	441,382	Iwaki Coal Min, Co.
Namazuta (Kyushu)	442,117	440,331	Mitsubishi & Co.
Shinnyu („)	365,779	385,434	„
Tadakuma („)	353,746	372,048	K. Sumitomo.
Furukawa Shakanoe („) ...	504,014	449,997	Furukawa & Co.
Mitsui-Yamano („) ...	406,289	373,629	Mitsui Mining Co.
Kishima („) ...	607,511	441,681	Takatori & Co.
Shimbara-Navy („) ...	342,811	324,569	Dept. of Navy.
Matsushima („) ...	387,156	276,023	Matsushima Coal & Co.
Takashima („) ...	261,269	232 893	Mitsubishi & Co.
Mitsui-Hondo („) ...	240,653	257,959	Mitsui Mining Co
Yoshima (Iwaki)	384,517	311,691	Furukawa & Co.
Kanada (Kyushu)	266,385	269,241	Mitsubishi & Co.
Ōtsuji („)	252,372	280,803	Kaijima Min. Co.
Ōchi („)	457,256	397,085	Mitsubishi & Co.
Sakito („)	338,874	326,509	Kyushu Coal & S. S. Co.

Analysis of coals from the principal coal-fields is shown below:—

Field	Name of coals	Water	Volatile matter	Cake	Ash	Sulphur	Caking quality	Sp. gravity	Calorific power
Chikuho	Namazuta	1.66	42.50	52.68	3.16	0.81	Cakes and swells	1.208	75.90
Miike	8 ft. Seam	0.70	42.15	43.85	3 30	3.34	Cakes and swells	1.273	—
Hizen	Takashima	0.98	39.08	53.42	6.53	0.65	Cakes	1.270	80.30
Ishikari	Ynbari	1.46	42.89	57.11	4.54	0.31	Cakes	1.200	—
Hitachi-Iwaki ...	Shiramizu	5.05	44.36	40.81	8.75	1.39	Does not cake	1.304	—

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum veins are principally found in Tertiary terrains and in the districts bordering on the Japan Sea especially in Niigata-ken (Province of Echigo) and Akita-ken. Petroleum was known in Echigo from remote time, but it was from 1900 that the industry began to present a marked activity. The principal oil-fields in that district are Higashiyama, Nishiyama, Niitsu, Kubiki, and Nanukaichi, the first three being especially important. Of the total output of crude oil in Japan proper, Echigo supplies 73%, but when it is remembered that the consumption of lamp

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oil in Japan amounts to about 2.5 million *koku* the supply from Echigo does not exceed one half or so of the total. The other half comes chiefly from Java. The crude oil obtained at Nishiyama and Higashiyama contains about 40 to 50% lamp-oil but that at Niitsu is much inferior and contains less. In many places in Echigo first and second veins have been almost exhausted but the presence of oil in the third and fourth veins has very much reassured the oil companies, especially since the introduction of the rotary boring machine in 1912.

Deeper Boring.—The first success in deep boring was witnessed in 1911 at the Nippon Oil Co's Kurokawa well in Akita-ken. The first gush of 12,000 *koku* was measured in a day. In March 1917 the same Co's well at Omochi, Echigo sprang a fountain at the depth of 354 ft., with an even larger initial yield than at Kurokawa. It is expected that the deep boring process will mark a new era in our petroleum industry.

According to the official reports the output of the oil in Echigo and Akita during the last two years is as follows:—

Oil-fields	1916 *koku*	1917 *koku*	Lessees
Kurokawa (Akita-ken) ...	839,450	625,497	Nippon Pet. Co.
Niitsu (Echigo)	517,899	502,775	Hoden Pet. Co.
Nishiyama-Nagane („) ...	385,545	320,997	Nippon Pet. Co.
Nishiyama („) ...	210,279	231,025	Hoden Pet. Co.
Higashiyama („) ...	149,620	134,941	„
Asahi („) ...	148,173	109,189	Chuo Pet. Co,
Kanatsu („) ...	123,517	124,743	Nakano Kōgyō Co.

The production may be classified as follows:—

	Volatile *koku*	Lamp *koku*	Solar *koku*	Heavy *koku*	Machine *koku*
1915	47,125	530,133	533,605	741,255	262,555
1916	7,691	531,610	444,778	788,757	235,391
1917	125,422	456,172	615,552	549,827	353,980

The "Kazusabori" is a simple method of artesian well digging. Oil companies in Echigo are counted by hundred, but of these the Nippon Petroleum and the Hoden Petroleum Cos. (with paid up capital of *yen* 16,5000,000 and 16,250,000 respectively) tower over all the others. The American Standard Oil Co. and the International Oil Co. once started digging for the oil, but have given it up. They now confine their operation to importing foreign oil and between them and the two Japanese Cos. a special arrangement exists for regulating the price of their respective brands, in order to avoid under competition.

Hokkaido, etc.—The veins in these districts are still in the inception stage of exploitation, and the output from them does not yet amount to much, being practically confined to the work of the Nippon Oil Co.

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INVESTMENT IN MINING BUSINESS

The investment in mining business is steadily increasing, coal claiming the largest share followed by metals and petroleum. The progress during the last few years may be seen from the following table, 1st group representing metal business, 2nd coal, 3rd both combined, 4th petroleum, and 5th all others, capital paid up being in ¥1,000:—

	No. of Co.	Cap. p'd up	No. of Co.	Cap. p'd up	No. of Co.	Cap. p'd up
	I		II		III	
1914	113	42,374	114	63,411	31	35,966
1915	128	44,876	116	51,666	34	38,096
1916	142	88,542,550	118	78,457,950	41	46,303,700
1917	182	190,600,300	146	107,429,750	43	41,802,700
	IV		V		Total	
1914	34	40,985	25	19,820	317	202,358
1915	34	40,895	27	19,837	234	195,403
1916	34	57,641,000	32	28,687,000	367	299,634,200
1917	35	77,021,000	41	31,332,000	447	438,201,750

Of the above the Cos. commanding subscribed capital of ¥1,000,000 and over number 47 with aggregate capital of ¥351,625,000 (p. u. ¥247,214,375). Besides there are individual capitalists engaged in mining business, but their investment is unknown.

LEADING CONCESSIONAIRES OF MINES

Below are shown the names of leading concessionaires with production in 1917.—

	¥ 1000
Furukawa Mining Co.	33,439
Kuhara Mining Co, ...	36,453
Mitsubishi Co.	31,143
Mitsui Mining Co.	30,200
Fujita Firm...	21,504
Sumitomo	12,368
Nippon Petroleum Co.	8,333
Hokkaido Colliery S.S Co.	11,848
Tanaka Mining Co.	15,090
Kaijima Mining Co.	8,822
Hoden Petroleum Co.	8,206

CONDITION OF MINE-WORKERS

Mine-workers as classified by the mines they are working at and by their age and sex are as follows, at the end of June, 1917:—

Age	No. under ground		No. above ground		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
At metal mines:—						
Under 14 years old ...	197	15	128	70	325	85
„ 15 „ ...	769	48	604	374	1,373	395

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Continued Age	No. underground Male	No. underground Female	No. above ground Male	No. above ground Female	Total Male	Total Female
„ 20 „ ...	13,019	625	8,012	4,921	21,031	5,546
Above 20 „ ...	69,827	1,999	49,095	15,565	118,922	17,564
Total	83,812	2,597	57,839	20,903	141,651	23,500
At coal mines:						
Under 14 years old ...	210	166	119	68	329	234
„ 15 „ ...	1,093	706	643	68	1,736	1,169
„ 20 „ ...	19,365	11,110	6,990	5,729	26,355	16,839
Above 20 „ ...	119,212	35,666	35,946	12,658	155,158	48,324
Total	139,880	47,648	43,698	18,918	183,578	66,566
At petroleum mines:						
Under 14 years old ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 15 „ ...	—	—	6	—	6	—
„ 20 „ ...	—	—	825	97	825	97
Above 20 „ ...	—	—	6,188	536	6,188	536
Total	—	—	7,019	633	7,019	633
At other non-metal mines:						
Under 14 years old ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 15 years old ...	9	—	17	1	26	1
„ 20 „ ...	372	4	480	119	852	123
Above 20 „ ...	3,035	74	6,124	661	9,159	735
Total	3,416	78	6,621	781	10,037	859
Grand total:						
Under 14 years old ...	407	181	247	138	654	319
„ 15 „ ...	1,871	754	1,270	811	3,141	1,565
„ 20 „ ...	32,756	11,739	16,307	10,866	49,063	22,605
Above 20 „ ...	192,074	37,649	97,353	29,420	289,457	67,069
Total	227,108	50,323	115,177	41,235	342,285	91,558

They work 24 to 27 days per month, average hours per day being 8 to 11

Accidents at the Mines

	No. of accidents	Casualites: Death	Severely wounded	Slightly wounded	Total
1912	31,030	989	2,416	28,331	31,736
1913	134,455	730	989	133,793	135,512
1914	157,021	1,758	595	156,649	159,002
1915	148,868	847	620	148,509	149,976
1916	151,655	623	2,135	147,051	149,809
1917	164,724	1,249	5,228	161,139	167,616

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IMPORT AND EXPORT OF MINERAL PRODUCTION

	Exports				Imports		
	Copper		Coal*		Iron and Steel		
	1,000 *kin*	¥1,000	1,000 m tons	Sulphur* 1,000 *kin*	1,000 *kin*	¥1,000	Petroleum* 1,000 gal.
1912 ...	65,249	25,181	3,468	81,860	1,227,473	57,287	56,811
1913 ...	71,141	28,665	3 870	90,4 6	1,181,467	56,763	48,174
1914 ...	7 ,545	28,467	3,586	85,947	88 571	39,933	35,452
1915 ...	99,298	46,163	2,924	124,789	662,051	34,419	34,359
1916 ...	104,397	70,009	3.0 6	137,811	1,157,872	89,738	22,273
1917 ...	131,332	96,289	2,813	142,410	1,526,407	207,240	19,427

NOTE.—*For values of these items see Trade Returns of Staple Articles, Chap. Foreign Trade.

BOOM IN MINING INDUSTRY

The mining operations in this country have been marked with great activity since 1914, but especially since 1916, resulting in a remarkable increase in investments, production, and exports as well as in the extension of mining fields. How actively new companies were promoted and old ones expanded in 1916 and 1917 may be seen from the following figures published in the *Official Gazette*:

PROMOTION OF NEW MINING COMPANIES

Kind of Mining	1917		1916	
	Number of Cos.	Auth'd Cap. *yen*	Number of Cos.	Auth'd Cap. *yen*
Kerosene	9	16,358,000	3	2,275,000
Mining & refining ...	147	213,240,000	87	23,922,000

INCREASE IN THE CAPITAL OF EXISTING MINING COMPANIES

Kind of Mining	1917		1916	
	Number of Cos.	Increased Cap. *yen*	Number of Cos.	Increased Cap. *yen*
Kerosene	1	2,500,000	2	5,075,000
Mining & refining ...	19	25,492,000	5	2,425,000

It is to be noted that enormous investments were made in mining industry in 1916 and 1917. In 1918 too, up to the end of March, investigations by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce show that mining Companies newly promoted numbered 17 with an aggregated capital of 16,653,000 yen, a sign of continued boom in our mining industry. A significant feature of the present situation is the amalgamation of separate

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companies, and the conversion of individual enterprises into joint-stock concerns.

Of the phenomenal increase in the output of respective items given in the text zinc, lead, antimony, and manganese stand conspicuous. But the most noteworthy development has taken place in the lines of iron, copper, coal, and kerosene, owing to the fact that, in addition to increased exportation, the domestic consumption of those minerals has increased in consequence of the growth of our mechanical and shipbuilding industries.

The supply of iron and coal has not been sufficient to keep pace with the ever-increasing demand, with the deplorable consequence that coalfields have been carelessly worked, often leading to explosions. It has also to be remembered that such important materials as copper and coal have been exported by merchants who have been dazzled by high prices offered, without paying any regard to the requirements of the home industries.

Meanwhile public attention has been focussed upon the necessity of rendering our country self-supporting with regard to iron. New companies have been promoted and the old ones extended on an unprecedented scale under protection and encouragement of the State. But nonetheless the day seems far distant when we can become self-sufficient in iron industry. The American steel embargo has dealt a severe blow to the ship-building and mechanical industries in this country, although it has incidentally proved a powerful stimulus to the development of our iron industry. As is seen from the official forecast concerning the production of iron and steel already given, the next few years will witness a decided increase in our supply of steel and steel materials. Alongside of the projected extension of private foundries, the Government is planning to extend its Edamitsu Iron Works with a view to enhancing its capacity of production. Even in 1918–19 the Government Works turned out 380,000 tons of iron. Of this quantity some 62,000 tons were allotted to the Army; some 14,000 tons to the Navy; 70,000 tons to the Imperial Railways; some 50,000 tons to other Government offices; and the remaining 174,180 tons were sold to the public in general. Pigiron imported by the Government Iron Works from the Han-Yeh-Ping in China in the year amounted to 60,000 tons while the Departments of War and of Agriculture and Commerce have come to an agreement to place at the disposal of the Government Works the iron ores produced in Shantung. There are also many private foundries which depend on China for the supply of iron ores.

With the extension of the mining industry, trade in minerals has swollen to a remarkable volume. The record was made in 1917 when the exports and imports of minerals totalled 545 million yen, some 27 per cent of the total foreign trade, whereas the rate was 18.3 per cent

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for 1916 and 14.4 per cent for 1915. This shows how important a position minerals have begun to take among the exports. In this connection it is interesting to note that the advance of our mining industry has been shown in a marked increase of the export of finished articles rather than raw materials. For example, in 1917 copyer lumps, billets, and slabs used as raw materials were exported to the amount of 72,193 tons, an increase of 12,800 tons only 23 per cent over the preceding year. But the rate of increase was 102 per cent for such half finished articles as copper plates and wires, while the increase in brass and bronze is still greater, being 186 per cent. The increase in finished articles of copper, brass and bronze was also great being put at 128 per cent.

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CHAPTER XXX

FISHERY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Y. Suzuki, Dr. of the Toyo Fishery Co.

With a coast line of more than 17,815 miles, exclusive of Chosen and Karafuto, it is not to be wondered at that fishing has reached a high standard of development in Japan, as fish has been from former times one of our staple articles of food. There are two factors that deserve mention in this respect, as they specially favor the multiplication of finny tribe in Japanese waters whether migratory or stationary, living in deep waters or inshore. The first is that the Japanese dominions extend over several degrees of latitude, from the arctic circle to the tropics, and the other, that the coast is washed by the warm Kuroshiwo current on the one hand and by the cold Oyashiwo on the other. Under such favorable circumstances inshore fishing has made remarkable drogress As an instance it may be mentioned the stretching of nets inshore to catch migratory fish by cleverly taking advantage of the configuration of the coast. Then the splitting up of the country in former times into a large number of rival feudal dominions has brought into existence sundry ingenious fishing tools and implements, their kinds being too numerous to be counted. Perhaps in this respect Japanese fishing is unique in the world.

As regards pelagic fishing, the most important since the prohibition of sealing is line-fishing for cod. The purse net fishing of bonito and tunny also promises to grow in importance. Then there is whaling (see special paragraph given later. Ed. J. Y. B.) which has made marked development since the introduction of the Norwegian method. Activity in these various directions has stimulated the use of more effective steam-trawlers (mentioned later on. Ed. J. Y. B.) in place of simple native boats.

In marine products, besides those for home consumption there are several items that figure on the export list; those going to China are chiefly articles for table use, while fish oil, iodine from the sea-weeds, isinglass, corals, etc, are exported to Europe and America. Salt refining is an ancient industry, salt being extracted from brine, chiefly along the shores bordering on the Inland Sea. With the enforcement of the Salt Monopoly Law the districts open to the business have been restricted. Aquatic culture has been known from olden times in Japan, especially in the form of pond-culture of gold fish and carp and fagot-culture of

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oysters and the edible sea-weed laver. Coming to more recent years the artificial rearing of snapping turtles, eels, salmonidae and some shellfish has made great development. Oyster-culture on the French plan is becoming popular in some parts of the country. With respect to the relative activities of this particular branch of fishing, salmon culture is especially noticeable in the rivers of Hokkaido and northern Japan, trout in the mountain lakes of northern Japan, carp, eel and snapping-turtle in southern Japan. The spawning grounds in use at present number about 96, while the culture is carried on at rather over 29,000 places. The lakes at Nikko and Hakone, Shikotsu lake in Hokkaido and Towada lake in Aomori are noted for trout sport.

The administrative side of the industry is fairly complet legislative measures having been passed for protecting fish and controlling fishermen, while as organs for protecting the interests of fishermen and manufacturers there are the Fishery Guild with 3,669 associations and 468,100 members, and the Marine Product Guild with 212 associations and 309,846 members.

On the economic side, the principal kinds of fish and shellfish that are used as articles of food are, in the central and southern districts of Japan proper, *pagrus*, *bonito*, *sardine*, *horse mackerel*, *tunny*, *oyster*, *clam*, *prawns*, *lobsters*, etc. in the northern districts, *herring*, *cod*, *salmonoidae*, *crab*, *laminaria*, and over the whole country *tunny*, *flat-fish*, etc. For industrial use there are *coral*, the *isinglass* weed, the *starch* weed, etc. Marine products for export have found good customers in China for many years past, where dried *cuttlefish*, *sea cucumber*, *ear-shell*, *sharks' fins*, *laminaria*, *isinglass* etc. are much in demand. Products going to other markets are *canned salmon*, *trout*, *sardine*, *crab*, *prawns*, preserved *cod*, and *mackerel*, *fish oils*, *potassium iodide* from sea-weed, *coral*, *shell-buttons*, etc.

Encouragement of the Industry

The per capita catch in Japan is only ¥ 70 a year against ¥ 1,100 of England, 870 of Canada, etc. To improve the condition of our fishermen the authorities voted in the 1918 Diet about ¥ 300,000 partly to aid the Fishery Guilds' work and to reconstruct the refuge harbors. The reconstruction is to be completed by 1923, one half the cost being supplied by the Treasury. The investigation of oceanic currents to be undertaken in 1918-19 by the Government may also be noted in this connection.

FISHING BOATS (1917)

Fishing-boats for use either on the fresh water or in the coastwise fishing number about 400,000, the bulk being Japanese open-boats. Nine out of ten of these boats do not exceed 30 feet in length.

Fishing-boats. Without motor 384,242, with motor 2,977 total 387,219.
Fishing-population. Male 1,055,438 female 339,041 total 1,394,479.

Of the motored boats 52 are steam-driven. The motorless boats newly built in 1917 numbered 25,366 costing ¥ 2,585,682.

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Accidents to Fishing Boats and Casualties of Fishermen (1917)

Fate of fishing boats	No. of boats	Crew			
		Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
Wrecked, etc.	976	549	68	508	1,125
1916...	871	345	61	326	732
1915...	771	376	47	471	894
1914...	1,835	575	178	531	1,284

Catches and Marine Production

Catches:	1914 ¥1,000	1915 ¥1,000	1916 ¥1,000	1917 ¥1,000
Fish	71,980	73,723	74,499	94,721
Shell Fish	3,806	4,090	3,535	4,942
Aquatic animals, etc	11,501	9,877	13,804	15,142
Sea-weeds	7,764	7,144	10,342	10,428
Total	95,053	94,836	102,242	123,233
Marine products				
Eatables	46,838	42,480	49,003	65,227
Manure	14,046	11,160	13,261	16,689
Fish oil and whale	1,002	829	1,381	1,791
Glue	286	338	352	836
Total	52,174	54,809	63,999	84,544

Principal Catches

	1915		1917	
	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000
Herring	138,070	8,939	88,420	7,583
Sardine	62,496	7,103	96,770	13,711
Bonito	9,477	4,642	8,837	6,449
Cuttlefish and squid ...	25,168	6,820	20,870	6,788
Prawns	6,076	2,137	5,287	2,763
Mackerel	11,933	3,001	11,933	3,899
Tunny	2,983	2,050	1,846	1,955
Yellow tail	8,569	5,681	6,014	4,791
Tai (Pagrus)	5,240	5,881	5,019	7,440

Principal Marine Products

	1916		1917	
	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000
Squid, dried	6,266	8,913	4,582	6,359
Prawns, boiled	869	1,369	761	1,572
Bonito, dried, etc.	2,075	7,709	2,431	12,859
Mackerel, salted	737	248	182	125
Sardine salted	2,255	797	3,615	1,962
Sardine, for manure... ...	9,091	3,229	2,246	1,322
Herring, boneless	2,789	1,014	2,245	1,322
Herring, for manure ...	20,416	6,199	16,891	7,455

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EXPORT OF FISH AND MARINE PRODUCTS

Marine products, fishes cured in cans or bottles, and fish and whale-oils, figure on the customs report as follows (in value of ¥ 1,000):—

		1916	1917	1918
I	Marine products:			
	Salt	536	482	612
	Sea-weeds	2,460	2,833	4,455
	Fresh fish	254	355	589
	Cuttle, dried	3,067	4,130	3,143
	Ligaments of scallops	1,134	845	1,195
	Isinglass	2,446	1,955	2,969
	Total incl. others	13,416	16,634	20,063
II	Canned or in bottles	4,445	5,949	7,601
III	Fish and whale oil...	3,384	3,626	4,896

Of canned articles crabs are especially prominent, the corresponding figures being (in ¥ 1,000), 1,771 in 1914; 2,578 in1915; 3,305 in 1916.

AQUICULTURE

	Snapping-turtle *yen*	Oyster *yen*	Carp *yen*	Eel *yen*	Porphyra *yen*	Total incl. others *yen*
1913	16,191	311,001	767,856	388,274	2,014,418	4,150,786
1914	18,423	309,094	694,335	352,266	1,951,653	4,087,228
1915	19,392	422,045	830,642	351,454	2,035,828	4,955,043
1916	21,771	394,621	966,888	489,955	2,210,389	5,283,588
1917	30,111	469,211	1,182,758	610,624	2,637,188	6,388,021

Mr. Mikimoto's artificial hatching at Toba of pearl-oysters according to the patented process deserves mention, this being one of the important hatcheries in Japan and elsewhere. In principle it is identical with that in natuaral pearl-formation, consisting as it does in putting into the oyster-shell when it is three years old a foreign substance which it incapsulates with the beautiful secretion. After keeping it for four years the shells are taken out. Mikimoto's oyster bed is in the Bay of Ago near Toba, Shima, and extends 20 nautical miles.

The Bay of Omura, near Nagasaki, was formerly a noted centre of natural pearl, and at present both natural and culture-pearl industry is extensively conducted by the Omura Bay Pearl Co

HOKKAIDO AND PELAGIC FISHERY

Fishery in Hokkaido.—Hokkaido enjoys the repute of being one of the three most important fishing grounds in the world, though not especially on account of deep-sea fishery alone, but with coast fishing combined. During the three years in recent time catches and marine products averaged ¥ 50,000,000 roughly, which corresponds to about ¥ 130 per capita of the total population in the island. The principal kinds of fish are herring, salmonidea, cod, sardine, flat-fish, etc.; in shell-fish and sea-weeds there are cuttle-fish, crabs, octopus, scallop, laminaria, etc. Herring stands foremost in value, constituting about ¥ 16,000,000.

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Licensed grounds number over 11,000, fishermen registered 169,206 who own 61,188 boats, 36 foundation stations, natural and artificial exist.

Pelagic Fishery.—State aid was first granted in 1898, the regulation having been revised in 1905 and '10. The aid that was limited to *yen* 150,000 has been increased to *yen* 200,000, and is granted on dragnet, drift line, and bonito-fishing.

Deep-sea fishery has made a marked development since the advent of the bounty arrangement, as may be seen from the fact that whereas before the year preceding the State grant deep-sea vessels (at first sealers only) numbered only 9 with 531 tons and *yen* 77,000 catch, the corresponding figures grow to 137 with 7,425 tons and *yen* 800,000 in 1907.

Deep sea catches.—The situation of deep-sea fishery in Japan proper may be judged from the following returns for 1916 :—

	Sailors	Steamers	Motor boats	Crew	Catches *yen*
Circle net	68	2	99	2,682	585,335
Deep-sea net	117	—	23	921	510,359
Drift „	56	—	278	4,489	2,085,231
Long line	384	27	272	6,858	1,284,066
Hand „	159	—	101	2,756	473,322
Bonito angling	146	52	1,307	34,559	10,457,675
Whalers	16	—	—	96	7,510
Draw line	24	—	—	240	127,700
Total	970	81	2,080	52,601	15,531,198

It was in 1906 that oil engine was first used in deep-sea vessels, and in 1912 no less than 896 vessels were provided with the machine. One serious drawback of Japanese deep-sea fishery, however, is that boats engaged in the business are generally very poor in size and equipment. The sailing ships used in cod fishery in the Sea of Okhotsk, for instance, number only ten or so each with the tonnage of 150 or less.

Trawling net.—The trawling industry that was suffering from excess of the boats has been relieved by the war. In 1915 they numbered 148 and the number dwindled to only 6 at the end of 1918. The balance had been bought by Italy, etc., for mine dragging. But with the progress of investigation of oceanic currents movement, the improvement of fishing harbors, and the increase of state aid to deep sea fishery, the fund for which was voted by the Diet (1918), drawling fishery is expected to revive activity. The boats to be constructed in future will be of the latest equipments, for the old ones were antiquated and comparatively inefficient. The number of boats will be limited to 70.

Whaling.—The noted whaling grounds along the coast of Japan are the sea off Kinkazan island (in summer) as far south as the mouth of the Tokyo Bay, also the sea off Kishu, Tosa, Nagato and Kyushu (all in winter). Formerly the Korean field was almost monopolized by Russian whalers, but they have been completely superseded by their Japanese rivals since 1904–5 War. The Kuriles now supplies a good ground.

In order to protect the cetaceans, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce issued in Oct., 1909 an Ordinance which came into force the

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following month. The new legislation provides that persons desirous of engaging in whaling business and establishing a whaling station must obtain license which will be effective for five years. The number of ships is limited to 30. A fine not exceeding *yen* 100 besides confiscation of the apparatus, etc. is imposed for violation of the provisions.

PROTECTION OF FUR ANIMALS

In 1916 the Government secured for the first time, after continued non-existence of the Budgets, a sum of ¥ 45,090 as fund to protect fur animals; i.e. seals, otters, black foxes, and sea-lions. Sealing will be forbidden 11 years, foxes are estimated to multiply to about 8,000 in 12 years, otters to 1,000 in a few years, while sea-lions will be partially forbidden to protect more valuable animals.

SALT INDUSTRY

Salt produced in Japan is extracted almost entirely from the brine. In Japan proper the refining is made by means of artificial heating, though in Formosa natural heating system prevails. The districts bordering on the Inland Sea are the centre of production in Japan proper. Salt was made a State monopoly in June, 1905.

CORAL FISHERY

Pink, red and white corals are collected in the seas around Kyushu, the collection in 1917 being as follows (in ¥ 1,000):—

Kagoshima-ken	55	Nagasaki-ken...	114
Kochi-ken (Shikoku)	26	Total	406

Recently a good coral has been discovered in the seas near Ogasawara. The exports chiefly go to Italy.

JAPANESE FISHING ABROAD

Korean Seas—These are the earliest field of exploitation by Japanese fishermen venturing from home, the progress that has been made in the Korean waters since the annexation being quite striking. At present more than 6,000 fishing craft manned by over 20,000 bold fishermen are engaged in utilizing the marine resources which the indolent and inexperienced natives left in neglect. The yearly catches amount to over ¥ 5,000,000 (Vide Chap. on Korea.)

Russian Territory.—Japanese fishermen are allowed by virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace to carry on fishing along the coasts of the maritime provinces and Kamchatka for twelve years the term being extended a few years more. Over 200 stations are at present opened to our fishermen. For 1919-20, public tenders were invited for 175 Zones, but only 94 were successfully bid for the aggregate sum of R. 4,213,275, the rest remaining without being leased out. The Japanese lessees paid R. 3,821,589 for 86 zones against R. 391,686 for 18 zones paid by the natives In 1916 and 1917 the catch, principally salmon and trout, amounted to 480,199 and 443,942 *koku* respectively, the figures dwindling compared with those of several years ago. One *koku* weights 40 *kwan*.

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Canada.—Japanese fishing in the Skeener and Fraser rivers of Canada was started in 1888, the chief catch being salmon. The enterprise has greatly developed since, and at present Japanese fishing-vessels licensed by the Canadian Government number over 200, their annual catch reaching 7 to 80,000,000 *yen* in value in canned salmon alone.

California.—Japanese fishing in the South California has of late made a marked development. Fishing vessels owned by Japanese at Port Los Angeles, San Pedro, etc, number at present 230, and are valued at $920,000. Only about 100 native boats exist. Most of these Japanese boats are of latest style and far surpass the other boats in efficiency. The tunny fishery in S. California, for instance, has practically fallen to the share of the Japanese fishermen, their annual output in this line being estimated at about $700,000.

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CHAPTER XXXI

FORESTRY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Dr. Seiroku Honda, Prof. at the College of Agriculture,
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Forests in Japan proper, i.e. excluding Chosen, Karafuto and Taiwan, occupy roughly 48% of the total area as against 53% in Sweden, the best wooded country in Europe. Classified according to ownership, forests may be divided into those belonging to the State, the Crown, communal bodies, temples and shrines and private individuals. As regards their uses there are two classes, utilization forests and preserves. (Statistics given later. Ed. J.Y.B.)

Trees grow unusually well in Japan, favored as they are by a temperate climate with a plentiful supply of moisture. Over 1,000 species are represented, many of which making excellent timber. Both literally and longitudinally the arboreal fauna present great variation, owing to peculiar geographical formation of the land that extends over many degrees of latitude from north to south, and also to the presence of high mountain chains, these naturally resulting in the diversity of climate and soils. Forests in Japan may be broadly divided into four zones.

Tropical Zone.—This zone covers the plains of Taiwan, Ogasawara islands, and the southern half of Okinawa (Luchu), with a mean temperature of about 21° C. The representative trees are AKO (Ficus wightiana, var. japonica), TAKONOKI (Pandanus odratissimus L.), etc. Bamboos attain a perfect growth in this zone.

Subtropical Zone.—Forests in this zone are found in the northern half of Okinawa, the high lands of Taiwan, Shikoku, Kyushu, and the southern half of Honshu as far as latitude 35° N., the mean temperature ranging from 13° to 21° C. The representative trees in this zone may be divided into broad-leafed evergreens, conifers and broad-leafed deciduous trees. In the first group there are KUSU or camphor trees (Cinnamonum camphora), KASHI (Quercus abuta) and SHI-I (Passania cupidata); in the second, several species of pines, and in the last group, KUNUGI (Quersus rerrata), KONARA (Q. glandulifera), etc.

Temperate Zone.—The forests extend over the northern part of Honshu and as far as south western section of Hokkaido corresponding to 43½° N., the mean temperature ranging from 6° to 13° C. The forests in this zone are economically the most important in Japan and are gene-

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rally found in the mountain ranges that divide the Main Island—the Inner Japan section on the Japan Sea and the Outer Japan section on the Pacific. Valuable among the conifers are SUGI (Cryptomeria japonica Don.), HINOKI (Chamaecyparis obtusa), SAWARA (Chamaecyparis pisifera S. et Z.), HIBA (Thujopsis dolabrata S. et Z.), TSUGA (Tsuga Sieboldi Carr), MOMI (Abies firma S. et Z.), several species of pine, etc. As deciduous trees of value there are KEYAKI (Zelkowa serrata), BUNA (Fagus sylvetica var. Sieboldi), KATSURA (Cercidiphylum japonicum), several species of Quercus, chestnut trees, maples, fig-tress, magnolia, etc.

Frigid Zone.—Forests found at an elevation of 4,000 or 5,000 feet (above sea level) in the Honshu, the northeastern part of Hokkaido, and Chishima (Kuriles) form the frigid forests. The principal trees are SHIRABE (Abies Veitchii), TODOMATSU (Abies Sachalinensis), EZO-MATSU (Picea ajaensis), SHIKOTAN-MATSU (Larix Kurilensis, chiefly in Karafuto), and lastly HAI-MATSU (Pinus punila) or creeping-pines that grow on the summits of high mountains in the Honshu.

Though not more than thirty years have passed since forestry and dendrological research was placed on a practical basis, creditable progress has been made in all directions. Afforestation and economic adjustment is now receiving close attention. Of the famous wooded districts in Japan those of artificial origin are Yoshino in Yamato, Tenryu in Shizuoka prefecture and Owashi in Kii, while of natural forests there are Kiso in Nagano, Nagasawa in Akita, and Tsugaru in Aomori.

AREA OF FORESTS

Forests are divided by usage into three classes, i.e. 1, Protection forests, 2, Utilization forests, and 3, Percentage forests, the last of these being the State forests which are left under the control of villages or towns to which are allowed in return certain percentage of the produce. These forests are gradually converted into communal forests. The forests in Japan proper may be broadly classified as follows :—

End of March	Crown	State	Communal	Temple	Private	Total	Moors
1913...	1,796,081	7,896,428	2,774,520	114,238	6,255,791	18,810,059	2,223,591
1914...	1,793,991	7,836,590	2,774,420	114,238	6,255,791	18,775,133	2,203,147
1915 ..	1,315,984	7,329,649	2,861,649	109,937	7,023,655	18,640,874	3,638,887

Protection forests at the end of Dec. 1917 were composed as follows:—Crown, 11,194 *cho*; State, 712,805 *cho*, communal, 449,748 *cho*; temple, 9,093 *cho*; private, 248,063 *cho*; total, 1,430,906 *cho*.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORESTS

North-eastern districts of the Main Island and Hokkaido, to speak only of Japan proper, are known to abound in forests. Below is given a list of prefectures containing not less than 500,000 *cho* at the end of De 1915:—

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Prefectures	Cho	Prefectures	Cho
Niigana	585,084	Aomori...	527,731
Gifu	665,927	Yamagata	528,837
Nagano...	790,786	Akita	586,421
Fukushima	885,669	Hokkaido	4,848,271
Iwate	790,833		

As yet forestry as a source of revenue has not attained any marked progress. The yield per acre is very small. The forest yield of principal timbers in Japan proper was returned as follows for the year 1917 :—

Kind of trees	Quantity *koku*	Value *yen*
Hinoki (Chamaecyparis obtusa) ...	1,786,544	7,329,275
Hiba (Thujopsis dolobrata)	700,864	762,434
Sugi (Cryptomeri japancica	10,683,097	24,786,132
Pines	10,574,692	26,278,841
Larix	146,178	221,296
Abies	2,625,963	3,367,492
Tsuga (Tsuga Siebodü)	1,615,787	2,138,243
Camphor	21,564	95,959
Quercus	229,537	607,891
Chestnut	903,170	1,492,447
Keyaki (Zelkowa serrata)...	237,127	1,204,452
Kunugi (Quercus acutissima) ...	143,695	186,345
Others	13,272,731	10,900,666
Total	43,422,905	90,123,067

Production of bamboos reached 6,032,855 bundles or ¥ 3,791,077 in value. Fagots that form important items in forest economy chiefly consist of pines, abies, kunugi etc., these aggregating to about 20,449,291 *tana* valued at ¥ 55,385,800.

NOTE.—*Koku* = about 10 cubic ft. ; *Tana* = about 3 × 6 × 6 ft.

FINANCIAL YIELD OF FORESTS (Dec. 1917)

	Timber *yen*	Fagots *yen*	Total *yen*
Crown...	3,572,866	380,421	3,953,287
State	9,941,716	2,400,857	12,342,573
Communal...	3,235,754	3,079,438	6,315,192
Temple	1,137,316	235,981	1,373,297
Private	72,235,415	15,983,210	88,218,625
Total	90,123,067	55,386,234	145,509,301

The rate must become much less when the disbursements are taken into account, but this calculation is hardly possible for private forests, as many of their owners do not generally keep exact account of labor spent and expense paid. Much more precise calculation is shown for State forests for which the account is necessarily kept with great strictness. The data for the last few years are these, excluding Hokkaido and the Bonin (in ¥ 1,000) :—

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	Receipts	Expenses	Balance
1914-15	11,008	7,242	3,763
1915-16	12,616	7,064	5,552
1916-17	12,007	7,058	4,949
1917-18	15,580	8,126	7,424

The rate of profit is comparatively small in view of the fact that the State forests are in many places disadvantageously situated as to accessibility, while the relatively large outlay on account of planting blank areas also tells against the revenue.

Supply and Demand of Timbers

The total volume of felling in 1917 amounted to 42,000,000 *koku* (1 koku=10 cubic ft.) of that, amount 84,010 consisted of conifers and the rest broad leaved trees. In the relative importance as to volume and value six species stand above the others, and they are for 1917:—

Coniferous Timber Trees

	koku	yen
Sugi (Cryptomeria japanica)	10,683,097	34,786,123
Hinoki (Charmaecy pari obtuse)	1,786,544	7,329,275
Pinus	10,574,692	26,278,841
Yezo-matsu (Picea ajanensis), Todo-matsu (Abies Sachalineusis)...	7,397,800	3,980,498
Momi (Abies firma), Shirabe (A. Veithü), Tohi (Picea hoddoensis)	2,625,963	3,367,492
Tsuga (Tsuga Siebolidü), Togasawara (T. Psedothuga Shirasawara	1,615,787	2,138,243

Broad-Leaved Timber Trees

Among broad-leaved trees there are only four of economic importance and these are for 1917:—

Keyaki (Zelkowa serrata)	237,127	1,204,452
Kuri (Castania sativa)	303,170	1,472,447
Mizunara (Quercus grosso serrata), Kashiwa (2 deutata)	1,113,606	1,013,390
Kiri (Paulownia tomentosa)	203,375	1,871,479

Use of Principal Timber Trees

Of the six coniferous trees mentioned above Yezo-matsu, Todo-matsu, and momi are pulp-wood, while all the rest are valuable building timbers. The five broad-leaved trees are used for industrial purposes, though the Castania is also extensively consumed as railway sleepers. The position of *kiri*, one of the lightest and softest wood, is specially important. It is used extensively in cabinet-work, making clogs, etc.

Balance Between Growth and Consumption

The average volume of forest growth in Japan proper estimated at 254,000,000 *koku* against the volume of cutting, timbers and firewood combined, amounting to 225,560,000 *koku*, both for 1917. The two figures

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leave a sufficient margin for good, but this is only theoretically. In practice this balance is more apparent than real, for not a small part of forests is forbidden utilization owing to their inaccessible location. The nominal balance is maintained chiefly as a result of reckless felling in communal and private forests, for in Crown and State forests the proportion between regeneration and felling is kept within proper bound. The balance is in danger, of being lost when the communal and private forests are left in the present state of bad management.

Situation of Reforestation

Artificial reforestation effected since 1904 has generally exceeded 100,000 *cho* (250,000 acres) per annum. The species selected for this purpose are, among conifers, *sugi*, *hinoki*, *aka-matsu*, *kara-matsu*, etc, and among broad-leaved trees *kunugi*, *kusu*, *kuri*, *kashi* and *keyaki*. The imported conifers (Picea excelsa, Pinus sylveatris, and Pinus austriaca) and broad-leaved Robinia pseudoacacia, Populus nigra var. italica are also planted to some extent. Of the 113,332 *cho* planted in 1917 the conifers took as much as 89%. Now during the ten years ended 1916 the area denuded averaged 337,000 *cho* per annum while the average of planting was only 128,000 *cho*. Even making suitable allowance for natural regeneration of the blank area, the debit side in the planting account is sufficiently serious. The deplorable effect of the unfavorable balance is too obvious as regards communal and private forests and especially in Korea.

ADJUSTMENT AND WORKING PLAN OF STATE FORESTS

The adjustment of State forests aims for ascertaining the gross areas that are to be preserved as States property, areas to be sold, regenerated and so forth. The fund required is to be met with the proceeds from the sale of unnecessary area. Up to 1912 the area sold amounted to 627,771 *cho*, yielding *yen* 37,983,896 against *yen* 24,871,758 spent. From 1913 till 1917 or 1918 the area to be similary treated, is put at 293,583 *cho* at the expense of *yen* 773,644, the income estimated at *yen* 3,510,875. There is another cause that reduces the State area and that is the claims by interested parties for recovery of those forests or trees which were incorporated in State property in the early days of the Restoration when everything was in unsettled condition. Up to the end of 1913 there were no less than 253 cases representing 8,740 *cho*, these having been delivered to claimants as a results of lawsuits at the Administrative Litigation Court.

Sugi	80–120 years	*Hiba*	130–150 years
Larix	60–80 „	*Hinoki*	100–200 „
Juglans & castanea	80 „	*Keyaki*	80–120 „
Pines	30–80 „	Cinnamonum ...	50–220 „
Quercus	80–120 „		

It is in forest areas belonging to civic communities that working is especially left neglected. In order to encourage planting, the authorities have granted more or less aid since 1907. The planting effected in the past years is approximately as follows:—

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Year ended March	State forests Area *cho*	State forests No. of trees in 1,000	Crown forests Area *cho*	Crown forests No. of trees in 1,000	Other forests Area *cho*	Other forests No. of trees in 1,000	Total Area *cho*	Total No. of trees in 1,000
1915...	38,012	122,184	4,488	23,352	105,261	389,091	147,762	534,629
1916...	29,419	90,179	4,772	21,106	94,139	352,301	128,472	463,914
1917...	26,589	79,951	4,483	20,288	82,255	304,566	113,332	404,808

SAWING BUSINESS AND WOOD INDUSTRY

Government Yards

The Government some years ago started on its own account wood-conversion enterprise, whereas formerly it confined itself to selling trees growing in State forests as they stood. At present Government conversion works number 10, they being in Aomori (est. in '06) Akita (est. '07), Kumamoto (est. '17), Oita (est. '08), Kochi (est. in '09). It has been decided to sell some of them.

Private Sawing Yards

At the end of 1913, private sawing yards throughout Japan proper numbered 176, capital invested being *yen* 6,123,000. Of the number three sawing companies, i.e., Akita, Nagoya and Tokyo with capital paid up *yen* 1,200,000, *yen* 400,000 and *yen* 600,000 respectively, are important, all others being insignificant.

Total Volume of Felling (in 1,000)

		1915	1916	1917
Timber	Qua. *koku*	29,246	35,770	43,422
	Vol. ¥	36,984	48,790	90,123
Firewood	Qua. *tana*	15,288	16,826	20,449
	Val. ¥	28,645	31,516	55,385

Since the war of 1904-5, investment in forestry business and products has made a credible growth, especially in sawing business, matchsticks and forest-planting; yet on the whole the financial result in this particular line can by no means be regarded satisfactory, considering the high percentage which wooded areas occupy in the country.

Principal Wood Industry

The marked development of mining, shipbuilding and paper manufacturing at home, and the stoppage of import of wood and timber from foreign countries, has created an unusual demand for wood at home. Japan now demands over 200,000 tons of pulp annually, one quarter of which comes from Karafuto, the rest being supplied by Hokkaido and Japan proper. About 2,000,000 *koku* of wood, chiefly, *Tsuge*, fir and pine, is consumed for this purpose. Up to 1916 Japan purchased every year about 60,000 tons of foreign pulp but in 1917 the arrival decreased to 14,000 tons meaning by so much increase of the native production.

Match stick and the recent growth of pencil industry deserve notice. Japan-made pencils now supply the demand at home and are also shipped considerably to foreign market, to take the place of the Bavarian productions that have disappeared since the war. In 1911 export amounted to ¥ 48,000 to be increased to ¥ 190,000 in 1915, to ¥ 1,250,000 in 1916, and further

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to over ¥2,000,000 in 1917. The wood used chiefly consists of cercidiphylum, etc. but it is feared that the supply may soon be exhausted owing to reckless felling. Match stick industry is a business of much older origin. The export amounted to ¥800,000 in 1915 and to about ¥1 million in 1917. The Japanese poplar used for this industry is growing scarce and recently to make up the shortage, the wood began to arrive from Siberia 15,000 *koku* in 1912, and as much as sixfold in 1917.

Chest-boared business, toy-making, cork and acetic acid manufacturing are other items of wood industry that have become very active of late. The export of boards and barrels figured as much as ¥ 8,400,000 in 1917 against ¥ 2,700,000 in '16 and ¥ 2,300,000 in '15. Then wooden toys shipped to foreign markets in 1917 reached ¥ 2 millions. Veneering business is the latest addition to this industry, though still in incipient stage.

PRINCIPAL BY-PRODUCTS (1917 in ¥ 1,000)

Galls...	140	Wood tar	42
Agaricus Shiitake...	2,402	Acetate of Calcium	1,637
Resin	31	Total	4,535
Pine Black	245		

Those from State forests and wild lands are as follows:—

Barks	21	Mushrooms...	51
Fruits	2	Stones...	33
Leaves	12	Clay, etc.	3
Under grown grasses	70	Other	7
Vegetables	4	Total	189

KISO FORESTS

The most important and extensive wooded districts of Japan are Yamato, Kii, Akita and Kiso. The list-named is a Crown property covering 252,500 acres out of the total of 382,500. At present about 120,000 *shakujime* (1 *sh'me* = ab. 12 c. ft.) worth *yen* 1,000,000 are felled every year, to be increased threefold in a near future.

CAMPHOR

Camphor is by far the most important item of the subsidiary forest products in Japan, and, in view of the singular position which this stuff occupies in the world, deserves brief description. The world's consumption of this article amounts to about 8 million *kin* (1 *kin* = 1⅓ lb.) per annum, and of that quantity the bulk is supplied by Formosa and Japan proper and by southern China.

Supply and Output of Camphor

When the camphor monopoly was established in Formosa in 1899, it was thought that the Formosa camphor would rule the market of the world. This prediction has been very much falsified chiefly on account of appearance of synthetic camphor and because the advance of the camphor market has encouraged the refining business in Japan Proper and southern China. The supply of the trees in private forests in Japan proper had been nearly exhausted, but driven by the desire of gain people began to dig up abandoned stumps and roots, with the result that the output was

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trebled or even quadrupled after the monopoly to what it was before. The monopoly rules were extended to Japan proper in '03, but southern China, though producing less refined camphor, still remains as rival to the Formosan camphor. Camphor trees growing in State and Crown forests are still considerable, they numbering about 12 millions estimated to yield about 209,959 *shakujime*, but these trees are not always found in easily accessible places and their conversion will not pay at ordinary market rate. In Formosa camphor trees of not less than a century old are estimated to yield about 2½ million *shakujime* producing 32,000,000 *kin* of camphor and 23,360,000 *kin* of oil. As the tree must be over 60 years old before it yields a comparatively large percentage of camphor, the supply of trees may be exhausted in a few decades unless judiciously managed.

In order to devise some means to extract the stuff profitably from young twigs and leaves of the trees, some Japanese chemists have been experimenting for some years past. At the same time the Government is earnestly encouraging the planting of young camphor trees and to convert them after they are grown four or five years. Eight provinces in southern Japan are granted a slight aid in this respect. In Formosa about ¥50,000 a year is spent by the Government for planting and already over 3,000 acres have received planting. The area planted in Japan proper is about 2,000 acres.

FOREST PRODUCTS IN FOREIGN TRADE

The total value of forest products exported during 1918 was 47,780,252 *yen*, showing an increase of 9,225,830 *yen* over that for the preceding year. The imports for the same year amounted in value to 7,808,556 *yen*, an increase of 3,985,983 *yen* over that for the preceding year. The chief articles exported during the year under review were as follows:—

	yen		yen
Timber	17,804,929	Bamboo	182,453
Charcoal	459,947	*Shiitake*	2,329,214
Camphor oil	268,070	Vegetable wax	3,108,516
Camphor	3,686,750	Bamboo ware	1,050,198
Chip-plait	468,459	Wooden ware	2,237,959
Wicker trunk	334,831	Cocoa oil	13,734,668

The timber alone, which is the main produce, has shown the following progress in the last four years:—

	Railway sleeper	Boards for tea-chests	Match sticks	Other timber
1916	1,322	2,766	774	7,001
1917	1,524	8,438	1,164	3,659
1918	1,957	7,671	1,902	5,626

As regards import trade teak and others have largely increased in amount, (in ¥ 1000):—

	Teak	Pine, Fir & Cedar	Ebony, Sandal Wood etc.
1916	140	1,372	282
1917	327	3,336	340
1918	527	8,053	627

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GAME LAW

Formerly no regular rules existed for the protection of useful birds. The crane was then the only protected bird, chiefly from sentiment of curiosity and amusement. At present about 200 species of birds are either placed under absolute protection or are protected during the season of laying. The protection does not cover beasts of game. The shooting season extends from Oct. 15th to April 15th the following year. At one time, when shooting licenses were issued at nominal free, the number of sportsmen was enormous, as many as 130,791 in 1904, with evil result as to reproduction of birds.

Number of Licenses Granted

		1st grade	2nd grade	3rd grade
1915-16	Class A	5	90	6,923
	Class B	633	4,045	66,278
1916-17	Class A	4	91	7,420
	Class B	729	4,748	76,892

Licenses A are issued to those who use firearms while licenses of class B are issued to those who adopt other methods of killing or capturing game. Each is of three grades, 1st grade to be issued to those paying income tax of *yen* 100 or equivalent direct tax, 2nd grade over *yen* 3 and 3rd grade to others. The fee is *yen* 40 for 1st, 20 for 2nd, 5 for 3rd. Game preserves such as existing in the West are few and far between. There are only about 40 common game preserves which have come down from the old regime. The principal game birds are wild duck, pheasants, grouse, snipe, brown-ear, bulbul, dusky ouzel, etc. It should be noted that damage inflicted on crops by insects is roughly estimated at *yen* 10 millions a year.

Protected Birds

The principal species of the protected birds are enumerated below :—

Cranes (*Grus*, 6 species); swallows (*Hirundo*, 3; *Cotyle*, 1); tits (*Parus*, 4; *Sitta*, 1; *Certhia*, 1; *Acredula*, 2); Japanese wren (*Trogulus*, 1); gold-crest (*Regulus*, 1); warblers (*Cisticola*, 1; *Phylloscpus*, 3; *Cethia*, 1); fly-catcher group (*Niltara*, 1; *Erythacus*, 1; *Ruticilla*, 1; *Tarsiger*, 1; *Xanthopygia*, 1; *Prantincola*, 1; *Muscicapa*, 2; *Terpsiphone*, 1); wagtails (*Motacilla*, 5; *Anthus*, 1; *Limonidromus*, 1); cuckoos (*Cuculus*, 3); Japanese goatsucker (*Caprimulgus*. 1): owls (*Strix*. 3); kite (*Milons*. 1): buzzards (*Butero*, 2); dusky ousel group (*Turdus*, 8; *Monticola*, 1; *Erithacus*, 2; *Cinculus*, 1); sea-gulls (*Rissa*, 1; *Xema*, 1; *Larus*, 10); *Stearn*, 8; *Gifis*, 1; *Anous*, 1; *Micranous* 1; *Hydrochelidon*, 1; *Hydroprogne* 1; *Cerorhyncha*, 1; sea-sparrow (*Synthliborhamphus*, 2; *Simorhynchus*, 2; *Brachyramphus*, 2); *Colymbus* 4; *Puffinus*, 6; pheasants (*Phasianus*, 4); bulbuls (*Hypsipetes*, 3), starlings (*Sturnus*, 1; *Sturnia*, 2; *Ampelis*, 2); larks (*Alanda*, 2; *Otocorys*, 1); shrikes (*Lanius*, 5); quails (*Coturnix*, 2); hazel-grouse (*Tetrao*. 1); ptarmigan (*Layopus* 1); pigeons and doves (*Columba*, 1; *Turtur*, 3; *Chalcohaps*, 1; *Treson*, 2; *Carpophage*, 4); snipes (*Scolapax*, 4; *Rhynchaea*, 1); water rail (*Lallus*, 1); moor hens (*Gallinula*. 1; *Fulica*, 1); Japanese storks (*Ciconia*, 1: *Platelea*, 1; *Ibis* 1); wild geese (*Anser*, several sp.); wild ducks (*Anas*, several sp.); *Ardea*, several sp.); etc.

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CHAPTER XXXII

INDUSTRY

THE OUTLINE OF JAPANESE INDUSTRIES

By Dr. T. Sakata, Director of the Tokyo Higher Technical School

I. In Ancient Time

As in other countries, religion played a conspicuous part in the promotion of our industries and arts, which reached their zenith in the reign of Emperor Shōmu (A. D. 724), the great architecture of Nara having been built at this period. But in those remote days our industries were copies of Korea and China. As time went on and communication with China became closed, the imported civilization was gradually assimilated with our own, resulting at length in the golden age of our industries during the reign of the Tokugawa Shogunate (A, D. 1603–1866).

Industries of that age such as weaving, dyeing, embroideries, lacquered wares, earthen and copper wares, metal engraving, wood carving, etc., were conspicuous for their beauty and excellence. Those specimens of our fine arts which are coveted by European and American antiquaries are productions of this period.

II. Since the Meiji Restoration

Our old industrial productions were all result of skilled hand-work, having had no connection with modern invention. It was after the Restoration of 1868 when European and American civilization began to flow in like a current, washing away old customs, and changing almost all social institutions, that various factories of foreign method were set up.

The Chinese and Russian wars are memorable landmarks in the history of Japanese industry, and on both occasions manufacturing companies that were established were of manifold kinds and much expanded in scope.

In brief, the introduction of the scientific method of Europe and America revolutionalized the industrial life of this nation. Handwork, domestic, and insular industries developed into scientific factory and world industries, leaving almost no trace of the old system. In addition to this, the general trend of the Western industrial circles has greatly

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influenced those of Japan. Even the trust system, which prevailed to so great an extent among the Western nations, has entered our industrial circles.

III. The Effect of the European War upon our Industries

The outbreak of the war was a hard, if temporary, blow to our industries, as it interrupted the arrival of raw materials for the supply of our manufacturers, as chemical stuffs, pulps, iron, wool, etc. This stoppage has given great stimulus to our experts and manufacturers who tried hard to get the supply of those materials at home. Their exertions have been richly rewarded. Large orders for arms and ammunition from the Allied Powers and for substitutes from them and neutral countries to take the place of articles formerly supplied by the belligerent powers, have also served to encourage the rise of new industries. That which has made the most striking development since the outbreak of the war is the chemical industry. The Government favoured coal-tar, medicinal and glycerine industries, and several influential companies for their manufacture were established under its protection. Window glass articles that had been imported before the war are now manufactured to meet the home demands and are even exported. The manufacture of celluloid wares, gum wares, enamelled wares, chlorate of potash, cement, pulp, artificial fertilizers, etc. have also shown great prosperity.

Spinning business, woolen fabric and hosiery industries, and iron manufacture have made a marked development.

The increase in the above industry has caused a great advancement in ship-building, machinery and motor manufactures and many other similar kind of business. In short, the war at first checked our industries, but afterwards served as a great stimulant to their promotion.

IV. Check of Crude and Careless Manufacturing

In the rapid progress of our industries, the supply of competent engineers and especially of mechanics has not kept pace. The unfavourable criticism frequently heard about our industrial goods is mainly due to work of unskilled mechanics and artisans, who are lacking in knowledge of technique and artistic form. The Government took this matter into consideration, and has done its best for the encouragement of industrial education. In consequence, a fairly adequate supply of competent engineers is available for the general demand, but still no practical way has been found for supplying sufficiently skilled mechanics. Under the circumstances, it was unavoidable that mere novices should have been employed to take the place of trained mechanics when sudden demand was made for the latter. This, as said before, accounts for the appearance of the so called "crude and carelessly made" Japanese goods.

Besides encouraging supplementary education of mechanics, the Government has established factory-laws to protect them. On the other hand unions of certain manufacturers are advocating compulsory examination of goods for export,—a practice which has long been followed by the *habutae* and mats dealers to keep up the reputation of their goods.

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Recently there is a tendency to follow the above example set by those industrial unions. For instance, in Tokyo Prefecture a plan is being considered by the respective unions to attach their certificate to all packages of articles passed for export. There is indication that the same device will be adopted in many other industrial districts, and it will not be a long time before "crude and carelessly made" Japanese goods will disappear from the market.

THE SITUATION OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

The Japan-China War of 1894-5 gave rise to spinning industry, and the war of 1904-5 to electric industries. The effect of the last war on Japan's industries has been far more extensive, and on the whole it may be observed, that it marks an epoch in our chemical and mechanical industries both of which receive explanation in their respective paragraphs given elsewhere.

Japan was practically ignorant before the War of the two pivotal industries of chemical manufacture, i.e. tar and alkaline industries, but these have begun to make incipient growth, especially the former. Thanks to this new movement Japan has made fairly good progress in the manufacture of various dye-stuffs, as in aniline oils and salts. The creation of the subsidised Japan Due-Stuff Co., Osaka, under the guidance of an American specialist was a sign of the times. In the field of medical-stuff the two aided Cos. of Naikoku Drug Co., Tokyo, and Toyo Drug Co., Osaka, are turning various chemicals for which they depended solely upon other countries before. In manufacturing chemicals a similar success has been realized in wood distillation work, glycerin (subsidized), fat-industry and so on. Then in glass-making, celluloid industry, paper and pulp-making, the self-sufficiency stage has been reached or almost so, and the day when Japanese productions in these lines are shipped abroad will not be remote. The progress of gum industry has been striking, about ¥8 million worth consumed at home being self-supplied. In ceramic work china-wares long occupy a place on the list of staple exports, while enamelled iron-wares, cement and paint, besides supplying home demand, are going abroad, except the last. The production of chemical manures, too, as carbide, sulphate of ammonia and phosphates is a notable feature.

Turning to textiles, apart from cotton mill industry, which is a leading modern work in Japan, woollen-cloth industry now consumes 250,000 bales which stood at only 10% the volume a few years ago. The recent activity of top-making may account for this progress, though for the materials Japan is yet to depend upon other countries. Machine tools industry, especially since the stoppage of imports, received a beneficial stimulus, while in shipbuilding Japan's position is now widely recognized. It is satisfactory that iron-industry gives a great promise of progress in near future.

Effect of Peace.—The return of peace has adversely affected all those war industries as shipbuilding, iron-manufacture, chemical industry etc. Minor factories hurriedly started to meet the abnormal demand caused by the War have been shut up, but others of larger scope, though no longer able to maintain such high prosperity as before, will stay.

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In fact they have much recovered from the sudden depression which overtook them as soon as news of the conclusion of the armistice reached Japan. Factories with firm basis will weather the storm and continue to make permanent contribution to the general development of our industries.

On the other hand, the restoration of peace has encouraged the formation of various new enterprises, as hydro-electricity, sawing, and many other peace-time business that were deterred to make their appearance by the abnormal condition of war-industries. Japan was enabled to profit much from the War, and the money earned sought good investments. On the whole our industries have gained more from the return of peace than they have lost from it.

INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Absolutely speaking, agriculture may probably surpass as to total investment the three other divisions of enterprises, trade, manufacture and transportation, but speaking of organized companies alone the order as to relative amount of investment is trade, transportation, industry and agriculture. When banking is excluded from trade the order is transportation, industry, trade, and agriculture. Details may be seen in the Chapter on Trade.

Data on manufacturing cos. are as follows:

	No. Cos.	Cap. p. u. in ¥1,000	Reserves in ¥1,900
1913	4,961	814,304	102,528
1914	5,266	833,569	110,576
1915	5,489	879,540	113,383
1916	6,942	1,057,108	187,917
1917	6,677	1,071,414	231,226

Spinning business absorbs the largest amount of paid up capital, followed by mining, electric light and shipbuilding. The principal kinds of industries and the amount of capital invested are as follows at the end of Dec. 1917:—

Kind	No. of Cos.	Paid us capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1 000
Brewing	953	31,554	4,924
Cement & Lime	55	4,790	162
Ceramics	238	22,202	2,341
Drugs, industrial	250	34,026	9,345
Dye stuff, paint pigment & starch	70	12,627	2,043
Electricity	442	301,789	30,999
Fertilizer...	115	17,355	2,256
Grain cleaning & flour milling ...	192	11,974	3,245
Gas	76	74,639	3,716
Machine-making	218	45,903	4,499
Metal works	249	28,145	2,523
Mining industries	63	57,071	6,317

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Continued Kind	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000
Paper making	110	41,582	8,563
Silk filature	355	12,914	2,830
Spinning	62	133,240	68,191
Shipbuilding	63	71,966	33,025
Machine-Tools	203	16,987	1,623
Weaving	506	54,991	15,859

Distribution of Industries

To mention leading districts containing companies with total capital of over *yen* 50,000,000 p.u. each we have at the end of 1917:—

District	No. of Cos.	Total Capital (¥1,000)	Capital p. u. for ltd. Cos.
Tokyo	2,568	1,889,903	1,040,552
Osaka	1,332	801,358	475,055
Hyogo	1,376	369,009	229,661
Kanagawa	621	192,947	134,601
Aichi	325	144,559	79,603
Fukuoka	405	95,354	63,521
Niigata	475	86,041	61,408
Kyoto	571	108,524	58,713

FACTORIES AND EMPLOYEES

	No. run by steam, gas etc.	No. run by manual power	Total	Male operative	Female operatives	Total
1913	9,403	6,408	15,811	375,596	540,656	916,252
1914	10,334	6,728	17,062	318,667	535,297	853,964
1915	10,688	6,121	16,809	350,976	559,823	910,799
1916	12,612	6,687	19,299	458,632	636,669	1,095,301
1917	14,310	6,656	20,966	567,844	713,120	1,280,964

Note.—For the year 1917 the kind of motive powers was as follows:—

	No. of engines	Horse power			No. of engines	Horse power
Steam	6,431	465,279	Water wheel	Turbine ...	240	370,445
Gas	1,713	36,714		Pelton's ...	99	52,607
Oil	525	4,125		Japanese...	1,662	3,655
Motor	22,810	1,162,763				

Principal Factories (at the end of 1917)

Kind of enterprise	No. run by steam, gas etc.	No. run by manual power	Horse power	No. of employees
Textile industry				
Filature	2,901	395	22,596	305,301
Spinning	155	17	140,114	143,579
Weaving	2,794	1,741	133,954	207,381
Knitting and braiding	709	174	3,819	23,189

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Continued Kind of enterprises	No. run by steam, gas etc.	No. run by manual power	Horse power	No. of employees
Machinery				
Machine making	573	52	29,107	41,907
Shipbuilding	155	173	77,885	103,765
Tools and implements	340	80	162,567	28,424
Foundry, metal and metal-ware making	817	183	46,385	48,270
Chemical				
Ceramics	493	579	304,922	54,224
Paper-making	226	97	110,467	22,051
Explosives	84	95	3,308	21,482
Artificial fertilizers	36	6	4,753	1,966
Medicines and chemicals	190	83	32,197	15,386
Food and drinking				
Brewing	564	771	8,468	29,965
Sugar-refining	24	3	6,387	2,246
Tea-curing	86	149	1,299	5,773
Cleaning of grains and flour	256	3	11,833	6,596
Confectionery	84	100	1,524	4,571
Miscellaneous				
Printing and binding	631	91	418,188	29,000
Wood and bamboo ware	658	243	28,815	24,674
Special workshops				
Electricity	87	8	397,414	2,834
Gas	35	2	7,731	1,609
Metallurgy	88	10	34,904	23,266
Government factories				
Printing Bureau	3	—	2,560	3,430
Railway Works	20	—	18,814	12,157
Mint	1	—	2,337	291
Monopoly Bureau	63	—	7,526	26,008
Military factories	8	—	87,269	38,109
Naval factories	21	—	178,969	53,697
Steel foundries	1	—	118,128	14,064
Sawmills	15	—	945	268

SPINNING INDUSTRY

Cotton Spinning.—The first cotton mill in Japan was established in 1862 at Kagoshima and by 1889 the mills in and around the city of Osaka, the centre of the industry, had reached about 215,000 spindles. In 1907 export of the yarns surpassed import, completely displacing the latter in a year or two. Japanese yarns were shipped for the first time to China in 1890, where they finally succeeded in displacing Indian yarns. (Vid. Chap. on Foreign Trade.)

Raw cotton used chiefly comes from India, U.S.A. and China, the three varieties being suitably mixed. The use of this mixed material is

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considered peculiar for Japanese mills. Lack of uniformity in quality is still noticed though this defect is gradually disappearing with the formation of larger mills by amalgamation. The defect is also attributed to lack of skill of operators and to overworking of machinery.

Expansion Since 1914.—The war has very favorably affected the industry and has placed the financial condition of the older mills on firm basis. This is indicated in the following figures:—

	P. U. Cap.	Net profit	Ratio to p. u.	Dividend	Ratio to p. u.
2nd half 1915	83,784	9,566	11.6%	6,478	15.5%
„ „ 1916	96,769	22,636	33.4 „	11,384	23.5 „
„ „ 1917	111,595	41,315	36.9 „	22,907	41.1 „
„ „ 1918	135,594	53,818	39.7 „	337,27	49.7 „

Strengthening the Financial Position

Reserve account makes a remarkable record, it surpassing the paid-up capital for several cos., the average being about 50%. The discreet policy adopted by the spinners to strengthen their financial position has reduced the per spindle valuation of machinery. The liquidation has made it as low as ¥5 or 6 for some mills, but generally it stands between ¥15 and 25. The per spindle rate of consclidated capital also stands roughly at ¥30. The working funds stood in the 2nd half of 1918 at ¥180,103,000 against ¥123,031,000 consolidated and ¥303,134,000 paid-up, reserves, amount brought forward, etc. put together.

Added Installation of Spindles

The expansion program adopted during the four years ended 1918 by the mills in the Spinners' Union represent 1,270,000 spindles of English make and 300,000 spindles American make, but the actual installations made have not exceeded 400,000 mostly with American make, owing to the difficulty to have the orders placed in England being executed. These orders will probably be filled in a year or two.

Finer Counts Increasing

Coarser yarns are being gradually superseded by finer yarns chiefly in view of the advance of customs duty in China. This tendency is well demonstrated by the following figure showing spindles in 1,000 at work in July 1918 and March 1919:—

	28 counts & below	28—38	38—60 Ring	Over 60
July 1918	1,587	248	750,594	249
March 1919	1,476	287	845,670	275

Weaving

Weaving is almost as important as spinning at most of the cotton mills, there being some 30 that carry on this business out of the total of 41

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Prints, Bleaching, etc.

Cotton printing and bleaching are also done by some mills, though on a small scale. There are only some 20 printing machines at work, but the printing done as family enterprise is extensive. With the growing demand at home and abroad for chintz, etc. the share of the cotton mills in this field will become active. Bleaching too is emerging from the stage of family enterprise and is receiving the attention of some mills. Silket and spun silk are produced by others, especially the latter.

Labor Problem

The agreement of the International League of Labor will have, it is feared, serious effect on the prosperity of our spinning industry. The Japanese cotton mills are allowed by the existing Factory Law to employ children of not less than 12 years old as against 14 in the agreement, and to enforce 11 hour-scheme against 8 hours in the covenant. The night shift will have to be discontinued probably. The result of this new labor arrangement is expected to reduce the output by about 30%.

The progress recently made may be seen from the following figures by the Spinner's Association of Japan:—

Dec.	Companies	Mills	Capital p.u. ¥ 1,000	Reserves ¥ 1,000	No. of rings	No. of mules	No. of throwings	Looms
1914...	... 42	157	85,920	36,639	2,606,004	51,170	348,766	25,413
1915...	... 41	161	86,011	38,662	2,754,124	53,390	355,318	30,068
1916...	... 40	161	94,250	48,952	2,825,944	49,690	370,681	31,295
1917...	... 43	170	111,888	70,000	3,009,000	51,900	383,500	36,181
1917...	... 41	170	135,594	80,229	3,165,000	52,000	383,000	40,391

The output of yarns exported and consumed at home makes this record:—

	Output packages	Exported abroad	Consumed at home	Textile output (yards)
1914	1,666,184	569,999	791,269	454,901,174
1915	1,720,265	575,861	883,509	500,076,621
1916	1,925,579	547,147	1,037,400	560,181,108
1917	1,903,000	470,825	—	594,649,419
1918	1,803,866	412,663	1,392,291	—

Silk Spinning.—Silk spinning is carried on principally by such leading mills as the Kanegafuchi, Fuji, Koriyama, etc. though the aggregate spindles still remain at the modest figures of about 190,000 which barely consume one half the waste silk produced in Japan, estimated at 15,000,000 *kin*, so that the greater part is going abroad. China also exports about 17,000,000 *kin* a year. In 1917 there were 14 mills carrying on silk spinning either as additional or sole business; daily average of working spindles numbered 145,792 and output amounted to about 652,383 *kwan*.

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Hempen Spinning.—The first hemp spinning mill was established in Shiga-ken in 1886, with aid from Government. Afterwards several factories of the kind were started in Hokkaido, Osaka, etc. At present the statistics stand as follows:—

	No. of mills	Paid up capital *yen* 1,000	Daily av'ge of working spindles in 1,000	Stuff consumed 1,000 *kwan*	Output 1,000 *kwan*
1913...	16	5,082	25	1,521	1,211
1914...	16	5,922	26	1,857	1,557
1915...	21	6,224	29	2,277	1,880
1916...	9	7,700	36	2,894	2,053
1917...	12	12,584	42	4,332	4,216

The raw materials used are chiefly flax, hemp and jute, two-thirds of the amount being supplied at home.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

This is one of the most important industries that have flourished in Japan from ancient times, and it is interesting to note that female labor contributes more than the male for the success of the enterprise.

Serious Defect.—Japanese woven goods lack cosmopolitan quality as regards width and length. Those intended for home consumption amounting to between 70 and 80% of the total output, measure only 1 ft. in width and 28-30 in length and are, therefore, not fit for foreign market. Fabrics that are of wider width are restricted to calico, shirting, *habutae*, *kaiki*, etc. that are either of recent origin or are intended for export. It is owing to this inherent mechanical defect that Japanese silk goods other than those expressly made for foreign market are unsuited for foreign consumption, and that our weavers are often obliged to decline orders that now and then come from abroad.

Silk Fabrics.—The official statistics state that the total value of silk piece goods manufactured per annum amounts to over ¥200,000,000. Of these *habutays* is the most important item in export trade, occupying two thirds of the whole textile exports. The other silk goods exported are *kaiki*, *chirimen* (crape), *kohaku*, etc. Until several years ago a considerable amount of *kaiki* was shipped abroad yearly, but the deterioration of the quality has seriously affected the export. As for other kinds of silk fabrics, they are mostly for domestic market, and generally produced by women by hand-machines as domestic work. In comparison with that was during the halcyon days of the Tokugawa regency, the art has rather declined, though in costly fabrics as satin, silk crape, brocade produced at Nishijin (Kyoto), Kiryu, Ashikaga and some others, a remarkable improvement has been attained in recent years. Kiryu in particular has made rapid growth as the manufacturing center of foreign-going articles. The Drapers' Guild there takes charge of orders placed.

"Habutaye" and other silk-tissue.—The first export of "Habutaye" took place about half a century ago by a merchant of Kiryu. Since then the export trade of the article and other silk-tissues has made a rapid progress and in 1918-19 it amounted to ¥150,000,000 in value,

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due to heavy orders from Europe and America brought about by the war. The number of factories and looms has almost been doubled since the pre-war years, the figures at the end of 1918 standing at 2,962 for the former and 5,683 for including both native hand-looms and latest type power-looms. Fukui, Ishikawa, and Fukushima are now centres of "habutaye" the output in 1918 totalling 2,907,662 pieces, an increase of over 30 per cent. over the preceding year. The humid atmosphere prevailing in the Pacific region and Fukushima is found favorable for weaving this kind of plain light stuff. Kiryu and Ashikaga now confine themselves to figured stuff. In order to maintain the quality of "habutaye" a conditioning regulation with punitive provisions was enforced in 1911.

Silk-Cotton Fabrics.—Although they are of comparatively recent origin, the demand has grown quite large owing to low price, the yearly production amounting to about 46,000,000 *yen* in value. They are chiefly intended for consumption at home. Of those exported, silk-and-cotton satin manufactured at Kyoto and Kiryu is the most important.

Cotton Fabrics.—Cotton goods business has, in contrast to silk industry, undergone a striking modification since the opening of the country for foreign trade, for reasons outlined before. It should be noted that this change required a similar change in cotton spinning, for the coarse yarns which were formerly produced by hand implement were unfit for weaving finer cotton goods such as imported from abroad. The rise of cotton spinning industry and the appearance of factories supplies a new chapter in the industrial history of Japan, being in Japan the first innovation based on Western method. Those mills were soon able to supply home demand as regards common cotton fabrics, and further to export their production to Korea, China and South Sea islands. A majority of cotton mills combine spinning and weaving. T-cloth, cotton flannel, shirtings and cotton tissues produced by Japanese cotton mills reach about 400 million *yen* per annum, of which foreign markets take about *yen* 127,460,000, increase of about 9 times compared with what was ten years ago. (See output of Textile given under "Cotton Spinning.")

Woolen Fabrics.—The first woolen factory started in Japan was the present Senju Factory, established about 1877 as an experimental work by the Government, and transferred in 1890 to the absolute control of the War Office. Then followed the Tokyo Woolen Co. (reformed 1917, p.u. ¥10,000,000) started in 1895, the Nippon Woolen Co. (p.u. ¥3,500,000) in 1896, and Osaka Woolen (formerly Flannel) Co. (p. u. ¥625,000). In mouseline de laine, flannel, blankets, serges, etc. marked progress has been made, but in regard to cloth the industry is still in a primitive condition relatively owing to greater technical difficulty in blending and mixing. It is in plain and figureless textiles that some progress is noticeable, but even here the stuffs produced are hardly good enough to compete with foreign fabrics in open market. The output is estimated at roughly 10,000,000 yards a year while the consumption amounts to 3,000,000 yards for use in the Army and Navy and the Railway Board for supplying stuffs used as uniforms, and another 3 millions for general use. The balance of 4 millions has to find market abroad. As to figured stuff, the progress made is hardly worth noticing, if at all. There seems to be no great hope in this particular line. The Manchuria and Mongolia Woolen Cloth (Mammo-mosboku) Co. capital of ¥10,000,000 is the latest

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addition. It was organized in 1918 as a joint enterprise of Japanese and Chinese.

The European War has occasioned something like a boom to our woolen factories, owing to the arrival of large orders from Russia, China the South Seas, India., etc. totalling in 1917, for instance, ¥2.3,150,000 in value for woolen fabrics of all descriptions, as Muslin, blankets, carpets, woolen cloth and serges. The export of the latter two amounted to 1,483,770 yds and ¥4,000,000, showing a decrease of about 876,000 yds and ¥1,800,000, below the prococding year, due to Russia's prohibition of foreign exchange on one hand, and the continued rise in the silver market in China on the other.

Mouseline-de-Laine.—Though later in origin than the above, this industry has outdistanced it in progress. There are several leading Cos. for producing this light stuff, viz.—Tokyo Mous'ne, Osaka Mous'ne, Toyo Mous'ne and Jomo Mous'ne, the first two companies rank foremost in producing foreign-going articles. Besides, there are numbers of individual weavers. In 1917 the total output reached 45,812,170 yds valued at ¥19,200,-000, of which about 2 millions worth found foreign market. The increase of import duty from 15% ad valorem to about 30 specific has practically stopped the arrival of foreign muslin. Most of those Cos. have decided to increase their capital and to start subsidiary work, as manufacture of tops, cotton spinning, weaving of woolen cloths, cotton-satin and shirtings and of silk-wool fabrics the last with tops and dress silk.

Tops.—The non-arrival of tops from Australia and England, has obliged the Nippon Wool Spinning (Kobe) and some others to start top-making at home, 230 top machines being in operation now and they to produce enough to supply the home demand.

Hemp Fabrics.—There are 9 establishments devoted to this industry, and they produce such stuffs as canvas, sackcloth, etc, and also sheeting, napkin, linen, etc. In the manufacture of finer stuffs used for handkerchiefs, etc., they still lack the necessary art and experience. The production of fabrics for home consumption as summer wear, mosquito-nets, etc. occupies an important place. They are also exported abroad.

Other hempen products are cords, fish-nets, sacks and hemp-braids (described elsewhere). The nets now go to U.S.A. and Canada, and sack to China and India, the two items totalling about ¥900,000 on export list. Of the Cos. devoted to hemp spinning, cord or net-making, the Teikoku Seima (p.u. ¥8,000,000), Nippon Seima (p. u. ¥2,750,000), and Nippon Mashi (p. u. ¥300,000) undertake spinning, though they generally combine weaving business. In cord or net business there are Tokyo Seiko (p. u. ¥2,100,000) and Yokohama Seiko (p. u. ¥875,000).

STATISTICS ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

	Factories or families	Looms	Operatives	Output *yen* 1,000
1913	396,151	672,428	667,343	306,.81
1914	352,893	622,099	610,777	326,462
1915	418,419	980,530	715,343	310,128
1916	490,063	772,391	820,499	564,227
1917	542,465	849,836	901,657	728,422

The output of the fabrics may be classified according to kind, as follows (¥ 1,000):—

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	Silk fabrics	Silk and cotton mixed fabrics	Cotton fabrics	Hempen fabrics	Muslin	Flannel
1913	120,326	30,517	105,377	4,490	19,430	1,724
1914	102,482	25,543	150,385	4,705	14,596	2,044
1915	121,686	27,407	182 384	4,866	18,441	1,364
1916	160,083	36,660	304,490	6,127	19,316	1,920
1917	219,723	45,982	396,134	14,778	19,188	728

	Serges	Blankets	Woolen cloth	Carpet fabrics	Miscellaneous fabrics	Total incl. others
1913... ...	5,268	1,181	3,053	681	2,752	356'481
1914... ...	13,518	1,905	4,029	662	2,156	326,465
1915... ...	4,014	1,313	12,068	641	2,857	380,128
1916	6,406	3,427	16,656	816	4,646	564,227
1917... ...	10,883	1,368	8,334	1,141	6,641	728,422

	Silk	Cotton	Woolen	Total incl. others
1913	39,374	33.605	970	74,676
1914	34,022	34,840	1,487	74,295
1915	43,219	38,511	18,595	101,326
1916	50,632	90,051	10,805	123,904
1917	62,858	127,458	10,314	203,149

For further particulars see Chap. on Foreign Trade.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Chemical industry in its various aspects has been conspicuous in development recently, especially after the outbreak of European War, as briefly touched elsewhere in this chapter. This development is marked in coaltar, alkaline, and electro-chemical industries, as also in metal-refining and some others. There are as regards tar industry Mitsui's factory in Kyushu, the chemical laboratories of the Tokyo and Osaka Gas Works and others; alkaline industry at Mitsubishi's Tobata Soda-ash Works, Japan Electro Chemical, Yokohama Chemical, Tokyo Chemical and some 20 factories, large and small, and most of them established since the war; the creation of protected Cos. for the production of dye-stuffs, medicals, glycerine, and bromine, and the appearance of four or five new zinc refining works.

The manufacture of sulphuric acid was first started in Osaka early in 1877, and at present the output exceeds the demand at home, the excess going to China and India. It is worthy of note that the Japan Electro-Chemical Co. has secured the Italian patent for manufacturing this alkaline and salt-petre with nitrogen from the air. The manufacture of Glycerine has made a rapid growth under Govt. patronage and its output will soon reach 2,000 tons. The Japan Glycerine Industry Co., Osaka is the leading centre. Associated with glycerine is the production of commercial oxygen at five factories with working capacity of over 1,152,000 cubic metres. Phosphorus and potassium chlorate for matches, supplied from foreign countries until a few years ago, are now made in Japan. The output of phosphate ore was septupled in 5 years up to 1917 when it

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totalled 121,630 tons, value ¥1,305,000. The amount of potassium chlorate produced, now reaches 6,000 tons, this important article being obtained from sea-weeds. Among electro-chemical industries some have made a good progress. Calcium carbide, for instance, is now extensively made in two large factories, one in Hokkaido and the other in Kyushu, and ammonium sulphate is also produced by them from calcium cyanamide. The import of this ammonium compound fell from ¥16,000,000 for 1913 to ¥2,800,000 for 1917. Other electro-chemical manufactures of recent origin in Japan are steel alloy for guns and arms by mixing tungsten caustic soda, refined zinc and copper. The manufacture of ammonia and nitric acid for gun-powder and explosives will become very important items in this line of industries of Japan in future.

Factories & Operatives :—According to the report of the Agriculture and Commerce Dept., workshops and factories engaged in chemical industry number 2,506 with 141,769 operatives, classified as follows:—

	No. of Factories	No. of Oper'ves		No. of Factories	No. of Oper'ves
Ceramics	1,072	54,224	Gum	88	6,070
Paper...	323	22,051	Toilet articles ...	24	1,360
Leather & furs...	32	730	Soap and candle	58	2,334
Explosives ...	189	21,482	Dye-stuff & prints	76	2,966
Oil and wax ...	111	5,305	Artificial manure	42	1,966
Medicines... ...	273	15,386	Total incl. others	2,506	141,769

Technological Institute.—To encourage technological investigations bearing on various branches of industry in 1917 the Govt. established in Tokyo the Physico-Chemical Institute backed by a fund of ¥6,000,000 consisting of public subscriptions, the Emperor's grant, and State aid of 2 millions. The Gov. Tokyo Industrial Laboratory (est. 1900) under Dr. T. Takamatsu, is engaged in analysis and other special tests, or in various experimental studies in industry. Besides, there are the Osaka Industrial Laboratory (est. '18) and many other similar minor institutions maintained by local prefectural Governments.

CERAMICS

Four Leading Centres.- Seto in Aichi, Kyoto, Kaga or Kutani in Ishikawa, and Arita in Saga are the four leading ceramic centres of Japan. Of the four Kyoto, or Kiyomizu, surpasses the others in the originality of designs and matured execution. Aichi is great in output but poor in quality, though a few kilns in Seto maintain the credit of this place. Gifu, like Aichi, has a large output and also produces cheap gaudy wares for foreign market. It was at Gifu that printing of designs was first adopted in Japan. Kutani wares boast elegance in decoration and are popular with a section of both Japanese and foreigners.

Arita in Saga occupies a highly honorable place in the history of ceramic industry of Japan, having taught the art to both Seto and Kutani. To-day Arita falls below the two both in baking and decoration. Costly wood fuel is still largely used by our potters, and this practice is seriously interfering with the progress of the industry. Besides, it is owing to this wood fire that Japanese wares are so deficient in hardness.

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"Shippo" (Enamel Ware).—The over-production during the last few years and especially the appearance of imitation cloisonne ware have seriously affected this special ceramic industry of Japan. In Aichi the centre of the industry, more than one third of shippo establishments have changed business, and only such leading makers as Ando, Hattori, and a few others remain in the field.

Bricks and Tiles.—These two industries are making fairly good progress with increase of demand at home. At present the Shinagawa White Brick and Kanamachi Brick Companies are leading brick manufacturers. The war has increased the demand of bricks in Southern China, India, etc

PRODUCTION (in ¥ 1,000)

	Potteries	Shippo	Fire proof brick	Ordinary brick	Tile
1913	17,676	152	1,410	4,824	11,338
1914	15,656	134	1,015	4,199	9,940
1915	17,532	228	1,723	3,353	9,014
1916	25,220	270	5,425	5,334	11,328
1917	29,338	247	8,062	7,715	16,364

EXPORTS (in ¥ 1,000)

	Potteries	Shippo		Potteries	Shippo
1915	6,952	31	1917 (incl. Shippo)	14,474	—
1916	12,040	63	1918 (,,)	19,958	—

Portland Cement.—This article which had been suffering from the effect of over production has not shown any great activity these years in contrast to the tremendous boom enjoyed by other industries. For the decline of export in 1917 marked advance of quotations due to construction of large number of factories and workshops throughout the country is chiefly responsible. Among others Onoda, Asano, Hokkaido, Nippon, Sakura, Tosa and Iwaki are prominent companies in this line. The Onoda has a branch at Dairen.

	Production		Exports	
	1,000 barrels	¥ 1,000	1,000 *kin*	¥ 1,000
1915	4,096	12,062	200,585	2,465
1916	4,773	19,976	193,429	2 719
1917	4,655	31,610	150,661	2,678

LACQUER AND WARES

This industry had suffered both in output and export before the War. For the decreased export were chiefly responsible the use of inferior Chinese laquer and the imperfect preparation of the wood, making the ware unfit for drier climate in America and Europe. To make the

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position worse, card board imitations made in Germany, proved a formidable rival to Japanese cheap lacquer wares. The demand for lacquer, however, has largely increased lately at home and abroad. At present about two-thirds of the juice consumed come from China, but being tapped from wild trees, and crudely refined, it is much inferior to the home article.

Bowls of all sizes and shapes for serving food, trays for holding them, caskets or bowls for holding cakes, boxes for keeping stationery, etc. are some of the utensils and furniture which are made by our lacquermen. As centres of this industry there are Wajima and Yamashiro in Ishikawa, both reputed for producing very durable wares; Kuroe in Wakayama for trays, cake-caskets, cigarette-boxes, etc; Takamatsu in Sanuki and Murakami in Echigo for vessels designed with "piled up" lacquers; the three north-eastern districts of Aizu, Nambu and Tsugaru for kitchen and decorative wares which are both antique in design and durable in make. Shizuoka stands next to Ishikawa in output, but the fact that Shizuoka makers have too much directed their effort in producing cheap and showy wares catering to foreign customers has considerably lowered the tone and quality of their production. Other places to be mentioned are Nagoya for *ikkwan-bari*, or light paper-wood utensils lacquered, Luchu for stands, etc., lacquered carmine or black and with mother-of-pearl inlaying; Takaoka in Etchu for boxes etc. with light-colored lacquer, Noshiro for domestic utensils in *shunkei* lacquering. Lacquer juice has wider application than it had formerly, being used, for instance, for varnishing railway and other cars, coating the bottom of warships, etc. Production of lacquer-juice and lacquered wares are as follows:—

	Juice *kwan*	Wares Y 1,000
1915	56,487	9,778
1916	79,841	10,581
1917	—	12,913

Export of lacquered wares has reached over a million *yen* as shown in the trade returns.

BREWING INDUSTRY

The brewing industry in Japan comprises *sake*, beer and soy, for wine is still insignificant and as yet enjoying the benefit of non-taxation. The two indigenous industries of *sake* and soy are still primitive in process, and various new methods, several of them patented, have so far failed, especially as regards soy.

Sake.—For *sake*, the national liquor brewed from rice, "Five villages of Nada," situated about midway between Osaka and Kobe, are the most noted centre of production in Japan. What is interesting is that the fame of "Nada *sake*" is generally attributed not to any improved process of brewing as to the peculiar quality of water in certain wells existing in the five villages. The general opinion is that certain bacilli found in the water possess the virtue of imparting peculiar agreeable

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flavor to the liquor. The wells yielding such water possess considerable value, and are a lasting source of goodly income to the owners. One defect of *sake* industry is that it is difficult to keep its quality unimpaired beyond a few months, and of brewing it all through the seasons, winter being now the principal season for brewing it. As a disinfectant the brewers still use salicylic acid, the Government order to discontinue this practice from Sept. 1911 having been temporalily suspended. With the object of removing such defects Government started in 1904 an experimental laboratory at Oji, suburb of Tokyo. The result obtained has been quite satisfactory. Thus whereas, according to the old method, the liquor can be brewed during 4 cold months only beginning with December, it can be done all the year round by the new process; that the artificially made hard water, as that in the wells of Nada and also soft water are equally adopted for brewing; that the *moromi* (lees) can be produced with equal ease in 7 to 10 days instead of 2 to 3 weeks required in the old process, and so on. The *shochu*, a Japanese alcohol made from rice, and also small quantity of alcohol are produced. At present the Nishinomiya and Eigashima, one in Nada, the other at Okubo, Akashi, Hyogo-ken, are the two largest brewery companies in Japan, the former producing annually 240,000 *koku* of *sake* and 800 *koku* of *shochu*, and the latter nearly 16,000 *koku* of *sake*.

Beer.—Beer-brewing was first started about 1876 in Hokkaido. The brewing was at first under the tutelage of German experts, and even barley used also came from the same country. The art has subsequently made a sufficient progress so that the service of foreign experts was dispensed with at all the Japanese beer breweries a number of years ago. Barley, too, is now supplied at home, being raised in Hokkaido with seeds originally imported from Germany. At present there are four or five breweries, the Dai Nippon, Kirin and Kabuto being prominent. The Teikoku Beer Brewery started in 1914 at Moji by the Suzuki Firm, Kobe, is the latest establishment in this line. Its brand is *Sakura* beer. The Dai Nippon Brewery was formed in 1906 by the amalgamation of the three largest breweries then existing. Its production reached 400,000, in the year 1918–19 that is, about two-thirds of the whole output for the year.

Soy.—For soy the prefecture of Chiba, which is contiguous to Tokyo municipality, heads all other places on the list as to output. Parched wheat mixed with salt and beans is a principal ingredient. The process is still far from scientific, requiring about 12 months before the liquid is ready for sale. It is also costly, as it does not much admit labor-saving appliances. To obviate these disadvantages have been tried several patented processes, but most of them have failed. In 1917 the leading soy manufactures of Chiba-ken combined and formed the Noda Soy Co., capital ¥7,000 p.u. with capacity of about 250,000, i. e. about 60 per cent. of the total output of the Prefecture.

Year ended March*	*Sake* 1,000 *koku*	Beer 1,000 *koku*	Soy 1,000 *koku*	Year ended March*	*Sake* 1,000 *koku*	Beer 1,000 *koku*	Soy 1,000 *koku*
1914	4,579	239	2,382	1916	4,243	345	2,604
1915	4,040	345	2,388	1917	5,030	422	2,586

NOTE.—* The year of *sake* brewing ends with September.

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Year ended Dec.	Pure *sake* 1,000 *sho*	Beer: In pint 1,000 doz	Beer: In quart 1,000 doz	Beer: In cask 1,000 *sho*	Soy 1,000 *sho*
1916	3,682	321	1,116	10	3,645
1917	3,737	485	1,764	21	3,891
1918	3,700	527	2,333	1	1,760

The destinations are Manchuria, China, Asiatic Russia, and lately Hongkong, Singapore, South Seas and Oceania. (*Vide* Chap. on Foreign Trade.)

Leading Breweries

Latest condition of the above-mentioned companies is as follows:—

	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Receipt ¥1,000	Expenditure ¥1,000	Latest dividend per annum
Dai Nippon Beer ...	8,800	16,325	14,218	30.0%
Kirin Beer...	3,625	2,852	2,537	12 0 „
Kabuto Beer	2,490	2,319	2,074	10.0 „
Teikoku Beer	2,000	364	182	12.0 „

MATCHES

On the strength of relative cheapness Japanese matches can compete with foreign production in China. They have found new markets in Italy, France, England and Russia since the War. The export to U. S. A. has increased steadily, ¥ 989,699 in 1916, ¥ 1,492,703 the next year, and 1,365,897 by March 1918. The ban placed on foreign goods by U. S. A. suddenly caused a setback in this trade, but as this has been removed after the conclusion of the armistice Japan's match trade with U. S. A. has become as brisk as ever. The total output is roughly 50 million gross a year of which 80 to 90% are shipped abroad.

	Production 1,000 gross	Value ¥ 1,000	Exports 1,000 gross	Value ¥ 1,000
1913	51,731	14,188	44,099	11,864
1914	49,050	15,545	39,522	11,052
1915	49,237	22,770	44,036	14,717
1916	50,613	27,820	41,322	21,103
1917	52,532	33,068	44,160	24,586

The marked increase in value in 1915 was owing to the sudden rise in price. In 1918 exports reached 39,467,420 gross, representing 27,742,663 *yen*, which were distributed as follows (in 1,000 gross):—

China	7,947	Dutch India	4,317
Hongkong	5,992	Kwantung	1,089
British India	11,444	United States...	1,565
Straits Settlement	2,540	Other places	4,641

PAPER INDUSTRY

From olden times Japan has been manufacturing tough paper from fibres of certain shrubs, *mitsumata*, *kozo*, etc. These being necessarily costly are limited in output. The Germans have produced their imitation.

The manufacture of European paper in this country dates from 1872

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when the Oji Paper Mill was established. At present there are besides the Fuji, Takasago, Nakagawa, Yokkaichi, Chu-o, Tokai, Kyushu, and a few other Cos. Since the war plants have been newly installed or enlarged in scope by manufacturers of cardboards, printing and packing papers, and a remarkable increase in the output of those papers was realized. The amount and value of papers produced in 1917 was as follows, in unit of 1,000:—

	Production		Exports		Imports
	lbs	¥	kin	¥	¥
Printing paper	305,718	31,617	36,055	7,213	916
Cardboard	136,206	4,853	20,693	1,354	311
Renshi	5,409	1,115	1,029	723	—
	Shime				
Mino	249	2,785	740	320	—
Hanshi	4,441	12,160			
Total incl. others ...	—	95,501	—	22,119	8,420

NOTE—*shime* = 2,000 sheets (*hanshi*); 4,800 (*Mino*). *To* = 96 sheets.

In 1918, exports totalled ¥ 37,436,977 and imports ¥ 17,765,463. The imports had once declined during the war, the amount for '17 being one-fifth that of '13, but they are now slowly recovering their position, though not as before.

Of the printing papers the newspapers consume about 13,000 to 15,000 lbs a year which can be supplied at home more than enough. The paper mills have begun to supply Chinese newspaper offices also.

Pulp.—In the supply of pulp from Sweden and Norway, Japan has experienced considerable difficulty on account of the War, and this fact and increased exports of papers to China and neighboring places caused a boom to paper market. The output of pulp in 1917 was 43,154 tons, of which 16,119 tons came from the Oji Paper Mill (including its Karafuto Mill); 5,035 tons from the Nippon Kagaku Shiryo Kaisha; and 22,000 tons from the Karafuto Kogyo Kaisha. In 1918 the factories in Karafuto and Hokkaido produced 51,000 tons. This increase in output is due to the installation of new plants by the above-said factories. The pulp consumed in Japan during 1918 amounted to about 80,000 tons including the import of 28,000 tons.

Fancy Work.—Paper fancy work is the latest innovation dating from the establishment in 1911 of the Nippon Shiki Seizojo (Japan Paper Ware Co.), in Tokyo. Exports of card boxes and other paper wares amount to nearly ¥ 2,306,000, mostly going to U.S.A. and Canada.

Hats and Clothing.—The gloomy prospect of the native paper industry has begun to brighten with the discovery of new method of utilizing this mulberry-bark paper for preparing threads or strings. These are used for weaving hats and clothing. The "Toyo Panama hat" has gradually gained in popularity in foreign market, its export reaching ¥ 4,030,000 in 1913, ¥ 3,644,000 in 1914, ¥ 2,438,000 in 1915 and ¥ 4,842,000 in 1916. The use of Japanese paper for clothing is the latest innovation but no exact figures are available as to its annual consumption.

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SOAPS

The largest Japanese soap factories are Marumiya and Kwa-o Soap Work in Tokyo and the Hagiwara and Haruki Soap Work in Osaka, all the others being conducted on a smaller scale. The new soap factory established in 1913 at Amagasaki by Messrs. Lever Brothers with a capital of ¥3,000,000 has no equal in Japan in excellence of machinery and completeness of arrangements of the plant. The Marumiya have also lately opened a laboratory at the cost of ¥200,000. As shown in the table below the output in 1917 was double that of 1915. This was also the case with the exports. But owing to the advance in prices of the materials and of wages, without the corresponding increase of the quotations, the outlook for Japanese soap manufacturers is not encouraging, as they have to face import soaps. Output of soaps for the last three years is as follows (in ¥1,000):—

	Toilet	Industrial	Laundry & others	Total
1915...	5,315	528	2,733	8,576
1916...	6,507	2,053	5,977	12,537
1917...	9,463	901	9,113	19,477

The greater parts of export soap go to China ¥3,800,000 in 1917 and Manchuria. The goods are also shipped to the South Seas, a promising market for our production.

CELLULOID MANUFACTURE

The War has improved the business. The total output of celluloid manufactures amounted to ¥6,600,240 in 1917. The big orders for explosives from Russia have been met at Aboshi, while the Sakai is barely able to supply increasing demand at home for its wares. The shortage of production in the market has given birth to a number of smaller factories. Raw celluloid and wares are exported, at present, to the amount of five million *yen*, the latter chiefly consisting of toys, combs and hair pins. The supply of camphor has recently been insufficient to meet the marked increase in export and of demand from celluloid manufacturers at home. To ensure increased supply the Government have persuaded the amalgamation of some fifty camphor shops in Formosa and Japan proper and of celluloid factories, large and small. It is expected that this amalgamation will lower the cost of production, ensure large output and prevent the fall of the market.

SODA

The manufacture of soda and potash was started about 1884, but the industry still remains backward, there being at present only three or four companies engaged in this line, and they are by no means realizing a success. The cause is to be sought in the comparatively high cost of salt since it was converted into State monopoly in 1905. The experiment on soda manufacture at Port Arthur where the supply of cheap salt is abundant has been started, and has proved to be very promising. The output of soda at home is still small, about ¥3,000,000 in 1917, as against the import from abroad (including caustic soda, carbonate of soda, and bicarbonate of soda) amounting to about ¥13,000,000. The amount of import was about ¥3,000,000 in pre-war years.

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For the subsequent increase the rapid growth of chemical industries was chiefly responsible.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS

Manures formerly used by Japanese farmers chiefly consisted of night soil, composite, green manure, and fishes. It was only in recent years that artificial fertillizers came in vogue. (Vide Manure, Chap. on Agriculture.) And yet so remarkable has been the advance of this industry that official statistics on the production stand as follows (¥ 1,000):—

	Animal origin	Vegetable origin	Mineral origin	Composite	miscellaneous	Total
1915...	8,817	13,656	14,671	12,230	56	49,431
1916...	9,483	18,805	19,811	12,895	85	61,112
1917...	13,520	27,581	27,541	154	86,762	17,961

The demand for artificial fertilizers has grown so marked in Japan lately that the imports either in finished or as raw materials amount to between ¥ 50 and 60 millions. Several Cos. already exist for the production of the chemical manures, as the Nippon Nitrogeneous Fertilizer Co., Dai Nippon Artificial Fertilizar, Kanto Sanso, Japan Artificial Fertilizer and the Japan Carbide Co. (in Hokkaido), recreated in 1915 as the Denki Kogyo Kaisha (Electric Industry Co.) by purchasing Mr. Tsuneichi Fujiyama's Co's invention (patented in England, U.S.A. & France). The output was very active during 1917 as compared with the preceding year as (in 1,000) beancake ¥ 18,000, rape-seed oil cake ¥ 5,600, sulphate of ammomonia ¥9,500, super phospate of time ¥ 16,000, herring guano ¥ 3,000, sardine guano ¥ 4,000, fish manure ¥ 1,200 and bone manure ¥ 1,800.

FISH-OIL AND WHALE-OIL

Fish-oil (whale, herring and sardine) goes more to foreign market than consumed at home, where it is chiefly used for cooking. Refining art is still primitive in Japan, for whereas foreign refiners get 12 *sho* of superior oil out of 10 *kwan* of whale meat, Japanese cannot get more than one half the quantity. There are at present two joint stock companies, Yokohama Fish-Oil at Yokohoma and Teikoku Fish-Oil in Osaka. Several minor and private factories exist in Chiba, Ibaraki, Hokkaido, Kochi, etc.

The output is shown below :—

	Sardine oil		Herring oil		Whale oil		Others	Total
	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000	¥1,000	¥ 1,000
1914 ...	1,059	303	777	216	647	255	225	1,002
1915 ...	691	224	612	165	557	221	217	829
1916 ...	1,054	446	789	250	739	447	237	1,791
1917 ...	1,348	639	751	397	443	281	474	1,791

GLASS AND GLASSWARES

The output of this industry totalled in 1911 ¥ 27,362,255. Osaka is the centre of the industry, and has the Temma Factory established in '07 for manufacturing ordinary glassware and the Asahi Co. at Amagasaki near Osaka for producing sheet glass, both run by the Mitsubishi Firm. In 1917 the four workshops run by the last named company produced.

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810,000 cases of sheet glass against 500,000 cases yearly consumed at home, the balance going abroad, chiefly to China, India, and the South Seas. The Daimotsu Bottle Factory at Amagasaki is an interesting innovation, being practically a foreign enterprise, and the only establishment which turns out bottles by machinery. Manufacture of plate glass has realized a marked improvement since the War. In 1916 the Asahi Glass Co. (p. u. ¥ 50,000) was started at Amagasaki with a branch in Tokyo, and it devotes itself to producting thick plate glass for railway cars, etc. Other glass works are Shimada works at Osaka, Toyo Glass and Taisho Works at Tokyo and Yokohama Glass-Works. Amagasaki near Osaka is a leading center.

Foreign sheet glass is being gradually driven out of the market by the developments of the glass industry. The imports of glass and glass wares reached about ¥ 1,432 797 in 1918 while ¥ 16,079,547 represented the wares exported, these going to China, the South Seas and South America.

BUTTONS

The output of buttons was ¥ 9,942,000 in 1917, two-thirds of the total production being of shells. In the year 1918 its export reached ¥11,918,076 against ¥ 10,259,000 in the preceding year, the bulk being supplied by Osaka and Hyogo. England, India and United States are principal customers for shell, while metal and other buttons are practically purchased by China. The shells used as raw material at first came from southern Japan, but the supply having become scarce they are now imported from the South Seas. Two small companies in Osaka are engaged in collecting the shells.

MACHINE-CONSTRUCTION

In machine construction, Japan is hampered by serious drawbacks, viz. insufficient supply of iron, lack of skilled laborers and strong competition from manufacturers in Europe and America. What specially clogs the progress of our industry in this particular line is the fact that the demand is chiefly confined at home, and hence does not admit sufficient specialization of work, this necessarily hightening the cost considerably above that ruling in Europe and America.

Nevertheless the outbreak of the European war which has stopped the imports of foreign productions, has given strong impetus to the "all Japan" movements to supply home demand, the total output increasing in 1917 to ¥ 320,000,000 from about 100,000,000 in 1916. If the new enterprieses now under contemplation to manufacture gasoline motors for aircrafts, automobiles, spinning machines, and machines for paper mills etc. are realized, the progress will be striking both in size and variety.

Imports and exports.—The imports amounted to over ¥111,921,151 in 1917, principal items consisting of nails, railway materials, telegraph wires, electric iron tower frames, anchors, chains etc. (¥ 33,351,118); rolling stock, automobiles, steamships (¥ 18,840,309); boilers, locomotives, steam turbines, gas and oil engines, electric generators, cranes, sewing machines, pumps, fans, spinning and weaving machineries, ice-making machines, printing machines, etc. (¥ 58,494,998). The exports including instruments, organs, clocks, jinrikisha, steamship machineries and parts, etc. totalled over ¥ 159,251,263.

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Machine Construction as it exists.—Besides the defects mentioned above, there is one thing about our mechanics that also operates unfavorably as to progress of this industry. They are clever enough and are unsurpassed by their brother craftmen in Europe and America in handling delicate work, but, on the other hand, they get soon tired of one kind of work and in 3 or 4 years wish to pass to another line. They hate the idea of reducing themselves to human machines. Their weak strength is also another defect.

Apart from the Government arsenals and Government and private shipbuilding yards, machine shops now in Japan are generally devoted to turning out boilers, railway locos and carriages, steam-engines, machine-tools, cranes, electric dynamos and telephone apparatus, weaving, printing, and sewing machines, etc

Car and locomotive building is undertaken, besides the Government railway works, by the car-building Cos. at Osaka and Nagoya, and the Kawasaki Dockyard. Absolute cost of production is cheaper abroad, but the duty of ¥1.8 per ton on import of locos and expense of erection operates in favor of domestic production. As yet the capacity of all the native works does not exceed some 300 locos a year. Carbuilding is estimated at 7,000 a year, cars and wagons combined. Spokes, bearing, poles, etc. are dependent on foreign supply. The Kawasaki Dockyard, Nagoya Car-building Co., Gas-Denki Kogyo, Co., Tokyo, etc. have started **automobiles,** parts being imported. For boilers and engines there are the Karatsu, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard, Kawasaki Dockyard at Kobe, Osaka and Niigata Iron Works, etc., boilers amounting to about 5,500,000 and engines about ¥ 8,000,000. **Water-wheels** of 6,000–10,000 h. p. are now constructed at their works. For **Electric Dynamos** the Shibaura works in Tokyo, the Hitachi works in Ibaragi, the Okumura Firm in Kyoto, etc. are prominent, manufacturing those of 6,000–7,000 k.w. **Lathes** as made by the Ikegai Iron Works, Rokuroku Shoten, Niigata Iron works, all in Tokyo, the Kubota Iron Works in Osaka, and Karatsu Iron Works at Karatsu stand comparison in quality with American make. **For weaving machines** the Kimoto Iron Works at Osaka, Matsuo and Sano Works at Tokyo, Toyoda Machine Works at Nagoya are noted, the output standing at about ¥ 8,000,000. The machines are mostly of simple type. In spinning and sewing machines Japan cannot yet turn out anything worth mentioning. Besides the factories mentioned above, there are the Tokyo Kentetsu Iron Works for making cast iron pipes and similar goods, the Tokyo Machine Co. for printing machines etc., the Tokyo Electric Co. and Osaka Electric Apparatus Co., for making electric lamps, etc., the Nippon Elec. Co. and Oki & Co. for telephone apparatus. The Japan Steel Foundry was founded in 1907 at Muroran, Hokkaido on joint account of the Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Co. and Armstrong & Vickers for making guns, etc. Then there are the Government Steel Foundry, the Toyo Iron Mfg. Co. both at Wakamatsu for rails, etc.

Below are given some representative companies of machine construction and their business result for the second half of 1918. (For Shipbuilding and dockyards, refer to Chapter on Mercantile Marines).

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	Paid up ¥ 1,000	Receipts ¥ 1,000	Expenditure ¥ 1,000	Dividend
Shibaura Eng. Works ...	5,000	17,401	3,208	35.0%
Niigata Iron Works ...	1,818	3,224	2,842	22.0%
Tokyo Electric Co.	6,000	6,664	5,943	20.0%
Osaka Iron Works	10,500	10,095	4,398	35.0%

Watches and Clocks.—Manufacturing of clocks, both standing and hanging, dates back to about 1887, and in 1913 clock works numbered 17 all in Aichi Prefecture, though mostly on insignificant scale. Watch makers are at present three, including the Seikosha run by Mr. Hattori in Tokyo and two others by Messrs Ishiwara and Yamada in Osaka, the latter two making only cases and importing other parts. The Seikosha is the largest works.

GAS INDUSTRY

The gradual encroachment of electricity upon gas industry, especially for lighting purposes, has begun to seriously affect the prosperity of this industry. There is also a marked advance of price of materials and wages, far in excess over the advanced rate of charges on consumers, so that the business hardly pays. Moreover, being monopolistic it is under strict control of the supervising authorities, and any proposal as that of the Tokyo Gas Company to raise the rates in June '13, creates loud agitation of demagogues and interested parties. Some provincial companies have even dissolved themselves under such circumstances. At present the by-products such as coaltar, cokes and hartshorn are more important, making this industry a barely paying business. The relative proportion of gas for different purposes is shown below:—

Year ended	No. of lamps	No. of heating installation	No. of motor installation	Volume of production 1,000 c. ft.
Dec., 1911	841,014	387,803	2,089	1,823,948
Dec., 1912	1,183,135	562,135	2,324	4,666,510
Mar., 1914	1,833,610	768,066	2,018	5,644,854
Mar., 1915	1,512,428	906,934	2,153	6,050,573

In contrast to electric undertakings, which have the tendency to municipalization, gas business is generally left to private enterprises.

There are only two or three municipal gas-works with nominal investment reaching a little above ¥1½ millions. The situation of the industry may be seen from the figures mentioned below:—

Year ended	No. of works	Paid up capital yen 1,000	Extention of pipes, mi.
Dec., 1911	55	41,483	1,112
Dec,, 1912	74	52,631	1,795
Mar., 1914	75	68,521	2,349
Mar., 1915	87	80,752	2,381

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Coal gas is the principal production, followed by ascetylene gas, which, however, is still negligeable in amount. The invested sum of capital is distributed as follows:—

Immovables 17%, plant 30%, pipes and tubes 53%.

Tools and apparatuses produced at home are still poor, both in quantity and quality, and hence most of them used to come from England, U.S.A. and Germany. The leading works of this industry is represented below (for the second half, 1918):—

	Capital p. u. yen 1,000	Receipts yen 1,000	Expenditure yen 1,000	Latest dividend
Tokyo Gas Co.	39,400	7,072	5,076	7.0%
Osaka „ „	7,532	1,223	963	5.6
Kyoto „ „	2,800	786	623	9.0
Kobe „ „	3,450	678	408	10.0
Nagoya „ „	3,206	1,148	927	11.0
Hokkaido „	1,920	359	298	5.0

ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

The volume of kilowatt in operation has increased several fold during the last few years, as below:—

Dec.	Supplying power		Railway		Both Combined		Isolated plant and Govt. works		Total	
	No.	k.w.	No.	k.w.	No.	k.w.	No.	k.w.	No.	k.w.
1915 ...	438	351,464	25	3,005	47	110,365	1,730	197,289	2,240	662,123
1916 ...	472	420,450	26	3,855	48	173,722	2,071	207,262	2,617	805,289
1917 ...	497	474,724	23	3,555	48	174,883	2,318	222,401	2,891	875,563

The plants under construction were:—

1917 ...	82	460,793	13	5,225	—	81,097	117	138,910	212	686,425

In order to carry out thorough investigations as to the water-power supply, the Department of Communications started investigations in 1910 and next in 1918.

The horse-power available is so far estimated by the experts to be about 8,500,000 h.p. including 3,300,000 h.p. under sanction.

Kilowatt capacity classified as to nature of enterprises and generation, the following table is obtained at the end of 1916:—

		Supplying power	Railway	Both combined	Isolated plant	Government works	Total
Hydro	In operation	338,682	180	71,624	56,357	400	467,243
		× 39,647	—	× 4,200	—	—	× 43,847
	In preparation	288,160	850	12,637	178,082	—	423,392
		× 31,630	× 450	× 1,500	—	—	× 33,580
Steam	In oper.	43,675	1,000	68,809	123,782	144,412	257,896
		× 45,599	× 2,375	× 29,275	—	—	× 77,249
	In prep.	118,444	3,525	37,700	10,362	10,368	170,037
		21,281	× 300	× 30,140	—	—	× 51,721

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Continued		Supplying power	Railway	Both combined	Isolated plant	Government works	
Gas. ...	In oper.	5,976	—	655	15,567	21,232	27,863
		× 1,146	—	× 320	—	—	× 1,465
	In prep.	1,126	100	—	4,817	6,817	1,461
		150	—	—	—	—	× 150
Total...	In oper.	338,333	1,180	141,088	195,706	222,401	753,092
		× 86,391	× 2,375	× 33,795	—	—	× 122,561
	In prep.	407,732	4,475	50,357	136,904	138,910	601,474
		× 53,061	750	31,640	—	—	× 85,451
Other	In oper.	128,422	5,881	48,200	138,293	155,447	337,950
		4,585	× 4,000	× 330	—	—	× 8,915
	In prep.	15,845	1,625	18,790	25,772	25,772	62,070
		30	× 1,000	—	—	—	1,030

NOTE.—"Other" means those undertakings which are run by the power supplied from other works. × =reserve capacity.

The result of investigation was as follows at the end of 1917, in ¥1,000:—

Cap. sub., 704,485; cap. p. u 578,946, cap. in plant, etc., 676,021; debentures & loans 114,380.

After-peace enterprises are most conspicuous as regards hydro-electric projects which are almost in the rage now. Since the beginning of 1919 the new cos. sanctioned or applied for sanction represent the subscribed capital of near ¥200 millions.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL ENTERPRISES

The rise of electro-chemical enterprises was a special feature of Japanese manufacturing industry during the War. Prior to it the field was limited to only electrolysis applied to copper, carbide, and nitrogen fertilizers but its uses have made wonderful expansion since that time. At the latest returns the output of this new industry is valued at about ¥155 millions, of which the chief items are as follows in ¥1000:—

Copper	100,660	Steel, etc.	8,597
Nitrogen fertilizer & sulphate ammonium	8,805	Chlorate of potassium	8,374
Zinc	6,009	Phosphorus	1,575
Aluminium	1,229	Sodium peroxide & metallic sodium	1,165
Gold & Silver	11,577		

Others of minor value are caustic soda, bleaching powder, etc.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

Sugar is cultivated in Formosa (Vide Chap. on Formosa) and in Japan proper it is practically limited to Okinawa (Luchu), Oshima in Kagoshima-ken, and Kagawa-ken. It dates from the beginning of 1600 for

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Oshima and Okinawa and from 1730 for Kagawa-ken, till recently the principal centre of the refining business. It may safely be predicted, however, that Formosa is destined to become, if not already, the most important supplier of sugar for the homeland. Judging from the result thus far obtained, the crop per acre in the island is about a quarter of Java, one half of Queensland and Germany.

The sugar refining with up-to-date equipment did not appear in Japan until 1895, when the Yayeyama Refining Co. was created. It was followed a few months after by the Nippon Refining (present Dai Nippon Refining), then by similar projects at Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya and a few other places. These refineries get to a greater or less extent the supply of raw material from Java at almost nominal duty of 20.4 *sen* per 100 *kin.*, while rebate of ¥3.10 is granted in view of the low conventional tariff on refined sugar. Production in Japan proper is represented in the following table (unit in 1,000 kin):—

	Production in Japan proper	Imports from abroad	Imports from Formosa	Total	Exports	Consumption
1913.....	109,786	543,801	105,280	758,867	168,838	590,029
1914.....	137,097	344,418	227,784	709,299	131,323	577,976
1915.....	125,911	207,721	348,676	682,308	117,395	564,913
1916.....	152,891	126,901	424,859	704,651	149,280	555,371
1917.....	226,239	131,602	557,597	915,438	224,666	660,772

FLOUR MILLING

Japan started machine flour milling in 1878 but it was only after the Russo-Japanese War that this industry on a modern system acquired importance.

The machine flour-mills number 12 as Nippon (4,200 barrels), Nissin 2,400), Masuda (1,500), Dairi (1,200) Toa (700), Toyo (300), etc. Their annual output, added with that of lesser mills, amounts to roughly 12,000 barrels. The expansion of some of those mills, to be effected soon, represent about 3,000 barrels. The late war has almost reversed the relative position of Japan-made flour and imported flour, and while Japan used to import something like ¥10 millions a year before, the arrival dwindled to less than one-tenth in 1916. On the other hand the home-made flour has begun to find outlet abroad in increasing volume. It is estimated that the shipment to India, Philippines, New Zealand and as far as to England and France during the one year ending July '19 may not fall below 2,500,000 sacks. The superseding of old fashioned mills with machine mills has also tended to increase the latter's productive capacity.

The supply of wheat at home is not enough to meet the demands of the mills, the annual output of wheat in Japan lying between 4 and 5 million *koku* of which something like 1,500,000 or 2,000,000, are used for soy brewing. The deficit must be made good with foreign wheat. Official statistics are as follows:—

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	Native wheat as stuff		Imported wheat as stuff		Production of flour	
	1,000 *koku*	¥1,000	1,000 *koku*	¥1,000	1,000 *koku*	¥1,000
1913	1,930	21,190	1,024	12,757	498,939	35,820
1914	1,802	19,412	1,060	14,095	501,136	36,093
1915	2,637	27,490	303	3,865	481,511	33,492
1916	3,286	35,136	169	2,065	585,867	44,769
1917	3,708	52,565	251	3,608	658,385	65,901

PEPPERMINT

Peppermint is most largely raised in Hokkaido where the plantation covers 9,107 *cho*. During the last few years a steady increase has been shown in the production of peppermint in consequence of active export. The amount of peppermint produced and exported is as follows, in ¥1,000:—

	Crude	Menthol	Crystal oil	Exports
1913	2,045	1,996	662	2,872
1914	1,389	1,575	599	1,816
1915	1,984	1,933	782	1,805
1916	2,303	2,286	708	2,357
1917	2,482	2,735	716	2,548

RUBBER MANUFACTURE

The manufacture of rubber goods is one of the new industries established quite recently as a result of the protective tariff. The first rubber works was built in 1886. Though the demand for rikisha tyres must be considerable the Japanese market for rubber goods is necessarily limited, and yet there are no less than 30 Japanese firms devoted to turning out tyres, tubes, pipes etc. The principal concerns are the Tokyo, Yokohama, Meiji, Toyo, Mitazuchi and Nippon Rubber Cos. Besides, there are several that have been launched by foreigners. Disappearance of German rubber goods from the market has created a large demand for the Japanese make in China, South Seas and even in Russia.

Japanese Rubber Plantation in Malay.—It is worth noting that Japanese rubber plantation in Malay Peninsula have made a marked progress even to the extent of over-shadowing the foreign enterprises in the field. The vested interest reaches about ¥13,000,000 and the plantations cover 46,000 acres. The output for 1917 is estimated at 2 million pounds and it is expected that the volume will be increased fivefold in two or three years. Similar enterprises have appeared in the Philippines and Borneo. The British authorities' announcement in 1917 to withhold granting further leases for Japanese rubber planters was revoked in 1919.

VEGETABLE WAX

Many producers of vegetable wax in this country were driven to cutting down large trees, as the industry did not cover its working ex-

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penses. The output has consequently declined. Lately the demand in foreign market having much improved, this industry has gradually begun to revive.

	Production ¥1,000		Exports ¥1,000
	Crude	Refined	
1914	1,776	1,492	1,039
1915	1,115	2,141	1,163
1916	2,563	2,410	1,736
1917	3,075	2,543	1,566

VEGETABLE OILS

Vegetable oils include oils taken from rape-seed, sesame, yemola, cotton seed, linseed, camelia and other seeds of plants. The outputs are as follows (in ¥ 1,000).

	Rape seed	Sesame	Yemola	Cotton seed	Total incl. others
1914...	8,317	731	793	1,168	16,624
1915...	9,997	977	1,101	526	20,475
1916	12,927	1,453	1,249	757	27,386
1917...	14,901	1,293	1,875	961	38,375

DYE-STUFFS

The European War has profoundly impressed our people as to the sense of their comparative helplessness in the supply of dye-stuffs as well as drugs, wool, iron, etc. Japan used to import annually about ¥ 8 millions worth of dye-stuff. This difficulty has been considerably lessened. Since 1914 several companies and private establishments, either old or new, have begun to produce dye-stuff, whether exclusively or as subsidiary work. Of these the Japan Dye-stuff Co., Osaka Chimie Co., and Mitsui Mining Co. may be mentioned.

The Government took measures to protect dye manufacturers. The conclusion of armistice caused a slump in the goods, but they have somewhat revived, and no small amount is being exported, especially to China. The following figures show the chief dyestuffs consumed in 1918. The balance between the amount consumed and imported, though not mentioned, may be understood as of domestic production. (unit in 1,000).

Kind	Consumed		Of which imported
	Qua. *kin*	Val. *yen*	*Kin*
Vegetable indigo	1,200	12,000	200
Artificial indigo	5,700	20,000	2,000
Aniline salt	1,120	1,230	120
Logwood extract	3,000	2,250	3,000
Total	11,000	35,480	5,320

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The value of dyestuffs exported during 1918 is (in ¥1,000);— sulphur black ¥1,000; aniline dyes ¥8,000; methyl violet ¥100; congo red ¥300. The arrival of American dye-stuffs and the possibility of revival of German manufacture before long are troubling our manufacturers. At the end of 1918 the capital invested in this industry totalled ¥ 14 millions.

STRAW, CHIP AND HEMP BRAIDS

The use of straw braids for the manufacture of toys and other articles has been known from ancient times in the neighbourhood of Tokyo, but it was in the early days of Meiji epoch that, at the suggestion of some foreigners, the hat-manufacturing business with straw began to be undertaken at Omori, near Tokyo. Soon the industry spread to various parts of the country, especially in Okayama and Kagawa, which are now the principal centres of the industry, the two places supplying the bulk of the goods.

The manufacture of chip braid was first introduced into Japan in Omori and other places near Tokyo which had lost the business of straw braid. The business acquired an added impetus with the discovery that the wood of the Populus tremula is best suited for this kind of braid, the trees growing abundantly near Tokyo and Kanagawa. For the chip braid, therefore, the two districts and Yamaguchi are principal centres.

Besides these, straw and chip mixed braids are produced in Okayama and other straw districts. After all with Italian products to compete in foreign markets, Japanese straw and chip braids can by no means occupy an easy position.

Hemp braid industry was first started in Yokohama after the Russo-Japanese war, and in point of value hemp braid now occupies a good position on the list of principal exports, consisting of raw silk, yarns, waste silk, etc. The rapid development of the industry was due to the fact that the price was cheaper than the hemp-braid turned out in Italy, Switzerland and other countries.

Productions are as follows (¥ 1,000):—

	Straw	Chip	Straw & Chip mix'd	Hemp	Total
1915	1,053	142	68	8,178	9,443
1916	2,772	280	1	11,001	14,056
1917	3,625	773	3	12,182	16,585

Exports made a marked progress in a short time as shown below (¥ 1,000):—

	Straw	Chip	Mixed	Other		Straw	Chip	Hemp	Other
1915...	1,763	340	1,203	4	1917...	4,242	1,065	12,837	26
1916...	3,043	547	12,601	125	1918...	3,799	468	7,718	2

MAT AND MATTING

The fancy matting was first manufactured by a native of Bitchu province, Okayama-ken, in 1878 for exporting purpose, but it was not until 3 years later that the export began to attact any public attention

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It was especially after 1886 when loom for mat-weaving was invented, and with patterns shown equally on both sides, that a real progress began in export business. Thus the export that amounted to ¥650,000 in 1891 rose 4 years later to *yen* 3,640,000. Till about this period the Japanese matting was on free list in U.S.A., the greatest consumers of our mats, but the imposition of heavy tariff in 1897 nearly put an end to the trade. By dint of various devices for minimizing cost, the trade was barely kept up. The volume even increased, and in 1900 it amounted to about *yen* 3,000,000, reaching in the following year the record figures, thus far, of *yen* 5,000,000. After which the volume has somewhat fallen, owing to the tariff and encroachment of Chinese mats. One grave drawback in this industry is the tedious labor required in preparing the warp which consists of rushes interlaced with yarns.

The weaving of fancy matting is generally the by-work of farmers. Even in Okayama prefecture that boasts the greater half of the total output, there are only a few factories doing business on any large scale. For dyeing the rushes natural dyes alone were formerly used, but now artificial dyes are common and the printing of design began to prevail from about 1901. Printed mats now constitute about one-tenth of the whole production. Nearly two-thirds of the output come from Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Kagawa, and Ishikawa prefectures. Until several years ago Oita prefecture supplied a good deal, but its mats have been displaced in foreign market by Chinese mats which are similar in quality and general appearance and much cheaper.

The customers of the fancy matting nearly cover the whole world, notably America, England, China and so forth.

Conditioning.—The Government Mat Conditioning House exists in Kobe to enforce inspection on mats intended for export. The inspection is carried out on weight, texture, raw material used, edging, dyeing, figures and measurement.

	Production (¥1,000)			Exports (¥1,000)	
	Mats for floor	Fancy mattings	Ordinary mattings	Fancy mattings	Mats for floor
1914	4,074	2,255	1,156	2,813	123
1915	5,181	1,465	1,450	2,280	171
1916	6,519	2,072	2,403	2,863	273
1917	8,842	2,420	2,485	2,179	290
1918	—	—	—	2,906	504

HIDES, LEATHERS AND FURS

Comparative inactivity of stock-farming in Japan from former times makes it impossible for the country to be self-dependent in the supply of hides and leathers, especially in view of the growing demand for leather goods. Imports from Australia, U.S.A., China, etc. make up the deficit, exclusive of that from Korea. The advance of tariff in 1911 from ¥5.60 per 100 *kin* to ¥15.20 and the removal of 5% ad valorem duty from cowhides has given a great stimulus to the leather industry. The creation of the Meiji Leather Mfg. Co. (cap. ¥500,000 paid up) in 1912 was a result. Besides this there are at present the Nippon (est. '07,

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cap. ¥2,500 p. u.), Toyo, Taisho., etc. Leather wares in the shape of trunks, bags, boxes, etc. are in larger part consumed at home. Furs, comprising seals, sea-otters, weasels, etc. are more exported than consumed at home. Japanese furs are mostly in demand in Europe. "White" leathers produced at Himeji improved through the Russian war prisoners in 1904-5 are shipped abroad as material for making suspenders, corsets, etc. Large orders have come from Russia for military boots. Leather articles for military use, such as shoes, saddles, etc. are manufactured in two factories attached to the War Office. To encourage private enterprise it was devided in 1919 to transfer this manufacture to private companies. Statistics of leather output are shown below:—

	Of cows and calves ¥1,000	Of horses ¥1,000	Others ¥1,000	Total ¥1,000
1913	6,789	328	211	7,329
1914	7,789	600	753	9,143
1915	18,714	559	384	19,680
1916	59,007	725	1,080	60,812
1917	25,186	952	956	27,095

Hosiery

The principal centres of this industry is Osaka where about ¥40 millions worth of goods are turned out, or about 66 per cent. of the total in Japan.

There are three large companies in Osaka, c.i, Japan Hosiery, Marumatsu & Co. and the Japan Spinning and Weaving Co., besides individual factories among which the Ishii Hosiery Factory is noted. The productions are as follows (in ¥1,000):—

	Shirts and drawers	Stockings and socks	Gloves	Total incl. others
1913	11,582	1,587	505	14,743
1914	10,508	1,634	562	43,732
1915	19,721	3,206	742	30,748
1916	34,184	4,533	2,025	54,229
1917	23,919	6,142	5,501	51,203

The decrease in the value is due to the advance of price in cotton and the ban put on the goods by Great Britain. Exports did not exceed ¥1,500,000 in 1903 but the figures swelled tenfold in 191[illegible] creasing again by the above reason since 1917.

CANNED ARTICLES

Japan's canning industry especially that of fish is now becoming a paying business. As some efforts are being made toward an extension of the market to the South Seas, it is believed the figures will be doubled or trebled soon. Tinned crabs come from Hokkaido and the Kuriles

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PRODUCTION (¥ 1,000)

	Beef	Fish and shellfish	Fruit	Total incl. other
1914	1,350	2,653	513	5,768
1915	1,251	2,029	329	4,846
1916	1,486	2,209	453	5,527
1917	1,432	5,362	688	10,695

CONDENSED MILK

Until several years ago, condensed milk valued at ¥2,800,000 was imported annually but since the war the figure has gradually dwindled to one-third. On the other hand about 10,000 cases of home milk, each containing 4 dozs. of cans, have begun to find outlet abroad every month. Insufficient supply of raw milk and comparatively high price are a serious drawback to the future development of the industry. The Hokkaido, Kyokuto (Far Eastern), Boso and Hokuriku Milk Refining Cos. stand foremost in the line, producing altogether 20,000 cases of condensed milk every month. The total output of the article amounted to 1,645,783 *yen* in 1917.

ISINGLASS

Japanese isinglass (*kanten*) has been exported to Europe and America of late years as a product peculiarto Japan, the article beingus ed there chiefly for making jam. The *kanten* forms an important export item (see Trade Returns, Chap. Foreign Trade). The production is as follows :—

Year ended March	Quantity 1000 *kan*	Value ¥1,000	Year ended March	Quantity 100 *kan*	Value ¥1,000
1914	346	4,851	1916	444	2,478
1915	556	1,833	1917	348	2,007

UMBRELLAS

Umbrellas maintain a steady demand abroad, where in 1918 *yen* 3,778,330 was shipped. The bulk of cotton umbrellas goes to China. The output is estimated at about *yen* 6,000,000, ot which Osaka, supplies about one half. The industry was started there as early as 1872, and at present there exist 157 workshops employing 771 females and 431 males. The only weaving shop for producing silk stuff for umbrellas is in Tokyo. Sticks and handles used for umbrella-making find an outlet abroad by about ¥579,184 worth.

TOYS

Toys are produced to the extent of over 10 million *yen* a year, principally in Tokyo and Osaka, in almost equal proportion. Nagoya is another centre of toys. Export stood in 1918 at ¥10,190,028, of which U.S.A. took

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¥1,621,998, China ¥1,058,524, Australia and British India ¥1,847,070 and ¥1,067,969 respectively. Goods exported to U.S.A. were formerly confined to those intended for Easter, but those for Christmas are also now wanted. A large export now made to America is owing to the German toys having ceased to come.

BRUSHES

Hair-brushes, finger-brushes and tooth-brushes are produced principally in Osaka and vicinity. Of the total output in 1917 ¥6 millions represent those places. Export amounted to about 9,140,000 in 1918, mostly to U.S.A. Raw materials, with exception of some kinds of wood used as inferior sockets, come from abroad, bristles from China and Europe, bones for sockets from America and Australia, and hard wood from Siam. For tooth-brushes foreign raw materials alone are used, and it is on the strength of cheaper wages that the Japanese production can compete with the German make in foreign markets. Sakabe & Co. and Royal Brush Co. (foreigners' enterprise), both near Osaka, are leading brush factories.

MUNITION-MAKING

The policy traditionally pursued by our Government to reserve the business as its own monopoly has been partially broken down by the exigencies of the European War, and munition-making has begun somewhat to wear the respect of a regular industry. It may be remembered that the two military Arsenals at Tokyo and Osaka employ in ordinary days about 15,000 mechanics, but taught by experiences of the 1914–5 War the plants at the two works have been considerably expanded in scope. They can now employ some 80,000 hands at a stretch.

When Russia approached the Japanese Army for supply of munitions the authorities made thorough inquiries as to the working capacity of the existing factories qualified to take part in the multitudinous work of munition-making. These factories large or small, totalled about 1,260 employing roughly 100,000 operatives.

Of the number of factories capable to make cartridge cases and ether minor parts Tokyo contributes 14 including Tokyo Electric Co., Gas & Electric Apparatus Co., Tokyo Scales & Metre Works; 12 in Osaka including Matsuda Works; 15 in Nagoya including Takano Works, and one each at Shizuoka, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka.

Munition Factories.—The latest addition in munition-making was the creation in July '16 of Nippon Heiki Kaisha, chiefly explosives, cap. ¥3,000,000.

The Kobe Iron Works have made arrangement to manufacture torpedoes, 250 a year for the present and aerial bombs and shells, etc. The equipment is to be completed in this fall.

There is one exception to the strict secrecy and exclusiveness that surround munition-making in Japan, and that is the Japan Steel Works established in 1911 at Muroran (see Business Directory) with the coun-

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tenance and, it is supposed, on a certain understanding with the Imperial Navy. The Muroran Works share with the Naval Arsenal at Kure the honor of being the only in the Far East for casting large calibre ordnance and shells. Preparations are even made there to start the casting of 16-inch guns. The Works also turn out rolling stocks, wheels, axles, etc., the total output being valued at about ¥9,000,000 a year, but it is some years since that the Co. has begun to declare some dividend, thanks to large orders which the War brought to it. About 4,500 mechanics are now employed and the British experts that were supervising the work have returned home, leaving it in charge of their Japanese colleagues.

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CHAPTER XXXIII

FINANCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

BY BARON SAKATANI

In reviewing the history of our national finance since the Imperial Government was rehabilitated about half a century ago, it may be convenient to subdivide the period into seven stages, as explained below.

Financial Unification.—From 1868 to 1871, when the feudatories, now subject to the Imperial Government instead of to the Tokugawa Shogunate, were displaced by so many prefectures, the attention of the Government was directed toward centralizing the control of finance in its own hands. This involved thorough reform and unification of the currency and the taxation system which differed more or less according to districts. The taxes and imposts that had existed numbered no less than two thousand or more, and these were superseded by a simpler and uniform system of taxation. It was chiefly by the late Marquis Inouye that all this difficult task was accomplished.

Financial Crisis.—The decade from 1872 to 1881 was a period of financial crisis, when the Government found its expenditure outrunning the revenue and the latter not yet acquiring any stability. Various measures calculated to remedy the matter were devised, such as the publication of budgets and settled accounts, the establishment of the Board of Audit, the unification of the mode of handling money coming into the national coffers, the reform of the taxation system, and so forth. The time, too, proved adverse for financial adjustment. The samurai class who had been deprived of their hereditary pensions and the conservative section of the people who were still hankering after the "good old days" filled the country with loud cries of discontent, these culminating at last in civil troubles such as the uprisings at Saga, Kumamoto, Akizuki, and the gravest of all, the rebellion in Satsuma, not to speak of the expedition to Formosa and the complications with Korea and China. These occasioned enormous disbursements and compelled the impoverished Treasury to resort to the extraordinary expedient of issuing inconvertible money. By 1878 the notes had fallen considerably below par and plunged both trade and industries into state of unusual depression. During the greater part of this momentous period the Treasury was directed by the late Premier, Marquis Okuma.

Financial Adjustments.—Happily a favorable turn of affairs soon began to set in and during the period from 1881 to the inauguration of the Imperial Diet our national finance steadily recovered its normal condition, due mainly to the strenuous efforts of the present Marquis Matsukata. He first succeeded in restoring the depreciated currency to

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par and established the convertible system on a sound basis. The central bank (Nippon Ginko) was created, the National Bank Regulations revised, while the loans were adjusted and the fiscal system rearranged. Moreover the taxes were completely remodelled on the approved principle of the science of finance. For the first time since the re-establishment of the Imperial Government the national finance was placed on a firm basis.

The Period of Repose.—With the opening of the Imperial Diet in 1890 the national finance entered a new era as to control. The estimates and settled accounts were now placed under the supervision of the Diet, so that in reviewing the progress of our financial affairs it is no longer possible to divide it conveniently into periods each associated with one or other prominent financier. Be that as it may, the Diet of the time directed its attention toward lowering the Land tax as the most urgent financial question, and reduced the estimates in order to find ways and means. The curtailment of the expenditure resulted in a large surplus in the central coffer, a remarkable financial phenomenon in those days.

Financial Expansion.—The expansion tendency that soon set in should be treated for convenience' sake under two heads, namely, the expansion after the War of 1894–5 and that after the War of 1904–5.

The Japan-China War.—Financially the direct result of this war was the issue of an enormous war loan, the increase of taxes and the raising of various loans to meet the large outlays involved in the post-bellum undertakings pertaining to industries, national defence and so forth. What is noteworthy in this respect is that the Diet that had previously committed itself to the negative policy of curtailment and contraction was now disposed to adopt the contrary course of expansion. It approved measures that added much to the outlays of the Government. The result was the expenditure of the State soon swelled to three times what it was before the war. Another thing immediately connected with the war was the receipt from China of the indemnity of T. 200,000,000 which was used for introducing the system of gold monometallism. It was a measure of greatest moment and enabled Japan for the first time to take part in the economic affairs of the world. The success of Japanese arms was also shown in another important way, and that was the revision of the Treaties in 1899 with the recovery of tariff autonomy.

The Boxer Trouble and the Russo-Japanese War.—The Boxer trouble in 1900 was followed by another addition of taxes, while the war, besides occasioning heavy emergency taxes, was fraught with grave consequence to the finance of the country. The Portsmouth Treaty denied an indemnity to Japan, and the war expenses amounting to about ¥ 2,000 millions were thrown on the shoulders of our tax-payers. The result was the national debt increased by as much as ¥ 1,500 millions.

Though materially the two affairs cost Japan very dear, they have at the same time served as means of elevating the status of the country in the estimation of the world. The distinguished part Japan played in the Boxer trouble led to the formation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, while the war with Russia enabled our country to annex Korea and thereby to remove the cause that had repeatedly disturbed the peace in this quarter of the globe. It also obtained for Japan an enlarged field

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of activity. Nor was the war entirely devoid of good financially, seeing that the foreign loans raised with success in connection with it opened the way to the introduction of foreign capital.

Financial Adjustment.—The attention of both the Government and people was concentrated subsequent to the war on the question of how to meet the heavy obligation incurred in the form of war debts of ¥1,500 millions, how to adjust the additional taxes amounting to ¥150 millions, and how to meet the increasing expenses incidental to the contemplated expansion of the armament and other necessary undertakings. Especially was the question of increased Army Division proved a very delicate affair-ed to handle. The Army shows a threefold increase compared with what it was before war with China, but this was thought insufficient and the proposal to add to it two more Divisions was long a problem to be solved. The proposal was an insuperable one and has disturbed the smooth working of the Administration, having frequently brought about collision between the Ministry of the time and the Diet. At the same time the fact that the expenditure was more than doubled since the war continued to demand the serious attention of both the Government and Diet. What measure should be devised to check this expansive tendency, and how, within the limit justified by the circumstances, to adjust the taxation system in order to lighten the burden of the tax-payers, and also how to re-arrange the administrative organization with a view to curtailing the expenditure were all questions that were taxing their ingenuity. The redemption of debts on a larger scale than before was another important matter that demanded the satisfactory solution of the authorities. In short, the Government was now bent on following the policy of contraction.

The European War.—These contemplated measures received a temporary check with the outbreak of the terrible catastrophe. Contrary to what was apprehended at first the War has accidentally proved, owing chiefly to the remote position of the country from the seat of war, to benefit Japan so far as regard foreign trade, due to expansion of exports and decline of imports. For the first time in her financial history Japan has been able to extend financial support to foreign countries, i.e. the Allies, besides making material help to China, the total of the two accounts being estimated to come to about ¥1,400,000,000.

BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1919-20

The Budget as passed with the retrenchment of only ¥300,000 breaks all previous record as to amount, it comparing as follows with that for 1918–19, figures being in ¥1,000:—

	1918-19	1919-20	Increase
Revenue			
Ordinary	642,683	839,140	196,457
Extraordinary	180,622	225,049	44,427
Total	823,305	1,064,190	240,885
Expenditure			
Ordinary	480,083	505,874	25,791
Extraordinary	343,222	558,316	325,094
Total	823,305	1,064,190	240,885

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The new budget shows an enormous swell as against the previous year. On the side of expenditure the increase is accounted for by the advance of prices, increase of new undertakings and expansion of armaments. The Siberian expeditions as Japan's participation in the world war still entails heavy expenses. The principal items of the increase are:— ¥52,000,000 and ¥7,770,000 for naval and army expansion respectively; ¥6,90 ,000 for cereals for army and prisons; ¥6,529,000 for riparian work; ¥5,93 ,000 for interest on deposits and charges for its payment; ¥3,135,000 for colonization in Hokkaido. Besides ¥10,000,000 is provided for raising common school teachers' salaries, this disbursement continuing from the previous year. Among the new items may be mentioned ¥11,100,000 for expediting the expansion of telephone exchange system, ¥20,800,000 for enlargement of the Steel Works, ¥2,550,000 on account of establishing fourteen schools of collegiate grade. The last one is the initial outlay of the expanded scheme, the year's disbursement to be met by a new loan and with part of the ¥10,000,000 donation of the Emperor (vide Chap. Education).

The revenue is estimated to realize added yield due to natural increment of taxes, stamp receipts, etc. The amount accruable from taxes is estimated at ¥492,801,000, an increase of 140,000,000 over previous year. The war profit tax is put at ¥92,625,000 but of course this item is to disappear with the formal restoration of peace. The receipts from the government undertakings and property total ¥260,025,000, or a gain of 50,310,000 over the preceding year. In this item postal telegraph and telephone service occupy the largest amount, profits from the monopolies coming next.

RECORD REVENUE IN 1918-19

The revenue for 1918-19 is expected, as judged on the returns up to the end of August, 1919 to yield a record increase of no less than ¥577 millions against the estimate totalling ¥902 millions. The three main revenue divisons, i.e. taxes, stamp receipts, and receipts from Government undertakings make this show in ¥1,000:—

	Estimate	Actual yield	Increase
Taxes	368,367,758	519,292,875	150,925,117
Stamps	37,777,996	65,312,102	27,534,106
Gov. undertakings	199,715,166	287,995,804	88,280,638
Total	605,860,920	872,600,781	266,639,861

According to past experiences the proceeds from taxes and Government undertakings generally gain something between May and August when the book will be closed, though the figure for stamps is believed to be practically final.

Further details are shown in ¥1,000.

Taxes, excises, etc.	Estimate	Actual	Increase
Land	23,275,789	73,527,500	251,711
Income	66,462,095	122,817,272	56,355,177
Business	26,207,268	34,375,467	8,168,199
Inheritance	—	—	—

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Continued Taxes, excises, etc.	Estimate	Actual	Increase
Travelling	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	—
Convertible notes	—	—	—
Saké	94,621,578	120,635,208	26,013,630
Soy	—	—	—
Sugar	26,509,473	36,353,682	9,844,209
Fabrics	17,922,541	23,307,138	5,384,597
Kerosene	—	—	—
Medicines	—	—	—
Exchanges	7,491,698	9,065,018	1,573,320
Customs	35,238,460	68,937,780	33,699,320
Tonnage	—	—	—

With the exception of three items of convertible note, kerosene and patent medicine taxes which are either stationary or have decreased, all the 13 others show more or less increase, in consequence of unusual economic activity brought about by the War. The most conspicuous on the list is the income tax due to the enforcement of special tax on war profiteering, as shown in the paragraph of taxation. Anyway this is the first time in the history of Japanese taxation when the excess of revenue over its estimate of roughly ¥60 millions has been realized in the proceeds of a single item of taxation. The increase of about ¥22 millions in the stamp receipts and the tax on sake rising above ¥100 million level are also an unprecedented phenomenon.

THE 1919-20 BUDGET, REVENUES (In ¥1,000)

Ordinary	1919—20
Taxes, excises, etc.	492,802
Land	73,809
Income	131,046
Business	33,746
Succession	3,944
Transit	6,965
Mining	5,085
Convertible notes	896
Saké	109,338
Soy	5,250
Sugar	31,114
Textile fabrics	21,895
Petroleum	1,013
Patent medicine	238
Bourse	8,515
Customs	59,394
Tonnage	559
Stamp receipts	51,953
Government undertakings and property	260,026
Post, telegraph and telephone service	126,867
Forestry	16,532
Dividends (South Man'ria R'ly)	3,867
Prisoners' works	2,299

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Continued

Ordinary	1919—20
Rent of Government property	332
Printing Office	473
Monopoly Office	72,808
Tokyo Military Arsenal	60
Osaka Military Arsenal	67
Senju Woolen Factory	3
Naval Briquette	17
Naval Arsenal	1,000
Naval Mines	700
Iron Foundry	35,003
Miscellaneous revenues	5,929
Transferred from Special Account of Deposits	28,430
Total, ordinary revenue	839,149

Extraordinary	1919—20
Sale of state property	3,943
Miscellaneous	10,836
Local apportionment	5,455
Proceeds from issue of loans	23,100
Forestry fund transferred	4,849
Encouragement fund of the Imperial Academy transferred	20
Military repletion fund transferred	620
Contributions for harbour equipment	210
Do. for harbor improvement	745
Do. for riparian work	2,820
School and library fund transferred	375
Mint fund transferred	2,021
Contributions for building schools etc.	2,675
Total extraordinary revenue	57,669
Grand total	896,819

Expenditures (In ¥1,000)

Ordinary	1919—20
Civil List	4,500
Foreign Affairs Department	6,563
Home Affairs Department	18,921
Finance Department	175,100
War Department	97,043
Navy Department	60,887
Justice Department	16,482
Education Department	21,687
Agriculture and Commerce Department	9,072
Communications Department	91,102
Total, ordinary expenditure	501,363

Extraordinary	1919—20
Foreign Affairs Department	1,278
Home Affairs Department	42,956
Finance Department	15,409
War Department	47,844

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Continued

Extraordinary	1919—20
Navy Department	188,544
Justice Department	2,269
Education Department	6,604
Agriculture and Commerce Department	32,747
Communications Department	35,645
Total, extraordinary expenditure	373,094
Grand total	874,458

Growth of National Expenses

The rapid increases of State Expenditure (General Account) may be shown as to main division in the following quinquennial returns (in ¥1,000):—

Year ended March	Administration	Defence	Debts	Total
1893	83,597	110,542	29,538	228,678
1903	125,393	85,768	78,064	298,226
1908	227,586	198,316	176,498	602,400
1913	250,993	109,610	142,992	593,596
1917 (Est,)	284,432	196,557	121,273	602,262

CONTINUING EXPENDITURES

Extraordinary expenditures exist in greater part in the shape of continuing expenditures, some of which extending over 20 years. These disbursements as they existed at the end of March, 1919, are as follows:—

Account	Total amount	Disbursed by 1917—8 year	Allotment for 1918—9 year	Remaining
Ordinary	¥1,791,481,728	¥660,891,242	¥204,486,807	¥926,103,679
Special	1,235,479,400	610,195,777	88,420,855	536,862,768

Of these amounts principal items of disbursements are as follows:—

Ordinary Account		Special Account	
Riparian work	¥260,119,565	Chosen Govt	¥207,524,698
War Office	199,429,826	Imp. Railways	933,953,620
Naval Office	1,042,748,981	Formosan Govt	78,280,720

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

The Special Account as distinct from the General Account nominally makes enormous figures both in revenue and in expenditure, but as many of the items are repetitions of either the General Account or the Special Account items, the actual figures are far less. The Special Account items number about 80 of which the following are principal ones in the Budget for the year 1919-20 (in ¥1,000):—

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	Revenue	Expeoditure
Kwantung Government-General	8,618	8,618
Korean Government-General	77,513	77,513
Formosan Government-General	70,305	70,305
Saghalien Administration Office	5,803	5,803
Imperial Railway Capital Account...	319,799	354,844
Iron Foundry	167,089	133,109
Sinking fund...	981,375	981,375

REVENUE SURPLUS

The revenue surplus during the last few years are shown below in ¥1,000:—

1913-14	148,341
1914-15 (Actual)	86,180
1915-16 (Est.)	21,342
1916-17 („)	× 1,325
1917-18 („)	57,424
1918-19 („)	27,186
1919-20 („)	22,353

NOTE.—× In the year 1916-17 the expenditure surpassed the revenue.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

The amount in possession of the Deposit Department of the Treasury n the year 1917-18 was as follows, in unit of ¥1,000:—

	Bro't over	Received	Paid	Balance
Postal deposits... ...	333,100	237,252	107,449	462,904
Ordinary deposits ...	41,948	27,181	15,139	53,990
In custody	7,808	21,642	19,810	9,640
Total	382,856	286,076	142,398	526,534

STATE MONOPOLIES AND UNDERTAKING

From consideration of administrative expedient, or of furnishing model of new industry, or both combined, Government is running no small number of undertakings. The list made a sudden increase after the Japan-China war for the purpose of raising the revenue. The Steel foundry that was established in 1895-7 was not created from financial motive but from that of enabling Japan self-dependent as to supply of steel. The Tobacco monopoly put into force from January, 1898, was the first undertaking actuated from revenue consideration. In the same year Camphor monopoly was adopted, primarily for protecting the industry in Formosa, After the Russo-Japanese war the first revenue undertaking adopted was the expansion of the tobacco monopoly law, making the monopoly complete as to cover the manufacture, first of cigarettes and cigar from July 1908, and next of cut tobacco from April the following year. The Salt monopoly was put into practice from June, 1905. The three monopolies of tobacco, salt and camphor are under the control of

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a Bureau of the Treasury. The purchase or nationalization of 17 principal private railways between July, 1906 and October, 1907, was an event of far-reaching consequence financially.

The retail price of tobacco was raised about 20% in 1918 and '19. The following figures show the amount of production and value, in Japan proper of the three monopoly articles:—

Tobacco Leaf

	Area of plantation *cho*	New leaf		Old leaf		Total	
		1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000
1914–15	36,183	12,349	13,806	411	310	12,761	14,116
1915–16	30,776	12,688	11,310	2,845	2,001	15,533	13,311
1916–17	28,863	12,430	13,247	333	199	12,764	13,447
1917–18	26,656	10,492	12,647	280	179	10,772	12,826

Salt

	Area of salt field *cho*	Production 1,000 *kin*	Value ¥1,000
1914–15	5,906	1,017,640	11,904
1915–16	5,878	995,142	11,246
1916–17	5,881	1,034,158	11,403
1917–18	5,822	1,034,020	15,068

Camphor

	Crude camphor		Camphor oil		Refined camphor	
	1,000 *kin*	¥1,000	1,000 *kin*	¥1,000	1,000 *kin*	¥1,000
1914–15	1,115	626	1,977	566	857	505
1915–16	1,600	900	3,001	861	964	567
1916–17	1,567	893	3,032	870	—	—
1917–18	984	567	1,853	536	—	—

Profit and Loss Account (yen)

	Revenue	Expense	Profit
1914–15 (Settled)	99,527,591	45,757,801	53,769,790
1915–16 („)	112,750,392	44,192,720	68,557,672
1916–17 (Actual)	112,366,590	45,760,481	66,606,109
1917–18 („)	137,983,453	60,112,587	77,870,866

COLLECTION EXPENSES

The collection expenses of revenue should be taken into consideration in determining the net proceeds. The returns as regards national taxes for the last few years are shown below:—

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	Tax ¥	Expense ¥	Percentage ¥
1912–13	322,964,239	7,547,522	2.336
1913–14	316,353,014	7,434,186	2.350
1914–15	320,608,563	9,530,037	2.972
1915–16	308,445,205	8,922,995	2.893
1916–17	347,849,768	9,113,235	2.620

TAXATION

History of Taxation

Prior to the Japan-China war the taxation system of Japan comprised 21 items, of which taxes on land, income, *sake*, and a few others supplied the bulk of revenue. In '96 the registration and business tax laws and tobacco monopoly were adopted, the tax on *sake* was raised, and at the same time minor taxes were adopted. By this additional taxation measure the Treasury obtained about ¥26,000,000. The second taxation program that was adopted three years later was an increase of taxes on land, income, *sake*, registration, and soy, and the creation of the convertible note tax and tonnage, these adding about ¥40,000,000 to the revenue. This was followed in 1901 by the third increased taxation measure, consisting in raising the tax on *sake* and creating the new beer tax and sugar excise, resulting in the addition of about ¥21,000,000. From that time till the Russo-Japanese war, the only tax newly adopted was that on game cards, but this was from moral instead of financial consideration.

The increase of taxes, enforced twice in connexion with the Russo-Japanese war, imposed heavy burden upon the people, who had, as they are now, to pay about ¥145,000,000 additional taxes. The "Emergency taxes" subsequently made permanent, mainly consisted in increasing taxes on land, income, business, sugar, soy, registration, stock and rice exchanges, mining, etc., and also in elevating part of import duties. However in the first war tax program the excises on woolen fabrics and petroleum were adopted and the rate of stamps on civil suit documents was raised; in the second stamp duty on cheques, tax on gold placer mining, travelling tax, excise on woven goods, stamp on administration litigation papers were added. In 1905 the Treasury created the inheritance tax, though this was not from necessity of the war chest. The next increase tax measure was that passed by the Diet in 1908, and consisted in raising the tax on sugar and *sake*, and revising that on petroleum. In 1918 the taxes on income and *sake* were raised, as described later on.

Taxation System in force

By Dr. H. Tanaka Prof. of Finance at Waseda University

The taxation system of Japan as it is in force at present presents many points of strong contrast to the system followed in England, France and Prussia. The Japanese system of taxation lacks, for instance, what may be called the main strength. With the exception of tax on land,

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business tax and income tax, Japan has no levy imposed on regular incomes. Houses and movable property are left untouched by the Central Treasury as sources of revenue. What makes this unfairness specially pronounced is the fact that land-owners and business-men are taxed twice, for they have to pay the income tax when their income reaches the taxable limit of ¥500 or over a year. The owners of houses, on the other hand, escape with the income tax alone and small local impost. Those living on movable property in the shape of securities, especially Government bonds, are placed in a more comfortable position, for practically they are free from the income tax. This is because the Japanese collectors, while making assessment on the income of the companies, do not interfere with the dividends payable to shareholders, as English collectors do. In the case of the Government bonds the law attaches to them the special privilege of exemption from the income tax.

Excises.—The gradation of excises according to the social condition of consumers and selection of excisable matters are also seriously defective. For instance, the price of salt, though more or less graded, is unfairly heavy upon the poor, and this remark also applies to soy, another article of daily necessity. Then, while petroleum, chiefly used by poorer classes, is taxed, gas and electricity for lighting purposes is still free. For the same reason the tax on cotton fabrics should be exempted from tax, while refreshing beverages as cider, etc. now free, justify taxation.

National and Local Taxes.—Japan follows the French method in chiefly relying on sur-taxes as ways and means in raising revenue for provincial and municipal and corporation treasuries. In the provincial treasury the yield from sur-taxes supplies about 52% of the total revenue, and that from independent imposts the remaining 46%, while in the municipal treasury the corresponding figures are 70 and 30% respectively. The sur-taxes supply as much as 97 to 98% of the total revenue for the village treasury.

1. Land Tax

Dwelling land, % of registered value	... ...	2.5/100
Cultivated „ „ „ „	... ...	4.5/100
Hokkaido { Cultivated land	... ...	3.2/100
Hokkaido { Other land (ex. dwelling land)	... ...	4.0/100

1. Income Tax

(as revised in 1918)

1st Kind, (Income of juridical persons)

A. Partnership Cos.

Income under ¥5,000 a year	... ... 45.0/1000
Income over „ 300,000 „	... ... 175.0/1000

B. Joint stock limited, joint stock unlimited Cos. and others 75.0/1000

C. Joint stock ltd. and joint stock unltd. Cos. organized by shareholders or partners of not more than 20 come under class A.

Bonus allowed to officials and others in business corporations is amenable to taxation.

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2nd Kind (Bonds and shares)

Income from bonds and shares (Gov. bonds exempted) .. 30.0/1,000

3rd Kind (Income of other descriptions)

Under ¥ 1,000	30.0/1,000
Over „ 100,000	220.0/1,000

The minimum liable to taxation has been raised from *yen* 400 to 500, and abatement of *yen* 150 is allowed for an income of not more than *yen* 500, of *yen* 100 for one not more than *yen* 700, and of *yen* 50 or for not more than *yen* 1,000.

The number of juridical and individual persons and their income and tax were as follows in 1917-18 year:—

1st Kind

Class "A"	Payers	Income	Tax
¥10,000 and under...	12,346	¥ 14,137,639	¥ 582,019
50,000 „ „	1,379	18,561,797	1,082,353
100,000 „ „	247	10,905,038	899,260
200,000 „ „	110	9,581,460	938,909
Over ¥200,000	108	65,274,871	8,119,888
Class "B"	8,969	760,412,006	47,486,332
Total	23,159	878,872,811	59,108,761
2nd Kind			
Public bonds	—	11,247,497	235,053
Debentures	—	22,321,327	439,107
Total	—	33,568,824	674,160
3rd Kind			
¥ 5,000 and under...	999,282	583,206,354	16,609,602
10,000 „ „	16,369	68,816,844	3,524,156
50,000 „ „	7,437	79,789,641	6,871,081
100,000 „ „	374	16,545,822	2,353,939
Over ¥100,000	233	31,511,185	6,092,034
Total	1,023,695	779,869,846	35,450,812
Grand total	1,046,854	1,692,311,481	95,233,733
1916-17 1st kind	19,409	411,356,506	26,665,561
1916-17 2nd kind	—	32,304,081	644,187
1916-17 3rd kind	957,068	641,196,488	24,191,936
1916-17 Total	976,477	1,084,857,075	51,501,684

3. Business Tax

This is an exceedingly complicated assessment. For purpose of assessment occupations are classified into 12 items, of which those that are of wider application are as follows as amended in 1914:—

	Assessment	Rate of assessment
Sale of goods	Amount of sale	8-11/10,000 for whole sale 20-30/10,000 for retail
	Rent of building used	70/1,000
	No. of persons engaged	*yen* 2 per capita

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Continued	Assessment	Rate of assessment
Banking insurance, etc.	Capital	4.5/1,000
	Rent	70/1,000
	No. of persons	*yen* 2 per capita
Lending money or articles	Capital...	6/1,000
	Rent	70/1,000
	No. of persons	*yen* 2 per capita
Manufacturing, printing, etc.	Capital...	3/1,000
	Rent	70/1,000
	No. of persons	*yen* 2 per capita but 50 *sen* for artisans and laborers

4. Registration Fees

This is even more complicated than the Business Tax. For purpose of taxation registrable objects are classified into sixteen different groups each subdivided into as many items. (22 for immovables). The rate is based on value and a few examples of general interest are given here.

Acquisition by inheritance, etc.	5/1,000–60/1,000
Provisional distraint, disposal by auction, etc.	4/1,000–6/1,000
Reg'tion of immovable, alteration, etc. (per item) ...	¥0.10-0.20
Establishment of branch office	*yen* 15.00
Removal of main office or branch or director (per item)	„ 7.00
Reg'tion of house-name, appointment of director, etc.	„ 5.00-7.00

5. Tax on Saké and Other Liquors

The tax on saké is assessed by *koku*, (ab. 40 imp. gal.) as follows:—

1.	*Saké* containing not more than 20% of alcohol	¥20.00 per *koku*
2.	*Saké* of strength of not more than 23% and *Shōshū* containing not more than 30% of alcohol	23.00 „ „
3.	*Shōchū* of strength of not more than 35% of alcohol.	20.00 „ „
4.	„ 49%	35.00 „ „
5.	„ 45%	41.00 „ „
6.	*Saké* containing more than 20% of alcohol and *Shōchū* every 1% increase over 45%.	1.00 „ „

6. Tax on Japanese Soy

The tax is assessed both on the soy manufactured for sale and on that for home consumption. In the former the tax is *yen* 1.75 for the refined soy and *yen* 1.65 for the unrefined soy and in the latter it ranges between the two extremes of *yen* 4.00 and *yen* 0.50 according to quality.

7. Medicine Tax

License (per one kind)	*yen* 0.20
Stamp duty on medicine	10% of the price.

For compounding and selling medicine the tax is imposed according to the output, as: up to ¥300 a year, tax ¥3; up to ¥500, ¥5; up to ¥1,000, ¥7, etc.

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8. Tax on Convertible Notes

The Bank of Japan, the Bank of Formosa, the Bank of Chosen and the Yokohama Specie Bank enjoy the privilege of issuing notes, but the first alone is at present amenable to the tax which is 12½/1,000 per annum per average monthly issue.

9. Sugar Excise

	Per picul yen
Class 1. Under No. 11. Dutch standard	2.00-3.00
Class 2. „ No. 15. „	5.00
Class 3. „ No. 18. „	7.00
Class 4. „ No. 21. „	8.00
Class 5. Above No. 21. „	9.00
Class 6. Sugar, candy, lump-sugar, etc.	10.00
Molasses	2.00-3.00
Syrup	8.00

10. Excise on Woolen and Silk Textiles on Mixtures

Woolen or woolen mixtures ... ... } 10/1,000 of the value,
Silk or silk mixtures ... ... }

11. Travelling Tax

	sen
Under 50 miles, 1st to 3rd classes	5–1
50–100 miles, 1st to 3rd classes	20–2
100–200 „ „	40–3
200 and over 200 miles, 1st to 3rd classes	50–4

Arrears in National and Local Taxes

Year ended March		No. of defaulters	Amount	Loss to Treasury
National	1915	¥ 261,542	¥6,564,991	¥ 68,223
	1916	169,903	4,986,293	37,384
	1917	106,632	5,198,330	18,501
Local ...	1915	3,227,513	4,512,059	189,110
	1919	3,123,530	4,331,970	162,603
	1917	2,777,685	3,864,911	124,459

The national taxes covered by the figures consist of land, income, business, sake, and other taxes.

Arrears are subject to payment of interest, as provided for in the Collection Law, as follows: "Tax-payers who fail to meet their demand notes when the tax falls due shall pay 3 sen per day on every ¥100 of the amount of tax owing."

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Adjustment of Taxes,—To Lighten the Burdens

How to relieve the people of their enormous burdens is a grave question that continues to claim the serious attention of both the Government and the public from about 1908.

The land tax preceded all the others in this attempt of adjustment, for the farmer's representatives, predominate, then as now, in the House of Representatives.

First Adjustment.—The first move adopted in the direction of amelioration was that effected in the 26th session when land tax was lowered by 0·8%, thereby relieving the farmers' burdens by ¥9,3000,000. Besides, the inheritance tax, business tax and excises on sugar and textile fabrics were somewhat modified for the benefit of tax payers, and the reduction amounting to over ¥15,000,000 including that on the land tax, was effected. By administrative retrenchment ¥3,6000,000 was also saved. On the other hand the scale of salaries of public servants was raised by about 25%, this causing the increased disbursement of ¥11,000,000. The balance in favor of reduction amounted to about ¥8,000,000. In the meanwhile the cry to revise the three bad taxes, i. e. the business tax, excise on textile fabrics, and travelling tax, came from the tax payers living in urban districts.

Second Adjustment.—In the 30th session the following measures of tax reduction and administrative expenses were adopted:—

Income tax, to be cut down by	¥6,940,000
Lowering of price of salt...	¥2,205,000
Abolition of import duty on rice from Korea to Japan proper	¥1,250,000

At the same time the administrative adjustment was carried out economizing expenditure or increasing the revenue, the sum saved permanently by this means amounting to ¥26,770,000.

Third Adjustment.—In the 31st session (1913–14) the agitation for the abolition or reduction of the obnoxious taxes became so widely spread in all the corporated cities that the resolution was even passed by the Abolition League to boycott the banks, spinning and paper mills, etc., conducted by Directors who were identified with the Seiyukai party, which as Ministerialists, did not approve the abolition policy. However it was in deference to the strong attitude taken by the urban voters, that the Seiyukai was persuaded to improve on the Government projects and to pass the measures giving greater relief to the tax-payer. The disencumbering program adopted in this session was as follows, the program to become operative from 1915–16 year:—

Business tax (including inquiry expense), to be reduced by...	¥8,200,000,	about 30%
Inheritance tax, to be reduced by	¥1,890,000	
Land tax, to be reduced by...	¥2,500,000	20%
Commission to civic corporations for collecting national taxes...	¥2,360,000	

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Fourth Adjustment.—The Okuma Cabinet effected an adjustment amounting to ¥18,800,000 odd, consisting of ¥12,600,000 from ordinary account and ¥5,7000,000 from extraordinary account, the permanent saving being ¥9,400,000.

Average Amount of Taxes per Capita

Year ended March	National tax	Pref'al tax	Communal tax	Total	Ratio		
					Nat.	Pref.	Com.
1913... ...	¥5.641	¥1.363	¥2.127	¥9.127	618	149	233
1914... ...	5.580	1.288	2.042	9.910	626	145	229
1915	5.578	1.273	2.021	8.872	629	143	228
1916	5.149	1.220	2.002	8.371	615	146	239
1917... ...	5.653	1.252	2.080	8.985	629	139	232

NATIONAL DEBTS

The first loan raised by Japan was ¥500,000 silver borrowed in 1868 from the British Oriental Bank, though this was a temporary affair and hardly to be called a loan in the usual sense. The first *bona fide* loan, also foreign, was the issue in London in 1870 of 9% bonds amounting to ¥4,890,000 chiefly as fund for laying the Tokyo-Yokohama railway. In 1873 another foreign loan, 7% interest, was incurred to the extent of ¥11,712,000. All these were repaid long ago. The first regular domestic loan amounting to ¥23,309,000 was raised to meet the debts incurred by the various feudal governments and which devolved on the Imperial Government. The capitalization of hereditary pensions in 1874 and 1876 of *daimyos* and their retainers, and those of Shinto priests in 1877 swelled the State debts to over ¥230,000,000 by 1877.

National Debts, Raised, Redeemed, Outstanding and Interest thereof; Ratio per Capita

Year ended March	Brought over ¥1,000	Amount redeemed ¥1,000	Amount issued ¥1,000	Outstanding, March ¥1,000	Debts per capita ¥	Interest thereof ¥1,000	Interest per capita ¥
1913 ...	2,583,665	90,835	80,389	2,573,219	36.706	117,184	1.665
1914 ...	2,573,219	121,702	132,605	2,584,122	35.981	117,327	1.634
1915 ...	2,584,122	107,147	29,396	2,506,371	34.534	113,773	1.568
1916 ...	2,506,371	54,168	37,032	2,489,234	33.690	112,831	1.526
1917 ...	2,489,234	91,449	69,917	2,467,702	32.189	112,026	1.473
1918 ...	2,467,702	61,914	92,957	2,498,744	32.339	113,749	1.472

National Loans Outstanding (Dec. 31, 1918)

Domestic Loans	
Old Public Loans (No interest)	¥ 862,502
5% Loan	76,598,700
Loan for Railway Nationalization...	460 204,200
Extraordinary Military Expenditure Loan...	148,114,150
Korean Pension Bonds	30,000,000

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4% Treasury Loan	269,180,950
Korean Public Works Bond	45,000,000
5% Note Treasury	20,000,000
Imperial Railway Bond	110,000,000
Total	1,159,960,502
Foreign Loans	
4% Sterling Loan, 1st Issue	92,748,500
4½% Sterling Loan { 1st Issue	216,499,407
4½% Sterling Loan { 2nd Issue	227,787,778
4% Sterling Loan, 2nd Issue	244,068,361
5% Sterling Loan	224,543,533
4% Emprunt de 1910	174,143,034
4% Sterling Loan, 3rd Issue	107,392,805
5% Obligations du Trésor du 1913	37,932,192
Loan for former Hokkaidō Tankō and Kwansai Rlys, 4½ & 5%	13,668,200
Total	1,338,783,809
Grand total	2,498,744,311

N.B.—The rate of interest is 5% except when otherwise stated.

Condition of Loan Raised Abroad

The conditions under which Government and other loans have been raised abroad recently are shown below:—

	Interest	Issue price			Commission			Net proceeds		
	%	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
War loan	5	103	12	4	1	12	4	102	8	0
1st 4% Sterling	4	99	0	0	4	0	0	36	0	0
Old 5% „	5	102	1	8	4	1	8	98	0	0
1st 4½% Sterling	5½	90	0	0	3	5	0	86	15	0
2nd „ „	4½	90	0	0	3	5	0	86	15	0
2nd 4% „	4	90	0	0	2	0	0	88	0	0
5% „	5	99	0	10	4	0	0	95	10	0
Hokkaido Tanko	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	15	0
Kansai Rly	4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	0	0
4% French	4	61fr. 59ce.		0	6	50	0	89	0	0
3rd 4% Sterling	4	95	0	0	6	—	—	89	0	0

Loans Advanced by Japan to Foreign Countries

At the end of 1918 Japan's foreign loans totalled ¥1,338,784,000 approximately, but against this Japan's credit abroad since the European War is believed to reach over ¥1,500 millions. First there are British bills and bonds issued in Japan amounting to ¥185,174,000, French bonds ¥157,372,000 Russian bonds and notes amounting to ¥178,219,000 though as shown in the following table frequent renewals and conversions have swollen the figures. All these and Chinese loans make up a rough sum of ¥632,000,000, to which is to be added ¥138,643,000 on account of Japanese foreign bonds purchased through the local agencies, as estimated, by the end of 1918. For the first time Japan's position in international finance has risen to one of creditor country.

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Foreign Loans Raised in Japan 1916–'18

		Issue price	Interest	Redeemable by (in)	Amount
Great Britain					
Oct. '16	Treasury Bills	¥100.00	6.0%	Feb. '20	×¥ 5,174,390
Dec. '16	„ „	¥100.00	„	Dec. '19	100,000,000
Jan. '18	Exchequer Notes	—	5.5	Jan. '19	80,000,000
France					
Nov. '15	Defence Bond	¥ 82.25	5.0	No limit	× 885,726
Oct. '16	„ „ (2)	¥ 88.75	5.0	„	× 224,769
May '17	Treasury Bills	—	6.0	Oct. '18	26,242,000
July '17	„ „ (2)	¥100.00	6.0	July '20	50,000,000
Nov. '17	Defence Bonds (3)	¥ 68.50	4.0	25 years	× 30,000,000
Nov. '18	Treasury Bills (3)	¥ 98.00	—	—	50,000,000
Russia					
Oct. '15	National Bond	¥ 93.00	5.5	10 years	× 635,000
Feb. '16	Exchequer Note	—	5% Disc.	Feb. '17	50,000,000
Apr. '16	National Bond (2)	¥ 95.00	5.5	10 years	× 4,669,000
Apr. '16	Exchequer Note (2)	—	5% Disc.	Oct. '16	15,500,000
Sept. '16	„ „ (3)	—	6% Disc.	Sept. '17	70,000,000
Oct. '16	„ „ (4)	—	6% Disc.	Oct. '17	15,500,000
Oct. '16	National Bond (3)	¥ 95.00	5.5	10 years	× 1,247,000
Feb. '17	„ Note (5)	—	6% Disc.	Feb. '18	50,000,000
Sept. '17	„ „ (6)	—	„	Sept. '18	105,000,000
Oct. '17	„ „ (7)	—	„	Oct. '18	66,667,000
China					
Total					162,700,000
Grand total					834,446,000

×Shows the amount of issue.

Loans to China

Japan's loans to China during the period of Count Terauchi's tenure of power, amounted, according to the report of the Finance Dept., altogether to ¥162,700,000, i. e. to the Central Govt., ¥89,660,000; local Govt., ¥41 250,000; private individual and corporations, ¥31,842,000. The loans prior to the Terauchi Cabinet being roughly 120 millions, Japan's credit to China totals 283 millions or so.

The present Hara Ministry that succeeded the Terauchi cabinet discontinued advancing money to China independently of the quadruple syndicate formed in 1919 by England, France and Japan and with America's return to it. The Southern politicians' umbrage at the former ministry's financial assistance to the Peking Government only has persuaded the present Government to adopt the new policy.

Redemption and Adjustment of the Debts

By the law promulgated March '06, the Government created a special sinking fund and set apart every year a sum not less than ¥110 millions toward it, but as greater parts were absorbed for paying interest the sum actually available for repaying the principal was comparatively

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small. In view of this the 2nd Katsura Ministry decided to transfer to the fund every year from the 1909-10 fiscal year an additional sum of ¥50,000,000 towards repaying the principal (¥40,000,000 for redeeming domestic loans and ¥10,000,000 foreign loans) and also to apply to the same purpose any surplus remaining every year owing to the decrease of the principal. It was expected that by this process the total redemption of all the foreign debts could be redeemed in about a quarter of a century.

New Redemption Program.—The Okuma Ministry decided in view of difficulty of raising loans both at home and abroad, to adopt a no-loan policy and to meet the demands of railway extension, Korean undertakings, and riparian works with appropriations from the ordinary revenue and to reduce the sinking funds from ¥50,000,000 to ¥30,000,000 (20 millions for domestic and 10 for foreign debts). the ¥20,000,000 thus obtained to be used for meeting the need of railway extension.

Total Redemption Period.—Supposing that out of the total debts amounting to roughly ¥2,500 millions, ¥800 millions on account of the State railways which belong to special finance are to be set apart and that the balance of ¥1,700 millions are to be repaid with ordinary finance, then the ¥30,000,000 method will require 57 years to effect total redemption as against 34 for the old ¥50,000,000 plan.

Alteration of Redemption Program.—It was from difficulty of raising loans both at home and abroad that the Government decided to reduce the railway extension outlay by ¥20,000,000 which was to have been raised by loan according to the original program. The Government promised at the same time that the ¥50,000,000 plan would be restored whenever foreign and domestic markets admitted raising of loans. The restoration was urged by the Diet, especially the Peers, in the 1915-6 session, in view of the large accumulation of the specie hoard abroad and the abnormal slack state of the domestic money market. As a compromise measure the Government altered the spirit of the Sinking Fund Law and enacted with the consent of the Diet a special law authorizing the Government to raise over and above that in the other law for the purpose of converting other loans. This resulted in raising ¥20,000,000 home debt to convert foreign loan.

The Terauchi Ministry was first obliged by circumstances to restore the ¥50 million redemption program, but in 1918, in order to provide fund necessary for national defence measures, the amount has been curtailed to ¥30,000,000.

Conversion Effected.—By the adroit manipulation adopted by the 2nd Katsura Ministry for recovering the credit of the State finance, the quotation of 5% bonds that fell to the level of *yen* 70 in April 1908 was raised to above par in January 1910. The Government then proceeded to convert the 5% loan into one of 4% by issuing 4% loans both at home and abroad, but the bolstered bonds soon found their own level as shown in the new foreign loans raised in 1913 mentioned elsewhere.

Loans Redeemed and Raised in 1915-18.—The vast increase of specie hoard, presence of enormous amount of idle money at home, etc. persuaded the Treasury of the advisability of purchasing its foreign bonds with the money collected at home, this being over and above the prescribed

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¥30,000,000 annual instalment of repayment of foreign debts. The Government redeemed during the two fiscal years of 1915-7 roughly ¥234,000,000, of which foreign loans claimed ¥128,334,000. Further in the year 1917-18 both domestic and foreign loans redeemed amounted to ¥30,490,626 and 31,423,751 respectively with the balance left of ¥2,498,744,311 including ¥1,159,960,502 domestic and 1,338,783,809 foreign.

Privileges of Government Bonds

In April 1909 several laws issued and made operative with the object of granting certain privileges on Government loans. Thus income tax is exempted on the interest accruing from the loans, while government bonds deposited as security are to be taken at face value by the Government instead of at current value as before.

SPECIE HOARDED ABROAD

The specie kept abroad by Japan with the object of paying interest on her foreign loans continued before the war to demand the gravest attention of our financial authorities who devised all possible means how to keep the amount from decreasing. The question had even occasioned the downfall of one or two Ministries. The Treasury was plunged to keen anxiety when this specie reserves fell to ¥341 millions at the end of 1914 from ¥371 millions a year before. But soon this harassing care began to lessen with the arrival of large orders for munitions and other commodities and the growing balance of trade in favor of exports. Since then the amount has steadily gone on increasing, as is shown below. Incidentally it should be noted that this has had the effect of swelling the issue amount of convertible notes and of raising prices of commodities besides seriously interfering with tradal transactions with foreign countries.

(¥ 100,000)	Total amount	Share of Treasury	Share of Bank of Japan	Held at home	Held abroad
End of 1914	341	49	292	128	321
End of 1915	512	53	362	130	382
End of 1916	714	262	452	227	487
May of 1917	807	337	470	238	569
June of 1918	1,182	450	732	457	725
End of 1918	1,598	856	742	452	1,145

FINANCES OF HOKKAIDO, PREFECTURES & CIVIC CORPORATIONS

(In ¥1,000)

	Hok. & Pref.		Cities		Towns and Villages		Total	
	Revenue	Expense	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.
1915-16 ...	116,426	101,615	98,153	76,637	132,956	122,735	347,535	300,987
1916-17 ...	110,345	97,070	92,356	87,373	119,952	120,015	322.654	304.458
1917-18 ...	92,621	92,629	96,000	91,230	129,567	129,552	318,198	313,412
1918-19 ...	108,222	108,208	—	—	—	—	—	—

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NOTE.—Figures for the prefectures and those for the last 2 years for the cities, towns and villages represent estimates.

Hokkaido & Prefectural Finance

The revenue of a prefecture consists of taxes and rates and grants from the Central Treasury, etc. The sur-tax is levied on the five national taxes, i.e. Land, Business, Income, Mining and Placer Mining, the normal rate of sur-tax being for dwelling land 13/100 of the national tax, 4/100 for income, 17 for business tax and so on. The rate may be more or less increased with the consent of the central authorities. The prefecture levies rate on each household, and this is the most important item but one of prefectural finance. The business tax as imposed by the Prefectural Treasury is levied on these occupations that do not pay national tax, such as restaurants, public performances, ships, vehicles, etc., in all about 15. Grants and subventions from the National Treasury reached ¥43,000,000 approximately for 1910, the former, over ¥2½ millions, being on account of police expenses. This is at the rate of 40% of the total expenditure for Tokyo and one-sixth for all other prefectures. Subventions are made in connection with epidemics and leprosy, river-work, industrial encouragement, etc. Repeated inundations have been a cause of heavy drain to both Prefectural and National Treasuries.

Revenue Items (¥1,000)

	1916—17	1917—18	1918—19
Land tax rate	27,338	28,704	32,133
Business tax	4,446	4,472	5,033
„ „ rate	2,530	2,780	3,369
Miscellaneous tax	11,603	11,897	13,422
Income tax rate	1,499	1,720	2,491
House tax	15,020	15,885	18,567
Brought over from last account ...	1,592	1,976	1,852
Receipts from Central Treasury ...	6,353	6,786	8,409
Receipts from property	67	82	492
Others	15,059	18,424	22,454
Total...	85,513	99,631	108,222

Expenditure Items (¥ 1,000)

	1916—17	1917—18	1918—19
Police	16,910	17,327	21,313
Public works	14,325	16,550	22,575
Council...	704	730	795
Sanitation and hospital	1,606	1,678	3,025
Education	14,136	15,103	17,922
Provincial office...	3,560	3,602	4,225
Industry	8,153	8,965	13,440
Officers...	2,698	2,690	3,898
Loan of corporation...	6,891	6,717	7,347
Others	16,517	19,763	14,666
Total...	85,505	92,629	108,208

The legal limit and average taxation of local taxes are as follows :—

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	Average	Legal limit	Excess
Dwelling land rate	16.6%	13.0%	3.6%
Other „ „	40.7	32.0	8.7
Business tax	13.0	11.0	2.0
Income tax	4.9	4.0	0.9

There is no legal limit for House tax.

Finance of Civic Corporations

The revenue of cities and rural corporations is derived from the rate supplementary to national or prefectural taxes and direct or indirect special taxes; and lastly national, prefectural and other subventions and miscellaneous receipts,

Revenue of Cities, Towns and Villages

Revenue consists first of proceeds from permanent properties, which stood at about ¥35,000,000 for cities and about double for the others in 1909; the charges, rents etc. are inferable from the tables inserted in this Chapter. Rents are derived from the loan of property to to companies or individuals, charges and fees are obtained from issue of certificates as to property qualification etc., copying of official registers etc., proceeds from communal undertakings as gas-works, electric-trams etc. Then there are taxes and rates, fees of common schools, grants from Central and Prefectural Treasuries etc. The proceeds from taxation constituted in 1909 about 312/1,000 of the revenue for cities and about 727/1,000 for towns and villages. Sur-taxes are imposed on four national taxes (Land, Income, Business and Mining), and three prefectural taxes (Household rate, House-tax, etc.) The sur-tax on building land is 9/100 of the national tax, that on business and income 15/100 each. The household is not much different from poll-tax, being imposed on every member of the household. Cities, towns and villages have their own special taxes, as area-rate, land-transfer other than that by inheritance, income not subject to the imposition of the national tax. Grants from the Central and Prefectural Treasuries are chiefly in consideration of the trouble and expense incidental to collecting their taxes. The grant from the Central Treasury is about ¥3,760,000 a year. It should be observed that the District has no taxes to impose, its revenue chiefly consisting of contribution levied from the towns and villages

Cities (¥ 1,000)

Revenue Items

	1914—15	1915—16	1916—17	1917—18
Tax and Rates	21,651	21,217	19,844	23,610
Revenues from other sources...	78,141	65,095	72,511	72,390
Total	99,193	86,312	92,356	96,000

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Expenditure Items

Office	4,098	4,060	4,259	4,817
Public works	5,251	4,575	3,494	5,490
Education...	10,391	10,642	11,342	12,734
Sanitary	16,291	15,542	17,984	18,686
Industry	230	360	205	262
Loan	18,676	18,178	22,946	20,945
Total incl. others	96,061	83,393	87,393	91,230

TOWNS AND VILLAGES (¥ 1,000)

Revenue Items

	1913—14	1914—15	1915—16	1916—17	1917—18
Tax and Rates...	87,900	83,779	83,684	86,553	92,163
Revenue from other sources...	43,819	30,394	31,244	33,397	37,403
Total	131,720	114,173	114,929	119,952	129,566

Expenditure Items

Office...	22,142	22,494	22,862	23,340	25,540
Public works	9,608	9,893	8,762	9,191	9,860
Education...	96,136	45,887	46,407	48,595	52,900
Sanitary	3,778	2,741	2,747	3,996	4,515
Industry	850	791	756	793	982
Loans	4,631	4,063	3,413	3,226	3,017
Total incl. others	112,998	114,120	114,847	120,014	129,552

Local Loans

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the Local Government system was completed, and regular provisions relating to local loans were enacted for the first time.

The provisions state that the prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming older debts or when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings judged to confer a permanent benefit on the corporations. In doing so, the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Finance is of course required, though within a certain limitation this provision may be waived according to the Imperial Ordinance of 1912.

With the object of enabling communal bodies to obtain cheap loans either to redeem high interest loans or to start useful undertakings, the Government, at the instance of the Diet, agreed in 1909 the year when a measure was adopted to encourage savings, to loan a portion of the postal savings deposits, to the communal bodies, the loans being handed direct by the Hypothec Bank through the medium of the Provincial Hypothec Banks.

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Local Loans Outstanding (in ¥1,000)

March 31st	Prefectures	Counties	Cities	Towns & villages	Local Assoc'tions	Total
1914...	43,385	1,231	248,717	7,949	6,852	308,186
1915...	52,321	1,898	251,527	8,370	6,859	320,977
1916...	53,771	1,928	256,286	7,687	7,019	326,893
1917...	53,846	1,914	267,861	6,681	6,588	336,892
1918...	54,274	1,905	325,428	6,223	6,515	394,344

Classification of Local Loans Outstanding (in ¥1,000)

March 31st	Education	Sanitary	Industry	Public work	Miscel-laneous	Old loans redeemed	Total
1914...	21,625	29,691	146,008	83,076	4,755	29,300	314,458
1915...	10,538	43,740	145,901	91,039	7,690	28,316	327,226
1916...	9,775	46,932	148,698	94,089	7,970	26,760	334,231
1917...	4,442	51,928	156,494	89,422	8,737	25,867	336,892
1918...	4,182	63,357	183,575	89,913	8,280	45,037	394,344

	Object	Floated in	Amount raised ¥1,000	Net receipts per ¥100 ¥	Interest %	Outstanding ¥1,000
Tokyo	Street improvement etc. ...	London	14,580	96.50	5.0	13,103
Tokyo	Electric enterprises	London / New York / Paris	89,564	93.00 / 93.00 / 92.00	5.0	87,675
Kyoto	Waterworks, electric enterprises etc.	Paris	17,550	93.00	6.0	17,550
Kyoto	Elec. power-house etc.	Paris and Genoa	1,950	93.50	5.0	1,950
Osaka	Harbor-works	London	3,085	96.50	6.0	3,005
			*13,953	*92.31	6.0	*13,693
Osaka	Elec. railway & waterworks ...	London	30,220	92.00	5.0	30,220
Yokohama	Waterworks	London	900 / * 1,155	*90.00	6.0	530
Yokohama	Undertakings	London	648	93.07	6.0	* 32
Yokohama	Gas works	England	3,108	96.50	5.0	3,108
Yokohama	Waterworks (2nd)	London	7,000	95.00 / 94.00	6.0 / 5.0	294 / 7,000
Yokohama	Gas works (2nd)	London	1,200	92.50	5.0	1,132
Nagoya	Waterworks, sewage and consolidating	London	7,816	90.00	5.0	7,694
	Total	—	177,621	—	—	173,001
			*15,108	—	—	× 14,377

Note.—* = Floated abroad through Messrs Samuel Samuel, Yokohama.

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PROPERTY OF URBAN AND RURAL CORPORATIONS (¥ 1,000)

Urban

In March	Land	Building	Securities	Cash	Others	Total
1903	11,144	2,392	534	4,274	—	18,346
1907	18,608	5,939	1,263	5,683	—	31,494
1911	36,086	9,379	1,652	6,892	—	54,010
1915	21,626	2,760	2,503	10,369	—	37,260

Rural

1903...	12,171	17,138	3,256	5,599	1,188	38,354
1907...	21,949	25,466	7,558	7,634	1,794	64,453
1911...	42,365	50,077	8,296	15,268	2,405	119,014
1915...	63,796	8,954	19,104	26,494	6,531	124,883

DEBENTURE LOANS

The amounts of debenture loans of banks and other companies outstanding at the end of the respective business years are as follows, according to the returns compiled by the Bankers' Association of Tokyo :—

	Banks	Cos.	Total
1912	£ 2,000,000	£ 12,600,000	£ 14,600,000
	¥ 268,535,575	¥ 86,996,600	¥ 355,532,175
		Fr. 50,000,000	Fr. 50,000,000
1913	£ 2,000,000	£ 12,600,000	£ 14,600,000
	¥ 297,523,525	¥ 97,143,900	¥ 394,697,425
		Fr. 50,000,000	Fr. 50,000,000
1914	£ 2,000,000	£ 12,600,000	£ 14,600,000
	¥ 335,600,700	¥ 99,176,300	¥ 434,777,000
		Fr. 50,000,000	Fr. 50,000,000
1915	£ 2,000,000	£ 12,600,000	£ 14,600,000
	¥ 377,940,750	¥ 135,226,906	¥ 513,167,656
1916	¥ 425,372,405	¥ 291,897,215	¥ 717,369,620
1917	¥ 425,709,895	¥ 327,604,270	¥ 733,314,165
1918 (end June)	¥ 439,332,000	¥ 373,275,000	¥ 812,607,000

FINANCES OF THE SIX PREMIER CITIES

1. Tokyo

The finances of the city of Tokyo made a sudden expansion after the war with Russia, the revenue being more than doubled and the expenditure tripled as compared with the respective figures in 1898. With the adoption of tramway municipalization scheme in 1911-12 the figures swelled further. The movement subsequently witnessed has been in the direction of curtailment of municipal undertakings. Details are shown below :—

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Year ending March	Revenue ¥ 1000	Expenditure ¥ 1000
1915 (estimate)	38,866	37,961
1916 („)	27,006	26,532
1917 („)	31,576	31,494
1918 („)	31,604	29,892
1918 (actual)	36,381	32,214

The enormous increase of the municipal finances obliges the Tokyo citizens to bear an exceedingly heavy taxation, this being at present a little over two and a half times as much as in 1898 Details are shown below (in ¥1,000):—

Year	Rates	Special taxes	Special taxes for street improvement	Total
1910	2,113	588	671	3,373
1914	1,605	520	691	2,817
1916	1,492	252	621	2,365
1917	1,842		669	2,511
1918	2,109		730	2,839

General and Special Account

The following shows the revenue and expenditure of the general account and 12 special accounts of the Muncipality for 1918–19:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
City	¥ 6,064,462	¥ 6,064,662
Workhouse	312,266	312,266
Street improvement	3,214,038	3,214,038
Waterworks	3,037,771	3,037,771
Do. undertaking	3,200,000	3,200,000
Public works loan fund...	3,047,660	1,355,365
Mutual relief against fires	436,883	436,883
Water works loan fund	1,585,000	505,000
Electric railway	1,3704,196	1,3218,373
Electric lighting	4,149,836	4,061,010
Elec. undertaking sinking fund...	7,656,150	5,819,827
Elec. works account	3,037,168	3,037,168
Total	49,445,430	44,262,163

Some Principal Undertakings

1. Street Improvement.—The orginal plan for street improvement was laid out in 1888 at an estimated outlay ¥23,000,000, but this was replaced in 1903 by one of smaller scope, i. e. ¥20,000,000, on 20 year program. Later on to expedite the completion of some leading throughfares, a foreign loan ¥15,000,000 was floated. The sum appropriated from the begining for the work and the share borne by the citizen as special tax totalled (in ¥1,000):—

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	Revenue	Expenditure
1888–1907	21,447	7,316
1908–1912	11,684	3,643
1913–1917	6,752	2,782

2. Waterworks.—The water supply arrangements in Tokyo date back more than 350 years ago at the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate, when the primitive mode of conducting water by wooden pipes was adopted. This device was continued well into the era of Meiji. In 1892-93 the work of renovation was carried out at an estimated outlay of ¥8,500,000 raised by issuing foreign loans. The work was based on the plan of providing for 1,500,000 people at the rate of 4 cubic *shaku* per head. To meet the demand of the fast growing consumption a further expansion was decided upon in 1912 at an outlay of ¥20,720,000 on 7 year program. The expansion work, when completed, will supply 2,000,000 cubic *shaku* a day on an average. At the end of June, 1918 the condition of water supply stood as follows :—

Metre used	Private use	Common use	Population supplied	Population of city	Rate supplied
49,263	133,328	12,637	1,690,324	2,349,830	71.9%

3. Sewage System.—In 1907 the first comprehensive working plan of sewage system to be completed in 1911-27 was adopted at an estimated outlay of ¥39,890,000. 8 sewage routes have been singled out to be started at first at ¥1,600,000, but from financial consideration the work has made only a poor progress.

The expense is to be met with subsidy from the Government, special tax for street improvement, the sum transferred from other accounts, and of the proceeds of sale of property in connection with the dredging of the river Sumida. The deficit is to be made good by floating public loans to be redeemed in 1928–50 years.

4. Electric Tramways.—The municipalization of street tramways was realized in 1911, and the purchase of the three tramways was effected at ¥63,915,000. The data of the service are tabulated below :—

Year ended March	Mileage open to traffic	No. of passengers carried per day	Passenger receipts per day ¥
1916	159.142	715,131	24,721
1917	165.142	719,000	29,420
1918	165.058	811,000	35,089

The uniform tariff plan of 4 *sen* was raised to 5 *sen* in July, 1916; it was 3 *sen* when the three Cos. were fused.

5. Electric Lighting.—The Municipality also operates electric lighting business which it has taken over from the Tokyo Street Tramway Co., when the electric tramways were municipalized. The intrusion of the Municipality in this field has proved an occasion for breaking down the monopoly so far held by the private electric companies, and in lowering the tariff. The numbers of lamps in the city and environs lighted by the Municipality totalled 527,340 at the end of May, 1917 while 1,970,982 represented the share of the two rival Cos. doing business in the City.

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6. Harbor Works.—In 1914 the Tokyo Harbor Works Committee passed a resolution that the first term work program requiring ¥6,680,000 spread over five years to be stated, the whole undertakings involving an outlay of ¥20,000,000, but so far this resolution remains on paper.

Municipal Assets & Liabilities

Assets.—The assets of the Municipality are tabulated below:—

	1914	1915	1916	1917
Public loan bonds	¥1,271,000	¥1,390,562	¥1,452,625	¥1,621,975
Bills & shares	469,045	265,105		
Deposits, loans, & cash ...	6,340,992	6,717,763	5,048,628	5,589,682
Land (in *tsubo*)	23,843,661	24,280,518	24,254,866	24,672,574
Do. (value in ¥)	—	34,058,155	33,710,155	31,331,183
Building ground (in *tsubo*) ..	65,268	66,845	68,976	35,069
Do. (value in ¥)	4,524,973	4,607,668	4,554,646	2,308,919
Waterworks (tubes in *ken*) ..	423,708	423,679	—	—
Ships and building (¥) ...	—	—	9,190,617	9,492,994
Electric tramway mileage...	158	159	166	165
Do. electric wires (m)... ...	1,843	2,129	2,139	3,191

Debts.—From 1891 to 1904 the Municipality issued ¥10,000,000 domestic loans on account of the waterworks and the street improvement. This sum was repaid out of the ¥14,644,500 floated in England in 1916 and redeemable in 20 years from 1916 on at the rate of ¥ 729,000 per annum with water charges and taxes. In 1911 another foreign loan was issued in connection with the municipalization of the tramways to the amount of ¥86,564,085 of which ¥20,997,535, ¥19,526,000 and ¥39,040,560 were respectively taken by Great Britain, U. S. and France. The principal and interest of this loan will be repaid in 36 years from 1916 on ¥4,405,910 instalment plan with revenue from electric undertakings. With the view to completing the projected tram lines a second issue of Electric Undertakings loan ¥10 millions was floated at home in Dec. 1916 to be redeemed in 15 years from 1921 with the proceeds from the electric railways. Then there are Water Works Bonds first issued at home in June 1917 for ¥10 millions redeemable in the same period as above, with the proceeds from water charges, taxes and rents. All these loans outstanding at the end of 1917 amounted to ¥120,610,140 of which foreign debts stood at about 100 millions. The rate of interest is 5% in every case.

2. Osaka

The settled and estimated accounts of the city for the past four years stand as follows (¥ 1,000):—

	Ordinary revenue	Special rev.	Total	Ordinary expenditure	Special exp.	Total
1915	3,686	20,374	24,772	3,306	17,126	20,432
1916	4,386	20,578	24,965	3,622	17,792	21,415
1917 (est.) ..	4,281	31,225	35,506	4,275	30,116	34,392

Details of estimate for 1918 are as follows (¥1,000):—

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	Revenue	Expenditure
Ordinary finance	6,118	6,118
Waterworks	2,645	2,645
Ward financial adjustment	833	833
Electric trams working	8,332	8,049
Electric tramway stores fund	1,716	1,716
Electric trams laying	6,578	6,578
Harbor expense	604	604
Harbor works	31	31
Trust business...	521	521
Sewage	20,188	12,801
Loans...	603	603

Principal Special Account Undertakings

1. Waterworks.—The genesis of the Osaka waterworks dates in 1895 when the river Yodo that runs through the city was utilized for supplying water to 610,000 persons. This was next extended so as to provide for 800,000 and further for supplying a million more. The last work was commenced in 1907 as 7 year program. The cost amounted to ¥10,630,000 of which ¥2,330,000 were subsidized from the State treasury. A further expansion scheme is about to be started and will be completed in 1923, at the estimated cost of ¥10 millions.

The condition of water supply at the end of 1917 was as follows, figures showing numbers of stopcocks :—Public, 3,963; private 940 ; meter used, 95,129 ; total 100,631. Number of houses getting supply from the common and private sources totalled 208,388 ; volume of water supplied measured 245,403,770 *koku* for 1917 or 672,339 *koku* a day on an average.

2. Electric Tramways.—From the very outset the Osaka Street Electric Tramway was a municipal undertaking, and 36.49 miles are open to traffic. Data of traffic service per day are as follows (average per day):—

	Working mileage	No. of passenger	Passenger receipts (in 1,000)
1915...	41,079	334,688	¥10,899
1916...	44,737	396,769	12,847
1917...	47,981	492,685	15,936

3. Harbor Work.—The Osaka harbor works was started in 1897 on 8 year program, at the estimated cost of ¥22,570,400, of which 4,680,000 and a portion of land estimated at ¥1,900,000 came from the State treasury. Owing, however, to a marked rise in material and wages, a further extension involving ¥2,200,000 on 10 year program was made in 1906. The principal work including jetties, warehouses, coast protection, canals, etc., are now almost completed and the port about 2,169,000 *tsubo* has suddenly gained in importance with regard to import trade since the War.

4. Sewage Work.—Warned by the outbreak of virulent epidemics in 1886 and 1890 the City undertook the improvement of sewage work in 1894-99 as regards the old city. In 1911 a further improvement was planned on 10 year program at an estimated outlay of *yen* 4,500,000, one

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third of which to be subsidized from the State Treasury. This subsidy being assured the plan was altered and is made to be completed by 1923. The work was started in 1909 and is steadily progressing.

Municipal Liabilities

The four big enterprises of Osaka city mentioned above involved the Municipality in a heavy debt amounting to about ¥83,700,000. The loans outstanding at the end of Oct. 1918 are as follows:—

1st Waterworks Loan	¥ 320,000
2nd Waterworks Loan	182,000
1st Harbor Construction Loan	16,510,900
2nd Harbor Construction Loan	2,216,500
3rd Harbor Construction Loan	1,039,400
Electric Tramway & Waterworks Loan (floated abroad)	30,220,000
Electric Tramway Loan	17,000,000
Do. 2nd	953,800
Do. 3rd	6,000,000
Public Works Loan	823,500
Consolidated Loan	2,158,000
Sewage Loan	2,139,000
Total	79,562,400

According to the original program the Municipality is to complete the redemption of principal and interest by between 1923 and 1942, with funds obtained from taxation (61,000,000), revenue of electric tramway service (¥17,000,000), water charges (¥17,000,000), receipts from the harbor (¥11,000,000), proceeds of sale of reclaimed land (¥3,200,000), income from properties (¥3,700,000) and miscellaneous receipts (¥6,500,000).

3. Kyoto

The finance of the city is as shown below:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
1917–18 (est.)	¥6,049,114	¥4,602,613

Net receipts of taxes in the year amounted to ¥3,383,985, viz. ¥6.27 per capita of which one half is from rates on national tax.

Special Account Items

These represent the aggregate expenditure of ¥4,700,000 in round figures. The principal items in the settled accounts for 1916–17 were:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
Canal and water-power works	¥1,197,045	¥1,119,259
Waterworks	445,073	342,516
Electric tramway	1,161,534	829,561
Public Works Loan	1,861,056	1,113,777

The three leading municipal undertakings, i.e. Canal and Water-power works, Waterworks, and Electric tramway, are described below:—

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1. Canal & Water-power Works.—The first Biwa Canal that was completed in 1895 at the cost of ¥1,838,317 was designed for the conveyance of passengers & goods and also for the supply of water-power, while the second canal, ¥4,477,805, and completed lately supplies water for drinking, fire brigade and for purposes of hydro-electricity, etc.

2. Waterworks.—The waterworks started in Oct., 1908 was completed in March, 1912 at the cost of ¥3,000,000, of which ¥750,000 came from the State treasury. The water is drawn from Lake Biwa by means of the second Canal and was designed as the first term work to provide for 500,000 people and 200,000 for the second, the rate being calculated 3.5 cubic *shaku* per day per head, with the maximum consumption of 4.9 cubic *shaku*. Numbers of stopcocks at the end of 1916 were:—Private use, 17,553; metre used, 18,006; common use, 5,700; total including fire plugs, 43,089.

3. Electric Tramway.—The construction of the street tramway 13.9 miles commenced in 1908, is now practically completed, the expenses incurred being ¥10,379,212. The result of working was as follows in the year '16–'17:—Mileage open to traffic, 13.871; track mileage 27.742; No. of passengers carried 27,724,907; passenger receipts, ¥962,885. Besides there is a private tramway opened to traffic as early as 1894. It extends over 16 miles connecting the city with the suburbs.

Municipal Liabilities

Municipal debts outstanding at the end of 1917 totalled ¥38,767,000 of which the borrowing from France and Switzerland stood at ¥19,365,000. The foreign loan bears 5 per cent. interest and is redeemable by 1938. It was appropriated for the 2nd canal work, street reconstruction and so forth.

In August 1917, the street car loan was successfully issued to the amount of ¥18,500,000.

4. Yokohama

The annual revenue and estimate expenditure of Yokohama amounted to:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
1917-18 (estimate)	¥4,030,791	¥3,988,214

Special Account

Special account of the Municipality consists of 7 items including Waterworks, Gas Works, Hospital, former Concession account, Cemetery and Crematory. The urban tramway service is managed by a private concern under special contract with the city.

Gas Works.—The works were first started as a private enterprise but were municipalized in 1892. The estimate account for 1915–16 put revenue and expenditure at ¥1,093,250. The pipes laid measured about 123 *ri*. 16,225 households had connection, 59,608 gas lamps were lit and 19,098 tons of coal were consumed.

Up to the end of March, 1913 ¥1,041,364 was invested in the works.

Waterworks.—The waterworks enjoy the honor of being the pioneer in Japan, (see Chap. Public Works).

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Municipal Liabilities

The Municipal liabilities outstanding at the end of 1917 totalled ¥12,586,841 as follows:—

1.	First Water Works Loan	¥1,084,150	6%	issued in		1899-190
2.	First Public Works Loan	54,960	6%	„	„	1903
3.	Do. (English)	2,931,883	5%	„	„	1907
4.	First Gas Works Loan (English) ...	32,000	6%	„	„	1909
5.	Second Water Works Loan	7,000,000	5%	„	„	1909
6.	Second Public Works Loan	226,000	5%	„	„	1911
7.	Second Gas Works Loan (English)	1,132,408	5%	„	„	1912
8.	Third Gas Works Loan	125,500	6%	„	„	1917

The above indebtedness involves an annual payment of approximately ¥730,000. Then there are some items which yield no revenues but the principals of which must be paid out of the Municipal coffers. The foreign borrowing makes about ¥12,000,000.

5. Kobe

Annual finance of Kobe City has shown a marked increase as follows:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
1914-15...	¥6,400,495	¥3,988,692
1915-16...	7,542,683	4,824,651
1916-17 (estimate)	5,253,874	5,253,874
1917-18...	4,925,569	4,924,569

Muncipal Undertaking

Water supply is the only undertaking Kobe conducts on its own resources, electric lighting, urban tramways and gas works being all left to private enterprises, while the reconstruction of the harbor is a State undertaking to which the city has been obliged to contribute about ¥3,000,000. Kobe is however free from foreign encumbrances, all the loans being domestic.

Muncipal Liabilities

The total at the end of 1917 reached ¥34,115,650 of which the waterworks projects spent ¥8,909,000.

Waterworks.—The Municipal authorities have been much troubled about the inadequate arrangements of water supply. Kobe waterworks were at first designed in 1909 to supply 3 cubic ft. per capita a day to 250,000 inhabitants, but were subsequently altered in scope and made to provide for 100,000 families, 25 c. ft. a day. The work is to extend till 1923 and is estimated to require ¥12,858,720 of which the State grants ¥3,403,000 in course of twelve years from 1912.

Harbor-works.—Kobe also pays its share in the harbor works, i.e. ¥3,030,070 out of the total outlay of ¥12,740,000.

Electric Cars.—Street communication is attended to by three private Cos., one (Kobe Electric Co.) confining its operation within the city limit, the 2nd (Kobe Electric Car Co.) connecting the city with Osaka, and the

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3rd (Hyogo Electric Tram Co.) extending its operation westward as far as Suma and Maiko. Track mileage reached in 1916-17 about 10 miles with receipt totalling over ¥900,000.

6. Nagoya

The population of Nagoya numbered 419,749 at the end of 1917 while the municipal finances, according to the estimates for 1917-18 amounted to ¥2,625,792 in revenue and ¥2,477,593 in expenditure.

The city receives 4 per cent. of net profit from the Nagoya Gas Company, 3 per cent. from the Nagoya Electric Co. and 4 per cent. from the Nagoya Electric Lighting Co.

Nagoya manages on its own resources its waterworks, sewage, butchery, the public cemetery and the disposal of night-soil, none of which is of a nature to embarrass the Municipal finance as in the case of Osaka and Kyoto.

The waterworks, started in 1907, are now practically completed at the cost of ¥5,715,000. The sewage system, which was commenced simultaneously with the waterworks was also brought to a finish in 1917, the total estimated cost being ¥3,150,000. The subsidy from the State treasury amounted to ¥1,302,000 for the waterworks and ¥1,043,000 for the sewage. The necessary fund was raised by floating muncipal loans.

Municipal Liabilities

The liabilities outstanding at the end of 1917 totalled ¥9,290,400, of which ¥2,098,363 is indebted to British capitalists.

Public Works Loan	¥7,688,363	5.0%	repayable in	1917-43
Public Instruction Loan ...	800,000	5.5%	,, ,,	1915-30
Water works Loan	610,000	6%	,, ,,	—

Altogether ¥438,650 are taken annually out of the Municipal coffers for the service of the loans above, which, in the absence of revenue derivable from the enterprises, must wholly be procured through taxation. The city owns 4% Government bonds to the extent of ¥2,000,000 having invested about ¥3,200,000 in this particular security.

TAX RATES IN THE SIX PREMIER CITIES

According to the investigation of the Tokyo Municipality the average rates of various taxes in the six premier cities for 1917-18 are as follows (unit in ¥):—

	Per family			Per capita		
	Nat.	Pref.	Munip.	Nat.	Pref.	Munip.
Tokyo	59.825	5.142	5.023	15.787	1.357	1.328
Osaka	63.743	6.234	7.764	16.437	1.314	1.637
Kyoto	25.667	4.302	14.072	4.467	.750	2.449
Kobe	72.133	4.633	13.751	16.428	1.055	3.132
Yokohama	48.609	6.325	19.129	9.969	1.297	3.923
Nagoya	26.188	8.345	13.431	6.699	1.915	1.915

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CHAPTER XXXIV

POLITICS

The Formation of the Hara (Seiyukai) Cabinet

The Terauchi cabinet, that was considered anachronic continued its existence for about two years. That was chiefly through the backing of the Seiyu-kai which had come out of the last general election as relatively the largest party in the House owing to the understanding between the Government and the party. The Cabinet took its stand on non-partisan platform of the "Good administration" policy and, to secure the co-operation of all leading parties in the House, organized the Diplomatic Investigation Commission appointing upon it the leaders of the Seiyukai and the Kokumin-to. Viscount Kato, leader of the Kensei-kai, declined to sit on it. It was not long before the public, including those of the Seiyu-kai following, had become tired of the colorless policy of the Militarist-Bureaucrat Ministry. Its Chinese policy of befriending the Northern militarist faction as against the Southern civil faction in the chronic trouble between the two, the misguided diplomacy toward America and Siberia, and the indiscrete interference in economic affairs, thereby accelerating the upward tendency of the market,—all these troubles succeeded one after another to give rude shaking to the Cabinet. The rice riots that broke out in August 1918 through the length and breadth of the country made the matter worse for the Government. State of anarchy prevailed at many places as to have required the calling out of troops, while the gagging of the press to report the agitation met with loud opposition by the public. At last on Sept. 17th, with the acquiescence of Marshal Prince Yamagata, his chief, the Soldier-Pemier formally tendered resignation to the Emperor. On the advice first of the two Genro, Marshal Yamagata and Marquis Matsukata, and next Marquis Okuma, believed to occupy an anomalous position of quasi-Genro, the Emperor summoned Marquis Saionji, who though leading a semi-retired life in Kyoto was in touch with the Seiyukai he had led before. The Marquis declined the order to form his cabinet on the plea of ill-health, but at the same time recommended Mr. Hara, leader of the Seiyukai, as best qualified to succeed Marshal Terauchi. The Marquis' representation was backed by the three elder statesmen, resulting in the creation for the first time of a Cabinet with non-titled Premier. With the exception of the non-partisan Ministers of War and Navy and of Foreign Affairs, all the rest are members of the Seiyukai, and only one of them a Peer, so that the Hara Cabinet is popularly called a "Plebeian Ministry." Three of them, Messrs. Tokonami, Nakahashi and Noda are new faces. Following the example set by the preceding Cabinet the present Government decided, as a means to keep up friendly rela-

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tions, to continue the investigation Commission, appointing Marshal Terauchi and Baron Goto upon it. This step is believed to have come from the idea of disarming their opposition and of their militarist and bureaucratic followers in the House of Peers, and also in the Lower House. Mr. Inukai, leader of the Kokumin-to, remains as member of the Commission. Altogether, therefore, the Seiyu-kai is in the position to outnumber the Opposition in the House.

THE HARA (SEIYU-KAI) CABINET (created Sept., 1918).

Premier	Mr. Takashi Hara.
Minister for Home Affairs	Mr. Takejiri Tokonami.
,, ,, Foreign Affairs	Visc. Yasuya Uchida.
,, ,, Finance	Baron Korekiyo Takahashi.
,, ,, Army	Lt.-Gen. Giichi Tanaka.
,, ,, Navy	Admiral Tomosaburo Kato.
,, ,, Justice	Mr. Takashi Hara.
,, ,, Education	Mr. Tokugoro Nakabashi.
,, ,, Agril. & Com.	Mr. Tatsuo Yamamoto.
,, ,, Communications ...	Mr. Utaro Noda.

CABINET CHANGES SINCE 1885

The existing administrative system was arranged in 1885. It consists of a Cabinet and nine Departments of State. The ministerial changes that have taken since then, may be seen in the following list.

Ministerial chairs.....	1st Ito Dec. 1885	Kuroda Apr. 1889	1st Yamagata Dec. 1889	1st Matsukata May 1891	2nd Ito Aug. 1891
Premier.....	Ito.	Kuroda.	Yamagata.	Matsukata.	Ito. Kuroda.
Foreign.....	Inouye, Ito, Okuma.	Okuma.	Aoki.	Enomoto.	Mutsu. Saionji.
Home.....	Yamagata.	Yamagata, Matsukata, Yamagata.	Yamagata, Saigo.	Saigo, Shinagawa, Soyejima, Matsukata, Kono.	Inouye, Nomura, Yoshikawa, Itagaki.
Finance.....	Matsukata	Matsukata	Matsukata.	Matsukata,	Watanabe, Matsukata, Watanabe,
War.....	Oyama.	Oyama.	Oyama.	Takashima.	Oyama, Sigo, Yamagata, Oyama.
Navy.....	Saigo, Oyama, Saigo.	Saigo.	Saigo. Kabayama.	Kabayama.	Nire, Saigo.
Justice.....	Yamada.	Yamada.	Yamada.	Yamada, Tanaka, Kono.	Yamagata. Ito.
Education	Mori.	Mori, Oyama, Enomoto.	Yoshikawa.	Yoshikawa, Oki.	Yoshikawa, Kono, Yoshikawa, Inouye. Saionji.
Agriculture & Commerce.....	Tani, Saigo.	Enomoto, Inouye, Yamagata, Tani, Hijikata, Kuroda.	Mutsu,	Mutsu, Kono, Sano.	Goto, Enomoto.

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Com'tion.....	Enomoto	Enomoto, Goto.	Goto.	Goto,		Kuroda,

(*Continued*)

	2nd Matsukata Sept. '96.	3rd Ito Jan. '98	1st Okuma June '98	2nd Yamagata Nov. '98	4th Ito Oct. 1900	1st Katura June '01
Premier..	Matsukata,	Ito.	Okuma.	Yamagata.	Ito. Saionji.	Katsura.
Foreign..	Okuma, Nishi,	Nishi,	Okuma.	Aoki.	Kato	Komura.
Home.....	Kabayama.	Yoshikawa.	Itagaki.	Saigo	Suye-matsu.	Utsumi, Kodama, Yoshikawa, Kiyoura.
Finance...	Matsukata.	Inouye,	Matsuda.	Matsuda.	Watanabe, Saionji.	Sone.
War.....	Takashima	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura	Katsura. Kodama.	Terauchi.
Navy.....	Saigo	Saigo	Saigo.	Yamamoto	Yamamoto,	Yamamoto.
Justice....	Kiyoura	Sone.	Ohigashi.	Kiyoura.	Kaneko	Kiyoura, Hatano.
Edu	Hachisuka. Hamao.	Saionji. Toyama.	Ozaki. Inukai.	Kabayama.	Matsuda.	Kikuchi Kodama.
Agr. & C.	Enomoto, Okuma, Yamada.	M. Ito. Kaneko.	Oishi.	Sone.	Hayashi,	Hirata, Kiyoura.
Com'tions.	Nomura.	Suyematsu.	Hayashi.	Yoshikawa.	Hoshi, Hara.	Yoshikawa, Sone.

(*Continued*)

	1st Saionji Jan. '05	2nd Katsura July '08	2nd Saionji Aug. '11	3rd Katsura Dec '12	Yamamoto Feb. '13	2nd Okuma April '14
Premier..	Saionji.	Katura.	Saionji.	Katsura.	Yamamoto.	Okuma.
Foreign...	Kato Hayashi.	Katsura. Komura.	Saionji.	Katsura.	Makino.	Kato, Okuma, Ishii.
Home.....	Hara.	Hirata.	Hara.	Oura.	Hara.	Okuma, Oura, Okuma, Ichiki.
Finance...	Sakatani, Matsuda.	Katsura.	T. Yamamoto,	Wakatsuki.	Takahashi.	Wakatsuki, Taketomi.
War.....	Terauchi.	Terauchi	Ishimoto.	Kigoshi.	Kusunose.	Oka. Oshima.
Navy.....	Saito.	Saito.	Saito.	Saito.	Saito.	Yashiro, Kato(Adm.)
Justice....	Matsuda. Senge.	Okabe.	Matsuda.	Matsumuro.	Matsuda. Ooka,	Ozaki.
Education	Saionji. Makino.	Komatsu-bara.	Haseba. Makino.	Shibata.	Okuda, Okuda.	Ichiki, Takata.
Agr. & C.	Matsuoka.	Oura.	Makino.	Nakashoji.	T. Yamamoto.	Ouura. Kono.
Com'tions	I. Yamagata, Hotta.	S. Goto.	Hayashi.	S. Goto.	Motoda.	Taketomi, Minoura.

(*Countinued*)

Terauchi (Oct. 1818).

Premier	Terauchi.
Home	S. Goto. Mizuno.
Foreign	S. Goto. Motono.
Finance	Shoda.
Army	Oshima.
Navy	T. Kato.
Justice	Matsumuro.
Education.	Okada.
Agr. & Com.	Nakashoji.
Communication	Den.

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IMPERIAL DIET

The Diet is bicameral, the two legislative house virtually enjoying the same status as to rights and privileges, only the Lower house has precedence over the Upper in discussing the Budgets. The terms of the Peers are seven years against four of the Commoners while those members of the Upper House who occupy seat in virtue of the nomination of the Emperor are life-members. With the exception of the hereditary Peers all the rest of the members of the House of Peers and those of the House of Representatives are paid the allowance of ¥2,000 year besides cost of travelling and free passes over Government railway. The President and Vice-President are allowad ¥5,000 and ¥3,000 respectively, while the special allowance of ¥10,000 each to the Presidents of the two Houses was voted in 1910.

Emperor's Prerogatives

1. Right of convoking, opening, closing or proroguing the Imperial Diet, and of dissolving the House of Representatives.
2. Right of issuing ,any urgency ordinances when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, to be submitted to its approval in the next session.
3. Right of issuing or of causing to be issued the ordinances required for putting the laws in operation or for maintaining public peace and order.
4. Right of taking the supreme command of the Army and Navy and of determining the organization of the service.
5. Right of declaring war, making peace and concluding treaties; right of proclaiming a state of the siege, etc.. etc.

House of Peers

The House is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood, (b) Peers (Princes and Marquises to sit in virtue of their right when they reach the age of 25); (c) Counts, Viscounts and Barons who are to elect their representatives selected from among their own respective orders; (d) men of erudition or of distinguished service nominated by the Emperor; (e) representatives of the highest-tax payers elected from among themselves, one from one prefecture. Each of the three inferior orders of Peerage may not return more than one-fifth of the total number of Peers while the non-titled members should not exceed in number the aggregate strength of the titled members. In the 1917-'18 session House of Peers passed a Bill to increase the number of seats of Counts from 17 to 20, Viscounts and Barons both to 73 from 70 and 63 respectively. Hokkaido and Okinawa are now entitled for the first time each to elect a representative of the highest tax payers.

The age-limit is 25 years or more for members representing the ranks of Count, Viscount and Baron and 30 or more for others.

The term is seven years for members under (c) and (e), the others being life members.

The House was composed as follows on Dec. 25th. 1918, on the occasion of the convocation of the 41th session:—

Princes of the Blood	14	Marquises	37
Princes	13	Counts	20

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Viscounts	73	Highest Tax-Payers ...	46
Barons	72	Total	399
Imperial Nominees	124		

The members of the House of Peers have no political parties according to the ordinary sense of the term, they are simply formed into groups or coteries, mostly consisting of members of the same rank or same class. Of those the Kenkyu-kai, originally organized by the Viscount members in the House, has grown the largest one of 138 seats in consequence of the joining of the Counts and a Member of Marquises, the attendance rarely exceeding 270 even when very important bills are discussed.

Names of Successive Presidents.—Count (late Prince) Ito, Oct. 1890—July 1891; Marquis Hachisuka, July 1891.—Oct. 1896; late Prince Koncye, Oct. 1896—Dec. 1903; Prince Tokugawa Dec. 1903—.

Names of Successive Vice-Presidents.—Count Higashikuze, Oct. 1890 Sept.—1891; Baron Hosokawa, Sept. 1891—Nov. 2893; Marquis Saionji, Nov. 1893—Oct. 1894; Marquis Kuroda. Oct. 1894—.

Chief Sec. of the House.—Kuni-o Yanagita.

House of Representatives

According to the new Election Law passed in the 1918-19 Diet and to be put into force in the next general election (1921), the House is composed of members elected by male Japanese subjects of not less than 25 years of age and paying a direct tax of not less than ¥3 as against the previous limit of 10. The incorporated cities containing not less than 30,000 inhabitants form independent electoral districts, and are entitled to return one member, while a larger city containing more than 100,000 inhabitants is to elect one member for every 130,000 people. The rural districts are to send one member at the rate of every 130,000 inhabitants approximately. Each prefecture was formerly regarded as one electoral derstrict, but in the new Law one member for one constituency system has been adopted. Election is carried on by secret ballot, one vote for one man and a general election is to take place every four years. Every Japanese male subject who has attained the age of not less than 30 is eligible excluding those who are mentally incapacitated or are deprived of civil rights. The property qualification that was formerly enforced for candidates was struck out by the amendment carried out in 1900 to the Law of Election.

The House at first consisted of 300 numbers, was next increased to 381, and to 464 by the new Law of which 352, in contrast to 305 before, come from rural districts and 112 against 76 before from urban districts

Sessions of the House and Dissolutions

The chronological lists of sessions of the Lower House from the first is as follows; the sessions dissolved being in *italic*.

Session	Period of sitting	President	Vice-President
1st 29	Nov. 1890— 8 Mar., '91	Nakajima.	Tsuda.
2nd 29	*Nov., '91—25 Dec., '91*		

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Session	Period of sitting		President	Vice-President
3rd 5	May, 1892—15 June,	'92	T. Hoshi.	Sone.
4th 29	Nov., '92— 1 Mar.,	'93	Do.	Kusumoto.
5th 28	*Nov., '93—30 Dec.,*	*'93*	Kusumoto	I. Abei.
6th. 16	*May, '94— 2 June,*	*'94*	Do.	K. Kataoka.
7th 18	Oct., '94—22 Oct.,	'94	Do.	S. Shimada.
8th 24	Dec., '94—27 Mar.,	'65		
9th 28	Dec., '95—29 Mar.,	'96		
10th.....25	Dec., '96—24 Mar.,	'97	K. Hatoyama.	Do.
11th 24	*Dec., '97—25 Dec.,*	*'97*		
12th 19	*May, '98—10 June,*	*'98*	K. Kataoka.	Do.
13th..... 3	Dec., '98—10 Mar.,	'99	K. Kataoka.	Motoda.
14th.....22	Nov., '99—24 Feb.,	'00		
15th.....25	Dec., '00—25 Mar.,	'01		
16th.....10	Dec., '01—10 Mar.,	'02		
17th 9	*Dec., '02—28 Dec.,*	*'02*		
18th.....12	May. '03— 5 Jun.,	'03	Do.	Sugita.
19th 10	*Dec., '03—11 Dec.,*	*'03*	H. Kono.	Do.
20th.....20	Mar., '04—30 Mar.,	'04	M. Matsuda.	K. Minoura.
21st 30	Nov., '04—28 Feb.,	'05		
22nd.....28	Dec., '05—27 Mar.,	'06	T. Sugita.	Do.
23rd..... 28	Dec., '06—28 Mar.,	'07		
24th.....24	Dec, '07—28 Mar.,	'08		
25th.....28	Dec., '08—25 Mar.,	'09	S. Haseba.	R. Koezuka.
26th.....24	Dec., '09—24 Mar.,	'10		
27th.....24	Dec., '10—24 Mar.,	'11		
28th.....24	Dec., '11—24 Mar.,	'12		
29th.....21	Aug., '12—23 Aug.,	'12	I. Ooka.	N. Seki.
30th.....24	Dec., '12—26 Mar.,	'13		
31st.....26	Dec, '13—26 Mar.,	'14	I. Ooka, S. Haseba, H. Oku.	Do.
32nd..... 5	May, '14— 8 May,	'14	H. Oku.	Do.
33rd.....20	June, '14—26 June,	'14		
34th..... 3	Sept., '14— 9 Sept.	'14		
35th..... 7	*Dec., '14—25 Dec.,*	*'14*		
36th..... 20	May, '15—10 June,	'15	S. Shimada.	T. Hanai, T. Hanai, S. Hayami
37th..... 1	Dec., '15—29 Feb.,	'16		
38th.....27	Dec., '16—25 June.	'17		
39th.....22	June, '17—15 July,	'17	I. Ooka.	K. Hamada.
40th.....22	Dec., '17—26 Mar.,	'18		
41st 27	Dec., '18—27 Mar.,	'19		

Chief Secretary of the House—Sakae Terada.

Sittings.—Ordinary sessions are generally convoked between November and December and last three months. Of late it has become customary for the Lower House to sit every other days, the committee work occupying the other days. Full sittings of the House do not generally exceed thirty days.

General Elections

The general election takes place every four years, this being the regular term for Commoners. The extraordinary session must according to the Constitution be convened within five months from the date of dissolution.

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General elections				general election			
1890	July		(First)	1903	March	1	(Extra)
1892	Feb.	15	(Extra)	1904	March	1	(„)
1894			(„)	1908	May	15	(Regular)
1894	Sept.		(„)	1912	May	15	(„)
1898	March	15	(„)	1915	March	25	(Extra)
1898	Aug.	10	(„)	1917	April	20	(„)
1902	Aug	10	(Regular)				

In case any member is unseated within a year of the election, the candidate who secured the next largest votes is elected without contest.

M.P. of Unbroken Record.—Of the 381 M.P.'s only six enjoy the honour of sitting from the advent of the Parliamentary regime in Japan and they are :—

Inukai, *Ki*, Kokumin-to leader, from Okayama-ken.
Kono, *Hironaka*, Kensei-kai from Fukushima-ken.
Minoura, *Katsundo*, Kensei-kai from Oita-ken.
Motoda, *Hajime*, Seiyu-kai, from Oita-ken.
Ozaki, *Yukio*, Kensei-kai, from Miye-ken.
Shimada, *Saburo*, Kensei-kai, from Yokohama.

Number of Franchise-Holders.—The sudden increase of the number of franchise-holders since 1903 was due to the lowering of the property qualification in 1902, while similar increase in 1908 was a result of the extension of the privilege to Hokkaido and to several new urban districts. As a result of the new election law inacted in 1909 the number has further been inreased to 2,860,000 representing about 5.2 per cent of Japan's population.

Year	M.P.s'	Franchise-holders	Franchise-holders per 1 member	Franchise-holders per 1,000 pop.
1890	300	553,474	1,512	11.50
1899	300	467,887	1,550	11.42
1903	376	951,360	2,533	20.96
1904	379	757,788	1,999	25.00
1908	379	1,582,676	4,175	32.93
1912	381	1,501,343	3,941	29.06
1915	381	1,544,725	4,054	28.82
1917	381	1,546,341	4,058	——

Profession of the Members.—Comparing the professions of the members returned in the general election of 1902 with that of 1912 and 1917, the decrease of farmer members and increase of those of other origins are quite noticeable.

	1902	%	1912	%	1917	%
Farmers, Land-owners	120	31.8	80	12.0	64	16.8
Bandking, Trade, Man'ture, Mining	72	19.2	86	23.4	114	29.9
Barristers, Journalists, Authors	58	15.4	85	22.3	120	31.5
Others	126	33.6	127	33.3	83	21.8
Total	276	100.0	368	100.0	381	100.0

Age of Members.—The average is gradually increasing as follow:—

1st election	42.3	3rd election	44.3
5th „	44.8	9th „	47.1
7th „	46.1	10th „	48.1

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Election Expenses.—There is no rule specifying the limit of election expenses, though bribery and other corruptive practices are duly guarded against. The minimum which a candidate has to spend is generally ¥2,000 chiefly in postal cards or letters. For a constituency cantaining 100,000 electors, the postal expense alone will amount to ¥1,500 supposing a candidate confines himself in postal cards canvassing alone. Average amount spent is somewhere between 10,000 and ¥20,000. In recent elections two rival candidates at Otaru, Hokkaido, spent over ¥50,000 each, but as the election was declared invalid for some reasons they had to go over the contest once more, and the candidate who was returned spent additional ¥60,000.

Violaton of Election Rules.— The figures for the 13th election April 20th, as made public by May 31, 1917 by the Home Office show the total of 1830 cases involving 13,068 persons. The offenders markedly increased compared with the preceding occaisons. The record from the 1st election is as follows:—

Election	Cases	Offenders	Election	Cases	Offenders
1st	226	523	9th	109	523
2nd	2,652	523	10th	430	2,595
6th	893	2,455	11th	8,501	19,362
7th	781	3,012	12th	781	3,012
8th	281	1,140	13th	1,830	13,068

The outbreak of a mob in Kochi on the occasion of 2nd election swelled the number of offenders. The 7th and all later elections were conducted under the revised Election Law.

Nature of offences may be classified as follows, taking the two extreme of 2nd and 9th elections.

	2nd		9th	
Nature of offence	Cases	Offenders	Cases	Offenders
Present of money... ...	54	289	65	262
Present in kind	33	99	5	24
Entertainment	5	39	11	77
Intimidation	13	50	—	—
Violence	155	606	1	2
Carrying lethel weapons	2,318	4,358	—	—
Exchanging benefits ...	—	—	5	19
Others	74	239	23	50

POLITICAL PARTIES

The representative system of Japan dates from 1890, but the history of political party is much earlier. The Jiyu-to (Liberals) was the first political party organized by the late Count Itagaki and his followers, in 1880 and this was followed by the Kaishin-to (Progressive) formed in 1882 by Marquis, then Count, Okuma. Both upheld the cause of liberty and progress, the only difference being that the former were more radical. As an organ of conservative and bureaucratic element the Teisei-to (Imperialists) was created soon after, but it is significant that for all the fostering care bestowed upon its growth, it failed to enlist any great support of the public and disappeared in 1884.

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Hard and bitter was the campaign which the Liberals conducted against bureaucracy and militarism. Not unfrequently they even resorted to violent measures against their political opponents who, entrenched in the formidable stronghold of Imperialism, treated them with merciless severity. It was a critical point in the history of Japan. Fortunate it was that Japan had at that memorable period an enlightened sovereign in Meiji Tenno and an enilghtened and broad-minded statesman the late Prince Ito, his most trusted councillor. It was chiefly owing to their perspicacity that the zealous agitation of the partymen elicited the Imperial Edict in 1881 pledging the establishment of constitutional government ten years hence. The movement of our political parties from the promulgation of constitution in 1889 to the convoking of the first Diet in '90 may be summed up in a few lines. In the first few years the Bureaucratic Government and political parties were almost irreconcileable in their attitude; in the second stage either exhausted or tired of constant strife, the two became more placable, effected some sort of understanding, and ultimately such progressive statesmen as Ito and Katsura formed their own parties on the basis of those previously existing. The two successful wars Japan engaged with China and Russia temporarily allowed the reactionary element to regain power, but it is believed that its days ended with the fall of the Teranchi Cabinet in 1918.

The position of political parties is now firmly established but that of partymen, chiefly because they are by no means men of means, is not one of unbounded confidence in popular estimation. The fact that business-men who are persuaded to enter the House at the moment of their enthusianism hasten to get out of it is significant.

Noteworthy features in Japanese politics are the absence of Conservative, Labor and Socialistic element as organized power. All the political parties equally avow progressive policy and there is but little to differentiate them as to platforms. They exist not on any fixed line of reasoning but chiefly from historical, personal and other external grounds. Two men offered themselves in Tokyo as candidates in the 1917 election, one on socialistic platform and the other on labor interest. They secured only paltry number of votes.

SEIYU-KAI

This party was created by the late Prince Ito in August, 1900. At first it held a majority of seats in the House of Representatives but soon it began to lose this position owing to that desertion, or rather elimination, of members of questionable loyalty. He had to resign the leadership in July, 1903, on condition of exchanging it with Marquis Saionji, then the President of the Privy Council. This further weakened the power of the party. In the general election of 1912 the party got 206 seats in the Lower House and this absolute majority was retained till the dissolution in Dec. 1914. The loss by death first of Baron Matsuda and next Mr. Haseba, early in 1914, and the formal resignation of Marquis Saionji as leader followed by the installation of Mr. Hara as his successor in June 1914 perceptibly affected its credit, though this was largely repaired by the enrolment of Baron Takahashi and Messrs. Okuda, Yamamoto and Tokonami, all of whom, except Mr.

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Tokonami, sat in the Yamamoto Cabinet. The proud position of commanding an absolute majority was lost in the general election of 1915, but it was partially recovered in 1917. The Board of Council comprises Baron Takahashi, Messrs. Kunisuke Okazaki and Tatsuo Yamamoto, Utaro Noda and Tokugoro Nakahashi; Whips are, Messrs. Hajime Motoda, Takejiro Tokonami.

KENSEI-KAI

The party (then Doshi-kai) was formed in Feb. 1913 with seceders from the Nationalist party and the members of the Central Club which was thereby dissolved. The organization having been an outcome of sudden development of affairs, the party, though sufficiently strong in leaders, was at first weak in provincial following. These leaders, several of whom of Ministerial prestige, are Vicount T. Kato, the leader, Mr. R. Wakatsuki and also such trained party politicians as Messrs. Y. Ozaki, S. Shimada, T. Taketomi, H. Kono, and K. Minoura who had seceded from the Nationalist party. The formation of the Okuma Ministry with the support of the anti-Seiyukai parties placed the party in the position of great importance, for though holding less than 100 seats in the House, it was relatively the strongest. It secured five chairs in the Cabinet. The result of the extraordinary general election of Mar. 1915 reversed the relative position of this party and the Seiyu-kai. Then it discarded its former title Doshi-kai and formed the Kensei-kai in Oct. 1916 with part of Chusei and others, to hold an absolute majority in the House. In the last election this position was lost. **The Board of Council;** Messrs. Keijiro Wakatsuki, Choku-on Kataoka, Kenzo Adachi, Yuko Hamaguchi, Yukio Ozaki.

KOKUMIN-TO (*Nationalists*)

This was organized in March '10 by the members identified with the Progressives and is historically the remnant of the Progressives party created in 1882 by Count Okuma and his followers and also by members who generally kept pace with them. The sudden resolution of Prince Katsura to form his own party ended in the split of Nationalists, for out of the 90 members holding seat in the House 47 went over to the new party. The Nationalists that have thus been reduced to a small party are led by Mr. Inukai, who firmly pledges himself to uphold the cause of party politics. He played the foremost part in pulling down the 3rd Katsura Cabinet in combination with a section of the Seiyu-kai. Being bitter enemy of the Seiyu-kai the party has gradually drifted to the opposition of the Okuma Cabinet.

"INDEPENDENTS"

The general election of 1917 resulted in returning some 60 independents against 44 before the election. In political attitude the Independents on the two occasions presented a striking contrast. The Independents as they styled themselves contained as many as 50 or more supporters of the Terauchi Ministry, whereas the corresponding number was only 29 at the time af the dissolution of the House in January 1917. A large increase of members friendly to the Government in power at the time of the general election is considered as a feature, in common

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with Spain, peculiar to Japan. Similar increase was witnessed when a general election was carried out at the time of the Okuma Ministry, and this has been repeated once more. Any way their number is always vacillating.

The Relative Strength of the Parties

In June 1919, the relative strength of the parties was officially reported as follows, that after the general election in April 1918 being given at the head of the list of M.P.'s elsewhere.

Seiyu-kai	165	Shinseikai (Durean'tice)	26
Kensei-kai	118	Independents	35
Kokuminto ... ... ×	37	Total	381

× Includes its six deserters.

The party following in the provinces as at end of April 1919 is reported as follows:—

Seipu-kai	767	Newtrals	198
Kensei-kai	690	Vacant	3
Kokumin-to	116	Total	1,774

THE "GENRO" OR ELDER STATESMEN

They are a relic of the old regime and are statesmen who played a distinguished part in consummating the work of the Restoration. They still continue to enjoy considerable influence, being consulted by the Crown whenever any question of grave national difficulty occurs.

These are necessarily dwindling in number with the advance of time and now comprise Prince Yamagata and Marquises Matsukata and Saionji. The last is the latest addition. In historic prestige the three tower above all their contemporaries, and continue to exert potent influence on active politics, especially Prince Yamagata who is surrounded by a large number of personal adherents.

CHRONOLOGICAL SURVEY OF POLITICAL EVENTS SINCE 1890

The Advent of the Constitutional Regime

1890. On July 1st the first general election was carried out, and on the eve of the election the *Rikken Jiyuto* (Constitutional Liberals) was organized by politicians who belonged to the disbanded *Jiyuto*, *Daido Danketsu*, and two others.

1st Session (Nov. '90—Mar. '91) in which the Opposition composed by the *Kaishinto* and the *Jiyuto* commanded a relative majority in the Lower House, reduced the Budget by *yen* 8½ millions. In May the Cabinet resigned and Matsukata was installed as Premier.

2nd Session (21 Nov.—25 Dec, '91) saw the Liberls and Progessives united as Opposition, and rejected all the Government Bills; the House was dissolved. The Ministry, under the lead of Shinagawa, freely interfered with the election, giving rise to serious disturbance and even bloodshed in many places.

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3rd Session (May—June '92), in which the Opposition commanded a majority, passed the resolution censuring the Governmen for its abuse of power. The Ministry went out of office on Aug. 8th and was succeeded by the 2nd Ito Cabinet.

In the **4th Session** (Nov. '92—Mar. '93) the contest between the Ministry which wanted a naval expansion fund and the House which still persisted to demand administrative reform was reconciled by an Imperial Rescript issued on Feb. 10th, announcing to contribute for six years, 10% out of the civil list toward the naval fund and further ordering a similar contribution from all Government officials, and officers besides enjoining the Cabinet and the Diet to work in harmony. Previous to the opening of the 4th Session Saigo (junior) and Shinagawa organized the *Kokumin Kyokai* (National Association) as Government organ.

5th Session (Nov.—Dec. '93) adopted the strong foreign plank as weapon to attack the ministry and after two prorogations the House was dissolved.

6th Session (May—June '94) fared a similar fare and was dissolved after sitting for only 18 days, for the Opposition clamored for a strong foreign policy. The Liberals had become rather friendly towards the Ministry.

7th Session (18th—21st Oct. '94) was held at Hiroshima and the House unanimously passed the War Budget. The conclusion of a revised Anglo-Japanese Treaty was made public on Aug. 27th.

8th Session (Dec. '94) also passed quiet.

In the **9th Session** (Dec.—Mar. 96) which passed in peace the Ministry effected an *entente* with the Liberals, while the *Kaishin-to*, *Kakushin-to* and others in the Opposition combined and formed the *Simpo-to* (Progressionist Party). The Ministry gave the chair of Home Office to Itagaki, but it had to resign in September in view of the public clamor concerning the Liaotung retrocession, and also financial difficulty. Ito was succeeded by Matsukata who had resigned the post of Treasury in the Ito Ministry. Matsukata joined hands with Okuma who was given the portfolio of Foreign Office, and Ministry had at its back the *Shimpo-to*,

10th Session (Dec.—Mar. '97) was passed in peace; amended the Press Law, making it very liberal, and effected the gold standard system. The Matsukata-Okuma *entente* was severed in Nov. '97 owing to the refusal of Matsukata to allow *Shimpo-to* members other than Okuma to enter the Ministry. The Liberals and *Kokumin Kyokai* and *Shimpo-to* combined passed a vote of nonconfidence in the Cabinet at the very opening of the **11th Session**. It was a one day session (24-25 Dec. '97) for on the following day the Ministry also resigned and was succeeded by the 3rd Ito Ministry.

12th Session (May—June '98) was dissolved for having opposed, on the combined strength of the Liberals and Progressionists, the increased taxation measure. Exasperated by the repeated dissolutions the Liberals and the Progressionists disbanded and were fused as the *Kensei-to* (Constitutional Party). Upon this the Ito Ministry decided to resign, and Ito recommended the *Kensei-to* chiefs, Okuma and Itagaki, as his successors. All the chairs except those of the Army and Navy, were occupied by partymen, and the general election that took place soon after resulted in an overwhelming majority of the Government party. The two com-

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ponent sections soon became jealous of each other as to balance of power. Led by Hoshi, a born fighter, the *Kensei-to* formally dissolved themselves, and at the same time Liberals organized a party appropriating the title of *Kensei-to*. Their friends in the Government at the same time resigned the posts. The Progressionists members had also to resign and the Cabinet collapsed. The Progressionists then formed themselves into a separate party with the ambiguous title of *Kensei-honto* (*Kensei-to* Proper).

The 2nd Yamagata Ministry that was next formed obtained the support of the *Kensei-to* which was rewarded in a disguised form of bribery as sale of Government forests and lands, but the door to Government posts to those partisans was closed by a new civil service regulation. The Ministry could pass the increased land tax measure, and steered the **13th** (Dec.—Mar. '99) and **14th** (Nov.—Feb. '00) **Session** in peace.

When Ito organised on Sept. 15th 1900 the *Rikken Seiyukai* (Constitutional Association), the *Kensei-to* joined, as also many personal followers of the veteran statesman. On the formation of the *Seiyu-kai* the Yamagata Ministry resigned, and the 4th Ito Ministry had to be formed in which three chairs were given to members formerly identified with the Liberals.

15th Session (Dec. 1900—Mar. '01). The Ministry had no strong opposition in the Lower House to fear, but the growing jealousy between the old Liberals and the chief's personal followers sorely tried their patience. The Upper House also proved refractory, and only by aid of an Imperial order they passed the increased tax bill sent up from the Lower House. The dispute between the Finance Minister Watanabe and his colleagues over the Budget ended in collapse of the Cabinet. This resignation placed the elder statesmen in an embarrassing situation, for none of them would form a Ministry to succeed it. At last the choice fell on General Katsura who was regarded as one of the lieutenants of Marshal Yamagata.

The first Katsura Cabinet could pass the **16th Session** (Dec.—Mar. '02) safely, and was morever fortunate enough to conclude an Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The **17th Session** (Dec. '02) ended in dissolution owing to the rejection of the expanded armament and increased tax bills. That was the first Diet convoked after an ordinary general election, all others having been extraordinary elections.

In the **18th** (May—June '03) **extraordinary Session** of the Diet the cause of conflict was compromised by appropiating for the expanded armament project the fund set apart for railway constructions, and by issuing loans for the latter purpose. Ito was appointed President of the Privy Council in July '03 in place of Marquis Saionji and the latter installed as leader of the *Seiyu-kai*.

19th Session (10 Dec.—11 Dec. '04) ended after the existence of a single day, as it was dissolved for having adopted a highly jingoist reply to the Throne.

The **20th** and **21st Sessions** convoked during the War gave to the Government measures undivided support.

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22nd Session (Dec.—Mar. '06) saw the resignation of the Katsura Ministry and the formation of the 1st Saionji Cabinet in Jan. '06. The Progressionists now parted hands with the Constitutionalists and became their opponents

23rd Session (Dec. '06—Mar. '07), caused the resignation in July '08 of the Saionji Cabinet over postbellum measure. In the general election carried out in the preceding month the *Seiyukai* secured, for the first time in the history of party politics in Japan, an absolute majority in the House. 2nd Katsura Cabinet was formed in the same month,

24th Session (Dec.—Mar. '08) ended in peace and passed all the important financial program elaborated by Marquis Katsura who combined the office of the Minister of Finance.

In the **25th Session** (Dec.—Mar, '09) the *Seiyu-kai*, which commanded an absolute majority of 200 seats, had to act as semi-Ministerial party, but with attitude of forced friendship. The Progressionists and their friends, vexed with the overruling behavior of the Constitutionalists, were brought into closer relation to better cope with their common adversaries. The Diet effected retrenchment of over ¥3½ millions in the Budget.

26th Session (Dec. '09—Mar. '10) with the friendly though half-hearted support of the *Seiyu-kai* the Ministry could steer successfully its financial program. The principal measures adopted were the civil list, salaries of civil and military services, adjustment of the Business Tax, Reassessment of the Taxable Value of Land, Inheritance Tax, Revised Tariff, Ownership of Land by Foreigners, etc. In the course of this session the minor parties were obliged to combine, and on March 1st 1910 the Central Club was formed by the Daido Club and other members who considered themselves direct supporters of the Ministry, though they had only about 50 seats. On the 6th the Progressionists and their friends, representing a little over 90 seats, formed the *Rikken Kokumin-to* (Constitutional Nationalists Party).

27th Session (Dec. 1910—Mar. '11). The passive support given by the *Seiyu-kai* enabled the Katsura Ministry to pass the session with no great trouble. The understanding between the Premier and the *Seiyu-kai* made outwardly a new development in the conclusion of an *entente* between them in January 1911, the Government promising to postpone the Railway Broad Gauge question and the *Seiyu-kai* to give post de facto approval to the Korean annexation Ordinances. The Principal Bills passed were the projects of laws relating to Factory, Sericulture, amendment of the Commercial Code, amendment of the Civic Corporation Law, Electric business etc.

28th Session (Dec. 11—Mar. '12) The 2nd Saionji Ministry that succeeded the Katsura Ministry adopted the negative financial policy.

29th (Extraordinary) Session (Aug. 12). Three days session for voting the Funeral expense of Emperor Meiji, whose demise on July 30th '12 plunged the whole nation into profound grief.

30th Session (Dec. '12—Mar. '13). Between Nov. 9th '12 when summons were issued and Mar. 27th '13, the day of the closing ceremony, the 2nd Saionji and the 3rd Katsura Ministry resigned, and the Yamamoto Ministry created. The Amendment of the Law of Organization of Courts (for cashiering superannuated Judges and retrenching expenses),

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of the Income Tax Law (for raising the taxation limit from ¥300 to 400) were passed.

31st Session (Dec. '13—March '14). On March 23rd the Navy Bill was rejected in the Upper House and both Houses were suspended for 3 days, and were reopened on March 26th only to perform closing ceremony. The principal Bills passed were:—revision of Law of Tuberculosis of Cattle, Business Tax, Succession Tax, Registration-Fee, Census Registration. Customs Tariff, Measuring Ship's bottom, Land Tax, Organization of Courts of Justice, Law for Barristers. New laws:—Law of Patent Medicine, Law of Personal Registration, Tuberculosis Hospital Law.

32nd (Extraordinary) Session (May, 1914) was convoked for four days to vote the Funeral expenses of the late Empress-Dowager.

33rd (Extraordinary) Session (June '14), one week session for deliberating the Naval appropriation for '14—15 year. The revision of the Light Railway Law was also passed.

34th (Extra) Session (Sept., '14) was summoned to vote Tsingtau expedition expenses ¥53,000,000.

35th Session (Dec. '14) was dissolved after 9 day's sitting, the Opposition having rejected the increase of Army Division project.

36th (Extra) Session (May, ,15) a 3 week session closing on 10th June. It was the stormiest session ever witnessed, the Opposition being bent on obstructing and annoying the Ministerialists who lacked experience and coherence. The principal measures passed were the increase of Army Division, Amendment of the Sinking Fund Law, Fleet Replenishing Law, of the Railway and Riparian Work, Special Account Laws, the Savings Bank Law, the Hypothec Bank Law, and Hokkaido Colonial Bank Law; adoption of the Wireless Telegragh Law; Dye and Medical-Stuffs Encouragement Law etc.

37th Session (Dec. 1st, '15 to Feb. 29th, '16). A prominent feature was the strong attitude shown by the Peers to the Ministry, especially over the Arms Sale affair, and the Loan question, while in the Lower House the Impeachment motion occasioned most animated discussion. (See 1916 year Ed., pp. 648-651.)

38th Session (Dec. '16 Jan. 26th, '17). A non-confidence on purely constitutional ground passed by the House on Jan. 26th caused dissolution.

39th Session (June, '17), a 3 week session, saw stormy scenes over the Resolution, introduced by the Opposition, denouncing the Diplomatic Council as unconstitutional and over the impeachment of the Home Minister, Baron Goto. Bills to suspend subsidies to shipbuilders, to encourage iron manufacturing industry, to revise silk-yarn regulations etc. were passed.

40th Session (Dec. 17—March '18) With the support of the *Shinsei-kai* and *Seiyu-kai*, the Terauchi Ministry got passed the national defence scheme and the readjustment of the taxation system though this latter was subjected to mutilation. Important Bills passed were amendment of the Income Tax Law, *Saké* and Beer Brewery Law, and Deep Sea Fishery Regulations. New Laws:—Law of Wartime Profit Tax, Law of Mobilization of Munition Industry, Law of State Aid to Military Motorcars, Law of State Aid to the Local education. *Ex post facto* approval was given to the Ships Control Regulations.

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41st Session (Dec. '18—March '19). The *Seiyu-kai* Cabinet backed by the *Kokumin-to* carried important measures as Expansion of Educational Organs and Revision of Election Law. Bills passed included, besides the two mentioned above, amendment of Local taxes and Conscription Law, Road Law, City Planning Law, Municipal Building Law, State Aids for Reclaiming Waste Land, etc.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS

Princes of the Blood

Asaka, Yasuhiko
Fushimi, Hiroyasu
Fushimi, Hiroyoshi
Fushimi, Sadanaru
Fushimi, Kuniyoshi
Higashi-Fushimi, Yorihito
Higashi-Kuni, Narihiko
Kan-in, Kotohito
Kitashirakawa, Narihisa
Kuni, Kuniyoshi
Kuni, Taka
Michi, Hirohito
Nashimoto, Morimasa

Princes

Ichijo, Sanetoru
Ito, Hirokuni
Konoe, Fumimaro
Kujo, Michizane
Mori, Motoaki
Nijo, Motohiro
Oyama, Kashiwa
Shimazu, Tadashige
Takatsukasa, Nobusuke
Tokudaiji, Kimihiro
Tokugawa, Iyesato
Tokugawa, Yoshihisa
Yamagata, Aritomo

Marquises

Asano, Nagakoto (*N.*)
Daigo, Tadashige
Date, Munenobu
Hachisuga, Shigeakira
Hirohata, Tadataka
Hosokawa, Moritatsu
Ikeda, Nakahiro
Inouye, Katsunosuke
Kazan-in, Chikaiye
Kido, Yukikazu
Kikutei, Kimiosa
Komatsu, Teruhisa
Komura, Kinichi
Kuga, Michihisa
Kuroda, Nagashige
Matsudaira, Yasutaka
Matsukata, Masayoshi
Maeda, Toshinari
Nabeshima, Naohiro
Nakamikado, Tsuneyasu
Nakayama, Takamaro
Nozu, Chinnosuke
Oimikado, Ikumaro
Okubo, Toshikazu
Okuma, Shigenobu
Saga, Kinkatsu
Saigo, Torataro
Saigo, Noriyori
Saionji, Kinmochi
Satake, Yoshiharu
Shijo, Takachika
Sho, Ten
Tokugawa, Kuninori
Tokugawa, Yoshichika
Tokugawa, Rairin
Yamanouchi, Toyokage

Counts

Hirosawa, Kinjiro
Hayashi, Hirotaro
Hotta, Masatsune
Kanjuji, Tsuneo
Kawamura, Tetsutaro
Kiyosu, Iyenori
Kodama, Hideo
Madenokoji, Michifusa
Matsudaira, Naoyuki
Matsudaira, Yoritoshi
Matsuki, Munetaka
Matsu-ura, Atsushi
Ogasawara, Chokan
Oki, Enkichi
Okudaira, Masayasu
Soejima, Michimasa
Terajima, Seiichiro
Yanagiwara, Yoshimitsu
Yanagiwara, Yasutoshi

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Yoshii, Kozo

Viscounts

Akita, Shigesue
Akizuki, Shuei
Aoki, Nobumitsu
Aoyama, Yukinobu
Enomoto Takenori
Fujinami, Kototada
Fujitani, Tamehiro
Funabashi, Suiken
Fushiwara, Noritari
Hachijo, Ryusei
Hijikata, Yushi
Higashibojo, Tokunaga
Higuchi, Seiko
Hirata, Tosuke
Hitotsuyanagi, Suenori
Honda, Chuho
Honda, Chukei
Honda, Sanekata
Horikawa, Morimaro
Hosokawa, Rikko
Ii, Naoyasu
Ijuin, Kanetomo
Ikeda, Masatoki
Imajo, Sadamasa
Inagaki, Taisho
Inouye, Kyoshiro
Itakura, Katsunori
Ito, Sukehiro
Itsutsuji, Harunaka
Kageyukoji, Suketsugu
Karahashi, Arimasa
Katagiri, Teiwo
Kiyooka, Nagakoto
Kurushima, Tsukan
Kushi, Ryutoku
Kyogoku, Takabi
Kyogoku, Takanori
Kyogoku, Takayoshi
Maeda, Toshisada
Makino, Tadatsu
Matsudaira, Naohira
Matsudaira, Naonori
Matsudaira, Norinaga
Matsudaira, Noritsugu
Matsudaira, Yasutami
Mizuno, Ohoku
Mori, Sei
Mori, Takanori
Nabeshima, Naotora
Nagai, Shobin
Nishio, Tadakata
Nakashoji, Ren
Niwa, Naganori
Nomiya, Teikoku
Nomura, Masuzo
Ogasawara, Keiichi
Ogyu, Chikataka
Okochi, Masatoshi
Omiya, Mochisue
Otawara, Issei
Oura, Kaneichi
Reizei, I-yu
Sakai, Churyo
Shirakawa, Suketami
Shinsho, Naotomo
Tachibana, Tanetada
Tajiri, Irejiro
Takeya, Harumitsu
Toyooka, Keishi
Tozawa, Magami
Tsutsumi, Yucho
Yagiu, Toshihisa
Yonekura, Shotatsu
Yabu, Atsumaro
Yamaguchi, Hirosato
Yonetsu, Seiken
Yoshida, Seifu

Barons

Akamatsu, Noriyoshi
Ando, Tadao
Chiaki, Kiryu
Fujii, Hoso
Fujimura, Giro
Fujita, Heitaro
Fukuhara, Toshimaru
Funakoshi, Mitsunojo
Go, Seinosuke
Hirano, Nagayoshi
Honda, Seii
Honda, Shinsai
Ikeda, Nagayasu
Imazono, Kunisada
Iseji, Yoshinari
Ishiguro, Tadanori
Itami, Haruo
Iwakura, Michitomo
Iwasa, Shin
Kamiyama, Gunsho
Kanda, Naibu
Kimotsuki, Kenko
Kitaoji, Sunenobu
Kohayakawa, Shiro

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Kondo, Rempei
Kurokawa, Kantaro
Kuroda, Nagakazu
Kusumoto, Masatoshi
Makino, Nobuaki
Minamiiwakura, Tomotaka
Mori, Goro
Murata, Tsuneyoshi
Nagayama, Taketoshi
Nagayama, Seiko
Nagamatsu, Atsusuke
Nakagawa, Okinaga
Nakajima, Kumakichi
Nakamura, Yujiro
Nawa, Naganori
Nijo, Masamaro
Nishi, Shinrokuro
Nishimura, Seiichi
Nitta, Tadazumi
Noda, Kameki
Nyakuoji, Bunken
Obata, Daitaro
Okihara, Kofu
Sakai, Shigesuye
Sakamoto, Toshiatsu
Sakatani, Yoshiro
Sanada, Kosei
Satake, Gijun
Shiba, Chuzaburo
Shimazu, Kennosuke
Shimazu, Kyuken
Shimazu, Nagamaru
Shimizu, Sukeji
Sugitani, Kotonaga
Takachiho, Norimaro
Takei, Morimasa
Takasaki, Yumihiko
Takegoshi, Masami
Terajima, Toshizo
Todo, Takanari
Togo, Yasushi
Tokugawa, Atsushi
Tsuboi, Kuhachiro
Tsuji, Taro
Uchida, Masatoshi
Usakawa, Kazumasa
Uzumasa, Tomoyasu
Yamanouchi, Nagato
Yamanouchi, Toyomasa
Yamane, Buryo
Yasuba, Makki
Yabuki, Shozo
Yokoyama, Ryushun
Zusho, Tsunenori

Imperial Nominees

Abe, Ko
Adachi, Tsunayuki
Anraku, Kanemichi
Arai, Kentaro
Arakawa, Gitaro
Arimatsu, Eigi
Asada, Tokunori
Den, Kenjiro, Baron
Ebara, Soroku
Egi, Senshi
Egi, Yoku
Fujita, Shiro
Fukuhara, Ryojiro
Fukunaga, Yoshinosuke
Furuichi, Koi
Ga, Reishi
Gejo, Masao
Goto, Shimpei, Baron
Hara, Yasutaro
Hashimoto, Keizaburo
Hattori, Ichizo
Hirai, Seijiro
Hirata, Tosuke, Visc.
Hirayama, Seishin
Ichiki, Otohiko
Ishiguro, Isoji
Ishiguro, Tadanori, baron
Ishii, Kikujiro, Visc.
Ishii, Seiichiro
Ishiwata, Bin-ichi
Ishizuka, Eizo
Isobe, Shiro
Ito, Shunkichi, Baron
Iwamura, Kaneyoshi
Izawa, Tokio
Kabuto, Kuninori
Kamada, Eikichi
Kamiyama, Mitsunoshin
Kato, Takaaki, Visc.
Kato, Tsunetada
Kawakami, Chikaharu
Kawamura, Jozaburo
Kitazato, Shibazaburo
Kiuchi, Jushiro
Koba, Teicho
Kodama, Toshikuni
Koga, Renzo
Komaki, Masanari
Komatsu, Kenjiro

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Kurachi, Tetsukichi
Kurooka, Taito
Maida, Masana
Mitsumuro, Itasu
Megata, Tanetaro, Baron
Minami, Hiroshi
Miyake, Hiizu
Mizuno, Rentaro
Mudaguchi, Gengaku
Murakami, Keijiro, Baron
Muraki, Masayoshi, Baron
Murota, Yoshibumi
Nabeshima, Keijiro
Nagata, Hidejiro
Nakajima, Eigen
Nakamura, Zeko
Nakashoji, Ren
Nakamura, Yujiro, Baron
Nio, Koremochi
Nishikubo, Hiromichi
Nomura, Sokai, Baron
Oka, Kishichiro
Okada, Ryohei
Okano, Keijiro
Okubo, Toshitake
Orita, Hikoichi
Otani, Yasushi
Oyama, Tsunamasa
Ozawa, Kenji
Ozawa, Takeo, Baron
Sakamoto, Sannosuke
Samejima, Takenosuke
Saneyoshi, Yasuzumi, Visc.
Sawayanagi, Masataro
Seki, Seiei
Shibata, Kanon
Shoda, Kazue
Sugawara, Michiyoshi
Sugita, Teiichi
Takagi, Kenkan, Baron
Takahashi, Korekiyo, Baron
Takahashi, Sakuye
Takahashi, Shinkichi
Takata, Sanae
Takasaki, Shinsho, Baron
Tanabe, Teruzane
Tanimori, Mao
Tokutomi, Iichiro
Tomatsu, Magotaro, Baron
Toyokawa, Ryohei
Wada, Hikojiro
Wada, Koreshiro
Wakatsuki, Reijiro
Watari, Masamoto
Yamada, Haruzo
Yamagata, Isaburo
Yamagawa, Kenjiro, Baron
Yamamoto, Tatsuo
Yamanouchi, Kazutsugu
Yamanouchi, Masuji, Baron
Yamawaki, Gen
Yuasa, Kurahei
Yuchi, Sadamoto
Yuchi, Teikan

Highest Tax-Payers

Azabu, Takichi
Fujimoto, Kansaku
Hashimoto, Tatsujiro
Hirao, Kisaburo
Hoshijima, Kin-ichiro
Imai, Gosuke
Ishibashi, Kinji
Ishitani, Denshiro
Itami, Yataro
Ito, Denshichi
Kamada, Tatsutaro
Katsuta, Ginjiro
Miki, Yokichiro
Nakayama, Kahei
Narikiyo, Shin-ai
Nikaido, Saburoyemon
Nishikawa, Jingoro
Nonomura, Kyujiro
Okamoto, Eikichi
Omori, Keijiro
Omura, Hikotaro
Osaka, Kinsuke
Otani, Kahei
Sakurai, Ihei
Sato, Denbei
Sato, Tomoyemon
Shima, Sadajiro
Soma, Teppei
Suzuki, Sohei
Takahashi, Genjiro
Takahashi, Ryuichi
Takemura, Yoyemon
Tanaka, Gentaro
Tanaka, Kiyofumi
Takenouchi, Gonbei
Tominaga, Saruo
Tsuchida, Mansuke
Tsumura, Kiryo

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Yagi, Kyubei
Yaguchi, Choyemon
Yamada, Junsei
Yamada, Ken
Yasuda, Zenzaburo
Yokoyama, Akira

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The result of the general election carried out in April 1917 is shown below :—

Party	No. of candidates	Total votes	No. Members elected	Total votes secured	votes per elected men.
Seiyukai ...	203	487,258	162	441,313	2,724
Kenseikai ...	219	473,051	122	319,191	2,616
Kokuminto	46	129,238	36	117,726	2,270
Independents	152	188,134	61	111,765	1,832
Total...	620	1,277,681	381	989,995	2,598

In the following list (*S*) stands for Seiyukai. (*K. S.*) for Kenseikai and (*K*) for Kokuminto. Figures in the brackets indicate the number of M.P.'s for the given district.

Aichi-ken

Nagoya City (2)
Isogai, Ko (*K. S.*)
Koyama, Matsutoshi (*K. S.*)
Counties (11)
Horio, Mosuke (*Ind.*)
Hibino, Kan (*K. S.*)
Miwa, Ichitaro (*S.*)
Naito, Denroku (*K.*)
Okuchi, Kiroku (*K.*)
Oshima, Ukichi (*S.*)
Oyama, On (*S.*)
Shimizu, Ichitaro (*S.*)
Suzucka, Kurajiro (*K. S.*)
Taki, Masao (*S.*)
Tanaka, Zenryu (*K. S.*)

Akita-ken

Akita City (1)
Tanaka, Ryuzo (*S.*)
Counties (6)
Ikeda, Kameji (*S.*)
Machida, Chuji (*K. S.*)
Saito, Uichiro (*K. S.*)
Sakakida, Seibei (*S.*)
Soyeda, Hiyutaro (*K. S.*)
Takahashi, Motokichi (*S.*)

Aomori-ken

Aomori City (1)
Kudo, Takuji (*S.*)
Hirosaki City (1)
Ito, Ju (*S.*)
Counties (4)
Abe, Muchio (*S.*)
Kikuchi, Ryoichi (*K. S.*)
Narumi, Bunshiro (*S.*)
Nomura, Jisaburo (*S.*)

Chiba-ken

Counties (10)
Isono, Kei (*S.*)
Kashiwabara, Buntaro (*K.*)
Kase, Kiitsu (*Ind.*)
Kimura, Seijiro (*S.*)
Seki, Kazutomo (*K. S.*)
Tsuchiya, Seizaburo (*Ind.*)
Tsuda, Kiichi (*Ind.*)
Uzawa, Somei (*S.*)
Uzawa, Ubachi (*K. S.*)
Yoshiuye, Shoichiro (*S.*)

Ehime-ken

Matsuyama City (1)
Ozaki, Keigi (*Ind.*)
Counties (7)
Fujino, Masatoshi (*S.*)
Iwasaki, Kazutaka (*S.*)
Kawakami, Tetta (*S.*)
Masao, Takichi (*S.*)
Muramachi, Tsuneichiro (*K.*)
Narita, Eishin (*S.*)
Oshikawa, Hogi (*Ind.*)

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Fukui-ken
- **Fukui City (1)**
  - **Matsui, Buntaro (*Ind.*)**
- **Counties (4)**
  - Imamura, Shichihei (*K. S.*)
  - Kumagae, Goemon (*S.*)
  - Yanagihara, Kubei (*S.*)
  - Yokoi, Toshiro (*Ind.*)

Fukuoka-ken
- Fukuoka City (1)
  - Matsunaga, Yasuzaemon (*S.*)
- Kokura City (1)
  - Tomoeda, Umejiro (*S.*)
- Kurume City (1)
  - Oyabu Fusajiro (*Ind.*)
- Moji City (1)
  - Mori, Yasutaro (*S.*)
- Counties (10)
  - Akama, Kanekichi (*S.*)
  - Kawanami, Arajiro (*K. S.*)
  - Kurauchi, Jirosaku
  - Morita, Masaji (*S.*)
  - Noda, Utaro (*S.*)
  - Ouchi, Yozo (*K.*)
  - Sasaki, Shozo (*K. S.*)
  - Yamaguchi, Tsunetaro (*S.*)
  - Yamanouchi, Hanzo (*S.*)
  - Yoshiwara, Masataka (*S.*)

Fukushima-ken
- Wakamatsu City (1)
  - Shiba, Shiro (*K. S.*)
- Counties (8)
  - Hangaya, Seiju (*K. S.*)
  - Hirashima, Matsuo (*K. S.*)
  - Horikiri, Zembei (*S.*)
  - Ishii, Bungoro (*S.*)
  - Kono, Hironaka (*K. S.*)
  - Kondo, Tatsuji (*K.*)
  - Takaoka, Ichiro (*S.*)
  - Yata, Sokichi (*S.*)

Gifu-ken
- Gifu City (1)
  - Kawasaki, Suketaro (*Ind.*)
- Counties (7)
  - Furuya, Keiryu (*K. S.*)
  - Hikita, Eikichi (*S.*)
  - Makino, Tetsukuro (*K.*)
  - Matsuoka, Kachitaro (*K. S.*)
  - Nagao, Mototaro (*K. S.*)
  - Nagata, Kichi-emon (*K. S.*)
  - Sasaki, Bun-ichi (*S.*)

Gumma-ken
- Mayebashi City (1)
  - Hirata, Kentaro (*Ind.*)
- Takasaki City (1)
  - Tsuchiya Zenji (*S.*)
- Counties (6)
  - Homma, Saburo (*K. S.*)
  - Imai, Imasuke (*S.*)
  - Kodama, Migiji (*Ind.*)
  - Muto, Kinkichi (*S.*)
  - Saito, Toshio (*S.*)
  - Tajima, Tassaku (*Ind.*)

Hiroshima-ken
- Hiroshima City (1)
  - Hayasami, Seji (*K. S.*)
- Onomichi City (1)
  - Hashimoto, Takichi (*Ind.*)
- Counties (10)
  - Arakawa, Goro (*K. S.*)
  - Hanai, Takuzo (*Ind.*)
  - Inoue, Kakugoro (*S.*)
  - Mochizuki, Keisuke (*S.*)
  - Morimoto, Koreichiro (*Ind.*)
  - Tomishima, Yofu (*Ind.*)
  - Yamamichi, Joichi (*K. S.*)
  - Yokoyama, Kintaro (*K. S.*)
  - Yoshida, Naka (*Ind.*)
  - Yuasa, Bompei (*K.*)

Hokkaido
- Hakodate City (1)
  - Sakaki, Heishiro (*Ind.*)
- Otaru City (1)
  - Kaneko Motosaburo (*K. S.*)
- Sapporo City (1)
  - Nakanishi, Rokusaburo (*S.*)
- Hakodate County (1)
  - Mayeda, Unosuke (*K. S.*)
- Nemuro County (1)
  - Koike, Ninro (*K. S.*)
- Sapporo County (1)
  - Azuma, Takeshi (*S.*)

Hyogo-ken
- Himeji City (1)
  - Omori Yosanji (*K. S.*)
- Kobe City (2)
  - Nozoye, Munezo (*K.*)
  - Tsuboda, Juro (*S.*)

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Counties (11)
Doi, Gonta (*K.*)
Hirooka Uichiro (*S.*)
Karahashi, Seitaro (*K. S.*)
Kawaguchi, Kishichiro (*K.*)
Kodera, Kenkichi (*K. S.*)
Masaki, Teruzo (*K. S.*)
Matsumoto, Seishi (*Ind.*)
Nakagawa, Kotaro (*K.*)
Saito, Takao (*K. S.*)
Shimooka, Chuji (*K. S.*)
Yokota, Koshi (*K. S.*)

Ibaraki-ken

Mito City (1)
Oyamada, Shinzo (*S.*)
Counties (9)
Hara, Shujiro (*K. S.*)
Kawamura, Jun (*K. S.*)
Kokubo, Kishichi (*S.*)
Kono, Masayoshi (*K. S.*)
Miyamoto, Etsuzo (*S.*)
Nemoto, Sho (*S.*)
Omi, Hamagoro (*S.*)
Otsu, Jun-ichiro (*K. S.*)
Suzuki, Jozo (*S.*)

Ishikawa-ken

Kanazawa City (1)
Nakahashi, Tokugoro (*S.*)
Counties (5)
Asano, Jumpei (*K. S.*)
Nishimura, Masanori (*K. S.*)
Sakurai, Heigoro (*K. S.*)
Tomizu, Hiroto (*S.*)
Yoneda, Minoru (*S.*)

Iwate-ken

Morioka City (1)
Hara, Takashi (*S.*)
Counties (5)
Abe, Tokusaburo (*S.*)
Kudo, Kichiji (*S.*)
Sakurai, Gunnosuke (*K. S.*)
Sato, Kihachi (*S.*)
Takahashi, Kataro (*S.*)

Kagawa-ken

Marugame City (1)
Kaji, Suekichi (*K. S.*)
Takamatsu City (1)
Ido, Bunshiro (*K. S.*)
Counties (5)
Hayashi, Kiroku (*S.*)
Konishi, Kaza (*K. S.*)
Matsuda, Santoku (*Ind.*)
Mitsuchi, Chuzo (*S.*)
Obayashi, Morijiro (*Ind.*)

Kagoshima-ken

Kagoshima City (1)
Tokonami, Takajiro (*S.*)
Counties (7)
Hagi, Ryo (*S.*)
Kamikawa, Nagahisa (*S.*)
Kodama, Yoshikuma (*S.*)
Nakamura, Shizuoki (*Ind.*)
Nishimura Tanekore (*S.*)
Okuda, Einoshin (*S.*)
Shishime, Fujihiko (*S.*)
Oshima Island (1)
Hayashi, Tameyoshi (*S.*)

Kanagawa-ken

Yokohama City (2)
Shimada, Saburo (*K. S.*)
Wakao, Ikuzo (*S.*)
Counties (6)
Akao, Hikosaku (*S.*)
Koizumi, Matajiro (*K. S.*)
Koshio, Hachiroemon (*Ind.*)
Matsumoto, Gokichi (*Ind.*)
Nakagawa, Rinnosuke (*Ind.*)
Toi, Kasaku (*K. S.*)

Kochi-ken

Kochi City (1)
Nakano, Torajiro (*S.*)
Counties (5)
Hamaguchi, Yuko (*K. S.*)
Ishimoto, Kantaro (*K. S.*)
Sengoku, Mitsugu (*K. S.*)
Takeuchi, Meitaro (*S.*)
Tomita, Kojiro (*K. S.*)

Kumamoto-ken

Kumamoto City (1)
Kawamura, Seishi (*K. S.*)
Counties (8)
Adachi, Kenzo (*K. S.*)
Gyotoku, Takeo (*K. S.*)
Harada, Jun (*S.*)
Hirayama, Iwahiko (*K. S.*)
Ishima, Yoshio (*S.*)

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Iwasa, Zentaro (*K. S.*)
Oka, Shinki (*K. S.*)

Kyoto-fu

Kyoto City (3)
Morita, Shigeru (*K. S.*)
Ogawa, Gotaro (*Ind.*)
Watanabe, Akira (*K.*)
Counties (5)
Kamiya, Takuo (*Ind.*)
Katsuoka, Naoharu (*K. S.*)
Kawasaki, Yasunosuke (*K. S.*)
Nagata, Momozo (*S.*)
Yamaguchi, Shun-ichi (*K. S.*)

Miyagi-ken

Sendai City (1)
Iwasaki, Sojuro (*S.*)
Counties (7)
Endo, Ryokichi (*S.*)
Fujisawa, Ikunosuke (*K. S.*)
Muramatsu, Kameichiro (*K. S.*)
Oyama, Tosuke (*K. S.*)
Sawa, Raitaro (*S.*)
Watari, Tanemasa (*K. S.*)

Miyazaki-ken

Counties (4)
Jin, Gunkichi (*S.*)
Hida, Kageyuki (*Ind.*)
Matsuura, Yosaburo (*Ind.*)
Nagamine, Yoichi (*S.*)

Miye-ken

Tsu City (1)
Koshiyama, Tatsusaburo (*Ind.*)
Yokkaichi City (1)
Eshima, Mosaku (*K. S.*)
Counties (7)
Amaharu, Fumie (*S.*)
Hamada, Kunamatsu (*K.*)
Horikawa, Bisai (*K.*)
Kawasaki, Koku (*K. S.*)
Kobayashi, Kaheiji (*K. S.*)
Ozaki, Yukio (*K. S.*)
Tsukuda, Yasunojo (*Ind.*)

Nagano-ken

Nagano City (1)
Suwabe, Shozaemon (*S.*)
Counties (9)
Furihata, Mototaro (*K. S.*)
Higuchi, Hideo (*K. S.*)
Kudo, Zensuke (*S.*)
Minamizawa, Uchuji (*S.*)
Momose, Seiji (*S.*)
Odagiri, Iwataro (*S.*)
Ogawa, Heikichi (*S.*)
Okabe, Jiro (*K. S.*)
Uehara, Etsujiro (*K.*)

Nagasaki-ken

Nagasaki City (1)
Ozawa, Tomaroku (*Ind.*)
Counties (6)
Hashimoto, Kizo (*K. S.*)
Honda, Tsuneyuki (*K. S.*)
Makiyama, Kozo (*S.*)
Nakakura, Manjiro (*S.*)
Norimoto, Yoshitsune (*S.*)
Usui, Tetsuo (*Ind.*)
Tsushima Island (1)
Akita, Toranosuke (*Ind.*)

Nara-ken

Nara City (1)
Uemura, Kosaku (*K. S.*)
Counties (4)
Fukumoto, Toramatsu (*S.*)
Imamura, Kinzo (*K.*)
Nakayama, Umejiro (*K.*)
Yagi, Itsuro (*S.*)

Niigata-ken

Niigata City (1)
Sekiya, Gihachiro (*S.*)
Counties (12)
Kusumi, Toma (*K. S.*)
Makiguchi, Yoshinori (*K. S.*)
Maruyama, Toyojiro (*S.*)
Maruyama, Sagaichiro (*S.*)
Noguchi, Koji (*K.*)
Otake, Kan-ichi (*K. S.*)
Sakaguchi, Ni-ichiro (*K. S.*)
Sakurai, Shohei (*K. S.*)
Takahashi, Koi (*S.*)
Takatori, Junsaku (*S.*)
Takemura, Yoshisada (*K. S.*)
Tanabe, Kumaichi (*S.*)
Sado Island (1)
Yamamoto Teijiro (*S.*)

Oita-ken

Counties (6)
Ichinomiya, Fusajiro (*S.*)
Kinoshita, Kenjiro (*K. S.*)

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Matsuda, Genji (*S.*)
Minoura, Katsundo (*K. S.*)
Motoda, Hajime (*S.*)
Tsuzuye, Ryosuke (*K. S.*)

Okayama-ken

Okayama, City (1)
Arimori, Shinkichi (*K.*)
Counties (8)
Fukui, Saburo (*S.*)
Inukai, Gentaro (*K.*)
Inukai, Ki (*K.*)
Ishiguro, Kan-ichiro (*Ind.*)
Kobashi, Mozae (*K.*)
Nishimura, Tanjiro (*K.*)
Sakamoto, Kin-ya (*K.*)
Takata, Ikuzo (*K.*)

Okinawa-ken

Counties (2)
Kishimoto, Gasho (*Ind.*)

Osaka-fu

Gotaku, Choi (*K. S.*)
Osaka City (6)
Imai, Yoshiyuki (*Ind.*)
Kanazawa, Nisaku (*K. S.*)
Kono, Tesshi (*Ind.*)
Murayasu, Shinkuro (*K. S.*)
Shirakawa, Jiro (*K.*)
Ueda, Yahei (*Ind.*)
Sakai City (1)
Kitada, Toyosaburo (*K. S.*)
Counties (6)
Ihara, Momosuke (*K. S.*)
Iwaka, Koki (*S.*)
Katagi, Seijiro (*K. S.*)
Mori, Hideji (*K. S.*)
Tanaka, Man-ichi (*K. S.*)
Takamatsu, Masamichi (*K.*)

Saga-ken

Saga City (1)
Taketomi, Tokitoshi (*K. S.*)
Counties (5)
Ishikawa, Matahachi (*K. S.*)
Ihara, Kiyotaro (*K. S.*)
Kawahara, Mosuke (*S.*)
Nanri, Takuichi (*S.*)
Nishi, Eitaro (*K. S.*)

Saitama-ken

Counties (9)
Hata, Toyosuke (*S.*)
Kasuya, Gizo (*S.*)
Kato, Masanosuke (*K. S.*)
Nagashima, Ritsutaro (*Ind.*)
Nagashima, Ryuji (*S.*)
Saito, Keiji (*S.*)
Saito, Yasuo (*S.*)
Sashida, Yoshio (*S.*)
Takagi, Rihei (*K. S.*)

Shiga-ken

Otsu City (1)
Nishikawa, Tajiro (*K. S.*)
Counties (5)
Fujii, Zensuke (*K.*)
Inoue, Keinosuke (*S.*)
Mochizuki, Nagao (*K.*)
Nakamura, Kihei (*S.*)
Yoshida, Yojiro (*Ind.*)

Shimane-ken

Matsuye City (1)
Okazaki, Umpei (*K. S.*)
Counties (5)
Ishida, Kokichi (*K. S.*)
Ogawa, Kurajiro (*S.*)
Shimada, Toshio (*S.*)
Takahashi, Kyujiro (*K. S.*)
Tsunemachi, Kyukei (*S.*)
Oki Island (1)
Furukawa, Kyoshi (*Ind.*)

Shizuoka-ken

Shizuoka City (1)
Ozaki, Motojiro (*Ind.*)
Counties (9)
Iwasaki, Kun (*S.*)
Kiga, Kanju (*S.*)
Kato, Sadakichi (*K. S.*)
Kitai, Hajime (*S.*)
Koizumi, Sakutaro (*S.*)
Matsuura, Gohei (*S.*)
Sei, Kintaro (*S.*)
Sugiyama, Totaro (*K. S.*)
Suzuki, Fujiya (*K. S.*)

Tochigi-ken

Utsunomiya City (1)
Ueno, Matsujiro (*S.*)
Counties (6)
Ishikawa, Genzo (*Ind.*)
Tamura, Junnosuke (*S.*)
Takata, Umpei (*K. S.*)

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Toganai, Kun-yu (*K. S*)
Watanabe, Chimpei (*S.*)
Yokota, Sennosuke (*S.*)

Tokushima-ken

Tokushima City (1)
Takeichi, Shoichi (*K. S.*)
Counties (5)
Akita, Kiyoshi (*Ind.*)
Banto, Kangoro (*S.*)
Harada, Sanji (*S.*)
Ikuta, Wahei (*S.*)
Matsushima, Hajime (*Ind.*)

Tokyo-fu

Tokyo City (11)
Hatoyama, Ichiro (*S.*)
Isobe, Sho (*S.*)
Kanasugi, Eigoro (*Ind.*)
Kojima, Kazuo (*K.*)
Kurosu, Ryutaro (*K. S.*)
Miki, Bukichi (*K. S.*)
Seki, Naohiko (*K.*)
Suzuki, Umeshiro (*K.*)
Takagi, Masutaro (*K.*)
Tanomogi, Keikichi (*K. S.*)
Yokoyama, Katsutaro (*K. S.*)
Counties (5)
Akimoto, Kishichi (*S.*)
Maita, Yonezo (*S.*)
Murano, Tsuneyemon (*S.*)
Takagi, Seinen (*K. S.*)
Urushi, Shogan (*S.*)

Tottori-ken

Tottori City (1)
Usuta, Kyunai (*K. S.*)
Counties (3)
Okuda, Kamezo (*S.*)
Okuda, Ryuzo (*K. S.*)
Zumoto, Motosada (*Ind.*)

Toyama-ken

Toyoma City (1)
Takami, Yukitoshi (*S.*)
Takaoka City (1)
Kanno, Den-emon (*S.*)
Counties (5)
Morioka, Kakuhei (*K. S.*)
Nomura, Koroku (*K. S.*)
Hirose, Shizuyuki (*S.*)
Ueno, Yasutaro (*S.*)
Yamada, Shonen (*K. S.*)

Yamagata-ken

Yamagata City (1)
Togari, Gonnosuke (*S.*)
Yonezawa City (1)
Kobayashi, Genzo (*S.*)
Counties (6)
Ito, Tomoya (*K.*)
Kumagai, Naota (*S.*)
Oishi, Goro (*S.*)
Saito, Kiichi (*S.*)
Sekihara, Yari (*K. S.*)
Takahashi, Tatsuji (*S.*)

Yamaguchi-ken

Shimonoseki City (1)
Hayashi, Heishiro (*Ind.*)
Counties (7)
Iida, Seiichi (*Ind.*)
Kondo, Keiichi (*Ind.*)
Mine, Tatsuhiko (*Ind.*)
Misumi, Tetsuo (*K. S.*)
Ooka, Ikuzo (*S.*)
Watanabe, Yusaku (*S.*)
Yamane, Masaji (*K. S.*)

Yamanashi-ken

Kofu City (1)
Wakao, Shohachi (*Ind.*)
Counties (4)
Anamizu, Yashichi (*S.*)
Ikuhara, Chuemon (*S.*)
Kasai, Toyotaro (*K. S.*)
Mochizuki, Kotaro (*K. S.*)

Wakayama-ken

Wakayama City (1)
Ohori, Ko (*K.*)
Counties (5)
Kodama, Ryotaro (*S.*)
Maekawa, Torazo (*K.*)
Nakamura, Keijiro (*S.*)
Okazaki, Kunisuke (*S.*)
Sumita Toyokichi (*S.*)

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CHAPTER XXXV

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Introductory

Prefecture (*Fu* or *Ken*), Sub-prefecture (*Gun*), Municipal Division (*Shi* or city), and Rural Division (*Cho-Son* or town-village) are all civic corporations, but in varying degree. Full autonomy is enjoyed by the latter two. For instance, the Headman of either division is appointed on public election while in the other two the corresponding officials are appointed by the Government. The Prefectural System was the first that was instituted, i. e. in 1878, the others were of much later origin. The System was based on the French model.

The Self-government System as enforced in Japan dates from 1888, the year prior to the promulation of the Constitution. In principle it was modelled on the Prussian system as adapted to the requirement of the country where from ancient times prevailed a primitive form of self-government based on the clan or family system. Japanese scholars say it is a peculiar feature of Japanese nationality. Confining ourselves here to the self-government arrangement as it existed during the period of about two centuries and a half of the Tokugawa Shogunate, when feudalism attained in Japan the state of perfection rarely seen in any other country, it took the shape of what was known as the "Five Neighbor Party." It has to attend to these matters:—Taxes to be paid punctually; laws to be obeyed strictly; any one believing in forbidden religion (Christianity) or breaking law to be informed against at once, as also acts of desecration of temple and trespass upon Government forests, land, etc; gambling forbidden; litigation discountenanced, etc.

For any offence committed by a member of this unit all the rest were held responsible.

Functions assigned to the self-government communities as organized more than 30 years ago are collection of taxes, public works, sanitation and education, and recently the scope of their activity has been expanded to include matters of social reforms, such as asylum, work houses, labor employment, attending to public utility undertakings, as street trams, water-works, supply of gas or electric light, etc. It is interesting to note that such flourishing tradal ports as Hyogo and Sakai somewhat resemble the free German towns in the privilege they enjoyed. They were, for instance, even allowed to maintain their own troops for defence.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

For convenience of administration, Japan proper is divided into 3 *fu* (municipal prefectures), 43 *ken* (rural prefectures) and Hokkaidō.

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The island of Formosa and the peninsula of Korea may be left out here, being still placed under the semi-military control of Governor-Generals and therefore entirely distinct from the rest so far as the administrative system is concerned. Of course this is still more the case with Southern Saghalien and Kwantung Provinces. The 46 prefectures and Hokkaidō comprise, as returned at the end of June 1918, 636 *gun* or *kori* (sub-prefectural counties), 57 cities, 1,314 rural towns, and 10,885 villages. The average number of population in the counties and cities are respectively 77,000 and 128,000 and that of towns and villages 3,500 (see also chapter on Population).

In regard to municipal communities Fukuoka claims the honor of standing at the head of the list, possessing, at present, seven cities legally organized as self-governing bodies. On the ther hand, Chiba, Saitama, and Miyazaki prefectures do not yet possess even one. As to the inferior self-governing bodies of towns or villages Hiroshima with 428, Hyōgo with 425, Fukushima with 419, Niigata with 415, and Okayama with 401 lead the other prefectures. Okinawa with 53 and Miyazaki with 200 are at the bottom of the list, the average per perfecture being 263.

Composition of Prefectures

Prefecture	Governor	*Gun*	City	Town	Village
Aichi	S. Miyao	18	3	70	192
Akita	Y. Nao	9	1	43	196
Aomori	H. Michioka	8	2	12	156
Chiba	M. Orihara	12	—	73	276
Ehime	T. Mawatari	12	1	25	271
Fukui	K. Yuchi	11	1	10	168
Fukuoka	A. Yasukochi	19	7	47	290
Fukushima	M. Miyata	17	2	41	378
Gifu	K. Kanokogi	18	1	44	298
Gumma	S. Oshiba	11	2	38	168
Hiroshima	R. Wakabayashi	16	4	40	388
Hokkaido	N. Kasai	87	4	26	277
Hyogo	C. Ariyoshi	25	3	40	385
Ibaraki	Y. Chikaraishi	14	1	45	335
Ishikawa	K. Doki	8	1	18	202
Iwate	T. Kakinuma	13	1	23	217
Kagawa	Y. Satake	7	2	17	159
Kagoshima	M. Hashimoto	12	1	4	137
Kanagawa	T. Inouye	11	2	22	176
Kochi	K. Abe	7	7	20	176
Kumamoto	H. Kawaguchi	12	1	38	326
Kyoto	E. Mabuchi	18	1	23	258
Mie	H. Yamawaki	15	3	21	316
Miyagi	M. Mori	16	1	36	167
Miyazaki	H. Horiuchi	8	—	10	90
Nagano	T. Akaboshi	16	2	26	366
Nagasaki	K. Watanabe	9	2	6	192
Nara	K. Kitagawa	10	1	18	163

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Niigata	M. Ota	16	3	44	371
Oita	K. Niitsuma	12	1	27	230
Okayama	T. Kagawa	19	1	42	359
Okinawa	S. Kawagoe	5	2	1	52
Osaka	J. Hayashi	9	2	32	265
Saga	U. Sawada	8	1	9	125
Saitama	Y. Nishimura	9	—	44	328
Shiga	Y. Hotta	12	1	17	185
Shimane	S. Takarabe	16	1	15	272
Shizuoka	N. Akaike	13	2	40	299
Tochigi	H. Himatsuka	8	1	32	143
Tokushima	R. Otsu	10	1	22	177
Tokyo	H. Abe	8	2	33	168
Tottori	T. Abe	6	1	12	199
Toyama	M. Higashizono	8	2	32	237
Wakayama	T. Ikematsu	7	1	23	208
Yamagata	K. Yoda	11	2	24	206
Yamaguchi	B. Nakagawa	11	1	18	207
Yamanashi	M. Nagano	9	1	7	235
Total		636	78	1,314	10,885

NOTE.—For area, population etc. see chap. on Population.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

THE PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLY

A prefectural assembly guards over local finance and exercises in short parliamentary control over the finance and other matters of its own prefecture. Citizens residing in the prefecture who pay the national tax of at least ¥3 a year are entitled to elect the members of the assembly, while those who are eligible must pay the national tax of not less than ¥10. The term is four years.

Each prefecture has an assembly and a council, the latter to amplify the resolutions passed by the other.

A prefectural assembly is composed of at least 30 members, this being for a smaller prefecture containing under 700,000 inhabitants. An additional member is to be elected for every 50,000 inhabitants for a prefecture of over 700,000 to 1,000,000 and so on. The Council is composed of ten honorary members for a municipal prefecture and seven for an ordinary, all elected from among the members of the Assembly. The prefectural Governor acts *ex officio* as head of the Council, together with two high officials of the Local Office. The *Gun* (County or District) administration does not differ in organization from that of the prefecture, the difference being one of degree. The Administrative Head is appointed by the Home Office as in the case of the Governor and he acts *ex officio* as Chief of the District Council. The property qualification of the electors of District Assemblies does not differ from that of the larger assemblies, but that of candidates eligible is ¥5. The District as administrative

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organ is considered superfluous in some sections and its abolition has repeatedly been tried by the Seiyu-kai party.

City, Town and Village

"City" or urban community is clearly distinguished from "town" and "village" or rural community, for purposes of self-government. The former constitutes an independent self-government body and is financially and politically independent, but in this respect the rural community forms part of the District in which it is situated. Cities have their own Assemblies and Councils, the former, deliberative and the latter executive. The qualification for franchise and eligiblity is the payment of at least 2 national taxes for over two years, and so on. In the City Council the Mayor acts as Headman. The Council is absent in towns and their respective Headmen undertake the executive duty in compliance with the will of the Assemblies. Mayors are elected by citizens and nominated with the sanction of the Emperor, and Headmen of towns and villages are similarly elected with the approval of the Prefectural Governors. The law bearing on this civic corporations was amended in 1911.

New Laws on Municipal Reconstruction

Rapid progress of industries and commerce in recent times has made Japanese cites grow larger and larger, without any system or plan. Following the practice in Europe and America, our big cities have come to consider the questions of municipal socialism, especially as regards schemes of city reconstruction. Two bills providing for municipal planning and municipal buildings, passed the 41st session of the Diet, and were put in force in April '19. These laws provide that city administration be regulated in regard to communication, hygiene, public order, etc. For instance, a city will be divided into commercial, industrial, and residential quarters. Buildings including schools, assembly halls, theatres, hotels, factories, markets etc are to be erected in conformity with what may be provided for by the competent minister concerning public hygiene, and order, fire-proof equipments, preservation of scenery, etc.

CITIES AND MAYORS

City	Mayor	City	Mayor
Akita	K. Inouye	Hirosaki	Y. Nagao
Amagasaki	C. Sakurai	Hiroshima	S. Tanabe
Aomori	M. Abe	Kagoshima	T. Yamamoto
Asahigawa	G. Ichiku	Kanazawa	T. Yamamori
Fukui	S. Yamashina	Kobe	F. Kajima
Fukuoka	S. Ide	Kochi	T. Fujisaki
Fukushima ...	T. Ninomiya	Kofu	C. Natori
Fukuyama ...	S. Abe.	Kokura	T. Tanaka
Gifu	T. Hattori	Kumamoto... ...	M. Yoda
Hakodate	K Shibuya	Kure	K. Amano
Hamamatsu ...	H. Takeyama	Kurume	S. Itoshi
Himeji	S. Inouye	Kyoto	K. Ando

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City	Mayor
Maebashi	J. Kimura
Marugame	K. Saito
Matsumoto	Y. Kozato
Matsuyama	M, Nagai
Matsue	Y Takahashi
Mito	K. Kawata
Moji	T. Nagai
Morioka	C. Kitada
Nagano	G. Makino
Nagaoka	Y. Kawashima
Nagasaki	G. Takasaki
Nagoya	T. Yamamoto
Nara	H. Saijo
Nawa	J. Toma
Niigata	I. Sakurai
Oita	K. Miura
Okayama	K. Nakayama
Okazaki	T. Honda
Omuda	C. Iwaya
Onomichi	K. Mukaida
Osaka	S. Ikegami
Otaru	K. Nagai
Otsu	S. Noda
Saga	Y. Noguchi
Sakai	K. Saito
Sapporo	U. Abe
Saseho	H. Kato
Sendai	K. Yamada
Shimonoseki ...	Y. Aoki
Shizuoka	K. Tomono
Shuri	T. Tomohana
Takamatsu ...	M. Sakata
Takaoka	K. Toriyoma
Takasaki	S, Furuki
Takata	G. Kuraishi
Tokushima ...	S. Ichisaka
Tokyo	Dr. I. Tajiri
Tottori	T. Yamanouchi
Toyama	M. Inagaki
Toyohashi	T. Hosotani
Tsu	Y. Arita
Uji-Yamada ...	S. Watanabe
Utsunomiya ...	S. Tani
Wakamatsu (Fukuoka-ken) ...	R. Ishii
Wakamatsu (Fukushima-ken)	T. Matsumoto
Wakayama	S. Endo
Yamagata	E. Kodaka
Yawata	S. Horikuchi
Yokkaichi	M. Iida
Yokohama	S. Kubota
Yokosuka	O. Tanabe
Yonezawa	C. Fukazawa

NOTE.—For population etc. see Chap. on Population

COMMUNAL IMPROVEMENT DEVICES

As means of communal improvements, there are the co-operative societies and the Hotoku-Sha, memtioned in the Chapter on Social Politics; young men's societies, the old men's societies, landowners' societies, the citizens' societies, etc.

ENCOURAGING SELF-GOVERNMENT SPIRIT

In order to encourage self-government spirit the Home Office gives monetary grant on villages, village headmen and societies which have shown exemplary work. Then of the rural self-government communities existing in Japan, over 12,000, a few possess common properties yielding revenue sufficient to pay all the public burdens which the inhabitants of those communities have to pay. These are object of special honor.

Young men's associations as secular organizations to promote communal interest have existed throughout the country from former times. In not a few cases they existed merely as social bodies and too often for frivolous purposes, but the majority were of more serious character and were devoted to promote knowledge of farming, general education, and other matters inducive to communal benefit. Specially on the alert since the 1904-5 war to reorganize and foster all affairs judged to contribute to national prosperity and strength, the authorities decided to take

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steps for encouraging the healthy growth of these associations. In Sept. 1915 the Ministers of Home Affairs and Education, after consulting with the War authorities issued an instruction over their joint signatures to the Prefectural Governors enjoining them to properly guide the Y.M.A.s in their jurisdiction to the end that they may be made to serve efficiently as organs for encouraging and furthering the culture of the members and for inculcating the idea of good citizenship, of thrift and diligence, always founded on the spirit of patriotism and filial virtue. At the same time the Vice-Ministers of the two Departments issued circulars as to modus operandi and suggested that the members should be confined to the boys who have completed the six years national education or of similar status and those not more than 20 years of age, that the local school-masters, local town or village heads or persons of similar status be made to supervise over the associations, and that they should be made self-supporting. As lately reported by the Prefectural Office, 23,001 associations existed throughout the country, with about 3,375,000 members and expense (1916) estimated at ¥737,000.

There are also Maidens' Associations, also secular, but they are of far later origin and more modest in general organization.

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CHAPTER XXXVI

CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE

CLASSIFICATION

The civil service is divided into four classes, viz. *Shin-nin*, *Choku-nin*, *So-nin* and *Han-nin*. The *Shin-nin* comprises Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, Ambassadors and a few others, all being nominated by the Emperor in person. They are entitled to report direct to the Crown. The President of Imperial Railways, President and Procurator-Gen. of the Court of Cassation, Chief of the Board of Audit, Lord Steward to Empress, President of the Administrative Litigation Court, and a few others also enjoy treatment of this supreme grade. The *Choku-nin* officials are appointed by the Emperor through the respective Departmental Chiefs and are entitled to attend States ceremonies. Vice-Ministers and Bureau Directors of Departments, Provincial Governors, University Professors of high grade, and some others belong to this category. The *So-nin* officials are not entitled to attend State ceremonies. The second and the third are also collectively designated as *Kōtō-kan* (high official). The fourth class comprises clerks, assistant-engineers and others of similar rank.

APPOINTMENT

The Appointment Regulations as amended in Oct. 1914 have become more liberal in spirit than before and are also calculated to minimize the evil of dislocation of official business incidental to Cabinet changes. The posts of Vice Ministership of the Department of State, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Director of the Police Bureau, Chief Secretaries of the Houses of the Diet are no longer open to Special Appointment. The Special Appointment now covers the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Director of Legislative Bureau, and Personal Secretaries to Ministers of State and President of Imperial Railways. The Public servants numbered as follows in 1917:—

Civil Officials.—*Shin-nin* and *Choku-nin*, 774; *So-nin*, 8,8850; *Han-nin* 72,567. Employe, 146,057; Total 228,198.

Military Officers.—*Shin-nin* and *Choku-nin* Army, 181, Navy, 98. *So-nin* A. 14,587 N. 4,437; *Han-nin*, A. 2,015, N. 13,746; Cadets, N. 152, Total A. 16,783 N. 18,335.

SCALE OF SALARIES

The scale of salaries was increased by about 20 per cent. in April 1910 and stands as follows for principal posts in civil and military services

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Shin-nin Rank

Duty	per annum
Prime Minister	12,500
Minister of State	8,000
President of Privy Council	6,000
Vice-President of Privy Council	5,500
Resident General at Seoul	8,000
Privy Councillor	5,000
Ambassador	6,000
Gov-General of Formosa	7,500
President, Administrative Litigation Court	7,000
„ of the Board of Audit	7,000
„ of the Railway Board	7,000

Choku-nin Rank

Director, Civil Affairs, Formosa	5,000
Vice-Minister of State	5,000
Chief of Legislative Bureau	5,000
Chief of Cabinet	5,000
President of Imp. Steel Works	5,000
„ of Board of Decoration	4,200
Bureau Directors	3,700
Chief Sec., Houses of the Diet	4,200—3,700
Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police	5,000
Local Governors	4,500 / 4,000 / 3,700

(Governors of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, and Hyogo enjoy additional allowance of ¥600; and those of Nagasaki, Niigata, Aichi, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto, ¥400).

Diplomatic and Consular Service

	Salary ¥	Allowance ¥	
Ambassador	6,000	30,000	(Great Britain, U.S.A., France, Russia).
		25,000	(Germany, Austria-Hungary).
		22,000	(Italy).
Min. Ple. & En. Ex.	5,000	17,000	(Spain, Sweden).
	4,000	14,000	(Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Holland).
		12,000	(China, Mexico) 10,000 (Siam).
Councillor	5,000	10,000	(Great Britain, U.S.A., France, Russia).
	4,000	9,000	(Germany, Austria-Hungary).
		8,000	(Italy).
Minister Resident	3,700	12,000	(Brazil).
Secretary, 1st,	3,000	1st Class Sec.	7,000—3,200
2nd, 3rd	1,200	2nd „	5,800—2,600
		3rd „	4,500—2,000
Consul-General	3,000	8,000	
	2,000	4,500	

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Consul	2,700	6,000
	1,200	1,600

Officials of the Imperial Household

	Salary
Minister	8,000
Grand Chamberlain	6,000
Lord Keeper of the Great Seals (*Shin-nin*)	8,000
Vice-Minister	5,500
Lord Steward to Empress	5,500
Grand Master of Ceremonies (*Shin-nin*)	6,000
Director of Imp. Estate Bureau	5,000
Director of Peerage Bureau (accorded treatment of *Shin-nin* rank)	5,500

Officials of the higher civil service draw from ¥3,700 to 4,000 a year

The Court of Cassation

	Salary per annum ¥
President	6,000
Prosecutor-General	5,000
Judges and Procurators	5,200
	2,500

Appeal Courts

Presidents (in Tokyo and Osaka)	5,000
Presidents (other places)	4,200
Chief Proc. (in Tokyo and Osaka)	5,000
	4,200
Chief Proc. (other places)	4,200
	3,700
Judges and Procurators	2,500
	1,200

District Courts

Presiding Judges and Chief Pro'tors (Tokyo and Osaka) ...	3,700
	2,700
,, (other places)	3,000
	2,000
Judges and Procurators	2,000
	750

Military Officers

General	7,500
Lieut-General	5,000
Major-General	3,900
Colonel	2,940

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Lieut-Colonel	2,196
Major	1,548
Captain	1,260–900
Lieutenant	684–552
Sub-Lieutenant	480
Special Sergeant	684–396

Naval Officers

Admiral	7,500
Vice-Admiral	5,000
Rear-Admiral	4,161
Captain	3,146
Commander	2,349
Lieut.-Commander	1,694
Lieutenant	1,211–985
Sub-Lieutenant	730–657
Midshipman	547

Military and Naval Attaches at Embassy or Legation

Generals and Non-Combatants (Army) / Admirals and „ „ (Navy)	10,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, and Russia). 9,000 (Austria & Germany). 8,000 (Italy). 478 (China).
Colonels and „ „ (Army) / Captains and „ „ (Navy)	7,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, and Russia). 6,500 (Germany, Austria, and Italy). 2,700 (China).
Lieut. and „ „ (Navy)	6,100 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, and Russia). 5,700 (Germany, Austria, and Italy). 2,400 (China).

Residency-General in Korea

	Salary	Allowance
Governor-General (*Shin-nin*)	8,000	12,000
Vice-Gov.-Gen. („)	6,000	7,000
General Director of Civil Affairs (*Choku* or *shin-nin*)	5,000	3,700
Councillor	5,000–3,700	2,000
Director of Police Bureau	5,000	
Director of Communications	4,200	

Special Allowance to Government Officials.—In view of marked rise in the cost of living recently the Government decided with the approval of the 1918-19 Diet to grant special allowance to all the Government officials except those of the ministerial (*Shin-nin*) rank. The

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allowance is divided into four grades, i.e. 50% of regular salary to all *Han-nin* and those *So-nin* officials drawing not more than ¥2,000 a year; 45% 40% and 35% to the higher *So-nin* classes, and those of *Choku-nin* rank. The new scheme came into force from April 1919, and involves the additional allotment of ¥55,000,000 a year. In view of this officials and teachers in prefectural pay have been likewise allowed additional salary, though there exist minor differences in the rate according to the prefectures.

PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES

Pensions to civil and military officers, annuities to their families, and lump sum of money granted on their retiring, or in case of death, on their families make the following record. Annuities attached to the decorations are also added.

Civil Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1913.....	22,356	3,840,055	7,485	488,903	*202	9,078
1914.....	23,397	4,206,386	8,878	536,129	714	25,454
1915.....	25,107	4,495,594	8,531	573,045	652	23,274
1916.....	26,192	4,739,542	9,296	630,516	647	23,524
1917.....	27,542	5,060,103	9,830	675,503	684	23,837

Military Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1913.....	94,791	9,676,508	92,886	4,979,056	873	101,353
1914.....	96,940	10,172,140	92,172	4,960,150	1,070	125,034
1915	98,428	10,534,587	91,300	4,908,574	1,337	170,354
1916.....	100,290	10,895,759	90,431	4,908,574	1,041	135,933
1917.....	101,520	11,249,696	89,320	4,868,651	736	97,071

Naval Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amounts	No. of recipients	Total amount
1913	22,802	2,639,984	5,790	374,206	108	20,591
1914.....	24,663	2,938,890	6157	403,577	168	34,152
1915.....	24,907	3,047,369	6,580	449,665	267	42,306
1916.....	27,288	3,467,509	6,925	470,181	149	25,150
1917.....	28,667	3,660,857	7,330	504,815	195	32,310

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Annuity on the Orders of Golden Kite (Military Honor) and Rising Sun

	Golden Kite		Rising Sun	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1913...	66,291	8,463,900	6,070	333,347
1914...	66,412	8,465,700	5,927	322,598
1915...	65,242	8,294,100	5,793	313,577
1916	66,957	8,567,000	5,660	304,896
1917...	66,405	8,490,300	5,521	295,442

Note.—Also see "Decoration," Chapter on Imperial Court etc.

Pension and Retiring Allowance

(1) *Civil Pensions*

Under the Pension Law enacted in 1890 and revised subsequently, civil officers above the *Han-nin* or clerical rank who retire from the service are allowed pension subject to conditions that are partly based on advanced age (60 years or over) combined with long service (5 years in the case of State Ministers and 15 years for others) and partly on incapacity arising from ill health or wounds suffered while on duty. The amount of pension is fixed according to the length of service and the salary drawn at the time of retiring, the rate being 60/240 of the annual sum for one whose service extended 15 or 16 years, 1/240 to be added for each extra year until the maximum of 40 years is reached. A system of additional pension is provided for those who have retired from the service through incapacity occasioned while in discharge of duty, the rate of addition varying from 2/10 to 7110 of the sum of ordinary pension. The right to pension ends with the death of the claimant, or when he commits felony or loses nationality. while the right is suspended when he re-enters the State service as officer above the rank or when he is deprived of public civil rights.

(2) *Military Pensions*

Military pensions are of three kinds:—1. Retiring pension which is allowed to officers above special sergeant-major who after a service of over 11 years, retire from the army or the navy through no faults of their own, the sum varying from ¥1,050 to ¥2,475 in the case of those in the *Shin-nin* or *Ohokunin* ranks, from ¥180 to ¥1,236 for the *sonin* rank and from ¥150 to ¥240 for the *Hannin* rank comprising sergeant-major; 2. dismissal pension which is allowed to privates who are dismissed after serving over 11 years, the amount varying from ¥40 to ¥188; 3. additional pension which is granted to officers or privates disabled in action or otherwise in discharge of duty.

Besides, a gratuity is allowed to privates below the rank of non-commissioned officers or warrant officers when they are disabled in action or otherwise on duty, while a retired pay is granted to them when they die while in the service or when they retire after serving over 4 years but less than the time-limit that entitles them to pension.

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(3) *Retiring Allowance*

Retiring Allowance is granted to civil list officials above the *Hannin* rank who retire from the service before their tenure of office entitles them to pension, the amount being fixed, as in the case of pension, according to the length of service and the sum of salary received by the retiring official at the time of retirement, that is to say, by multiplying half the sum of monthly salary by the number of years of service.

(4) *Allowance to Families of Deceased Officers*

Families of the deceased officials or officers are granted allowance one third the pension granted to the deceased, persons entitled to the allowance being widows, children under age, parents, and grandparents in the order given.

DIRECTORY

CABINET

Prime Minister ... ... K. Hara.
Chief Secretary ... ... M. Takahashi.
Director, Bureau of Statistics ... ... T. Ushizuka.
" " Pensions... ... ... S. Yokota.
" Printing Bureau ... ... K. Ikeda.
" Bureau of Decoration ... ... Count H. Kodama.
" " Legislation ... ... S. Yokota.
" Colonial Bureau ... ... Dr. R. Koga.

Imperial Government Railways

President ... ... T. Tokonami.
Vice-President ... ... Dr. S. Ishimaru.
Engineert-in-Chief ... ... S. Sugiura.
Directors:—Dr. S. Satake (Administration), S. Nakagawa (Traffic), Dr. S. Takasu (Machinery & Rolling Stock), S. Okano (Engineering), S. Omura (Construction), T. Nagai (Finance).
Divisional Superintendents:—Y. Kinoshita (Tokyo), J. Murai (Nagoya), Y. Nomura (Kobe), R. Daido (Moji), M. Yonehara (Sendai), Y. Kodaira (Sapporo).

PRIVY COUNCIL

President ... ... Marshal Prince A. Yamagata.
Vice-President ... ... Viscount K. Kiyoura.
Chief Secretary ... ... H. Futagami
Councillors:

Adm. Ct. S. Kabayama.	Baron M. Nambu.	Dr. Baron C. Hozumi.
Dr. Baron J. Hosokawa.	Dr. Baron K. Tsuzuki.	Mr. B. Yasuhiro.
Baron R. Kuki.	Lelut.-Gen. Vic. Miura.	Mr. E. Komatsubara.
Viscount M. Sugi.	Gen. Count Kuroki.	Dr. K. Ichiki.
Viscount M. Ito.	Baron A. Hamao.	Baron Y. Kubota,
Viscount K. Kaneko.	Lt.-Gen. Vis. S. Soga.	Dr. M. Tomii.
Dr. Vis. K. Suyematsu.	Visc. C. Okabe.	

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IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

Minister	Viscount S. Hatano.
Vice-Minister	K. Ishihara.
Grand Chamberlain	Count S. Ogimachi.
Vice-Grand Chamberlain	Count S. Tokugawa.
Grand Master of Ceremonies	Count U. Toda.
Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies	Prince H. Ito.
Grand Master of Rituals	Prince M. Kujo.
Director, Treasury Bureau	S. Yamazaki.
„ Archives Bureau	Dr. R. Mori (ret)
„ Peerage Bureau	K. Inouye.
„ Medical Affairs Bureau	H. Katayama.
„ Culinary Affairs Bureau	S. Uyeno
„ Imperial Tombs Bureau	Dr. E. Yamaguchi.
„ Police Affairs Bureau	M. Ichiki.
„ Architecture Bureau	S. Baba.
„ Imperial Mews Bureau	Lieut.-Gen. A. Shibuya.
„ Hunting Affairs Bureau	Count U. Toda.
„ Supplies and Purchase Bureau	Baron S. Obara,
Lord Keeper of Privy Seal	Marquis M. Matsukata.
„ Steward to the Empress	Baron S. Omori.
„ „ „ Crown Prince	Baron A. Hamao.
Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince	Viscount T. Iriye.
„ Auditor	U. Toda.
„ Forest Bureau	N. Nambu.
„ Poetry Bureau	Viscount T. Iriye.
President of Peer's School	T. Hojo.

DEPARTMENT FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Minister	Viscount Y. Uchida.
Vice-Minister	M. Hanihara.
Director, Political Bureau	K. Yoshizawa
„ Commercial Bureau	M. Tanaka.
„ Treaty Bureau	M. Matsuda.

N. B.—For the list of Diplomatic and Consular service **vide** Chap on Diplomacy.

DEPARTMENT FOR HOME AFFAIRS

Minister	T. Tokonami.
Vice-Minister	K. Kobashi.
Director, Shrine Bureau	S Tsukamoto.
„ Local Affairs Bureau	K. Soyeda.
„ Police Bureau	T. Kawamura.
„ Public Works Bureau	H. Hotta.
„ Sanitary Bureau	R. Sugiyama.

DEPARTMENT FOR FINANCE

Minister	Baron K. Takahashi.
Vice-Minister	K. Kamino.

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Director, Account Bureau ... ... M. Nishino.
„ Taxation Bureau ... ... J. Matsumoto.
„ Finance Bureau ... ... S. Mori.
„ Banking Bureau ... ... G. Ono.
„ Mint ... ... H. Ikebukuro.
„ Monopoly Bureau ... ... K. Nonaka.
Chief of Customs House; Yokohama, S. Suzuki; Kobe, G. Kawasaki; Nagasaki, K. Iwamasa; Moji, G. Kawasaki; Hakodate, T. Inouye; Osaka, S. Matsumoto, Formosa, T. Hara.

DEPARTMENT FOR JUSTICE

Minister ... ... K. Hara.
Vice-Minister ... ... Dr. K. Suzuk
Director, Prison Affairs Bureau ... ... S. Tanida.
„ Criminal Affairs Bureau... ... ... Dr. N. Toshima.
Civil Affairs Bureau ... ... Dr. K. Yamauchi
President, Supreme Court ... ... Dr. K. Yokota.
Prosecutor-Gen., Supreme Court ... ... Dr. K. Hiranuma.
President, Tokyo Appeal Court ... ... Dr. S. Tomiya.
Chief Pros. „ ... ... Z. Kawamura.
President, Osaka Appeal Court ... ... Dr. J. Saito.
Chief Pros. „ ... ... Y. Kobayashi.
President, Nagoya Appeal Court ... ... C. Mizukami.
Chief Pros. „ ... ... B. Takahashi.
President, Hiroshima Appeal Court ... ... K. Shikata.
Chief Pros. „ ... ... I. Miki.
President, Nagasaki April Court ... ... T. Tezuka.
Chief Pros ... ... M, Koyama.
President, Miyagi Appeal Court ... ... I. Shimizu.
Chief Pros. „ ... ... R. Kawabuchi.
President, Hakodate Appeal Court ... ... T. Kakihara.
Chief Pros. „ ... ... E. Tsunematsu

DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION

Minister ... ... T. Nakahashi.
Vice-Minister ... ... H. Minami.
Director, Special School Affairs Bureau ... ... C. Matsuura.
„ General „ „ ... ... T. Akashi
„ Religious Bureau ... ... K. Shibata.
President, Imperial Tokyo University ... ... Dr. Baron K. Yamakawa.
Chief Librarian ... ... M. Wada
Director, Botanical Garden... ... ... Dr J. Matsumura.
„ Marine Laboratory ... ... S. Tsurumi.
„ Astronomical Observatory ... ... Dr. M. Nakamura.
„ Hospital ... ... Dr. S. Miyamoto.
„ Infectious Disease Laboratory ... ... Dr. H. Hayashi.
President, Imperial Kyoto University ... ... Dr. T. Araki.
Director, Hospital ... ... Dr. U. Matsuura.
President, Imperial Tohoku University ... ... Dr. M. Ogawa.
Director, Hospital ... ... Dr. C. Yamagata.
President, Imperial Kyush University ... ... Dr. B. Mano.
Director, Hospital ... ... Dr. H. Miyake

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President, Imperial Hokkaido University ... ... Dr. M. Sato.
Director, Botanical Ga.den... ... ... Dr. K. Miyake.
N. B.—For names of Deans and Directors of Colleges and Schools, vid. Chap. on Education.

DEPARTMENT FOR AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

Minister ... ... T. Yamamoto.
Vice-Minister ... ... K. Inutsuka.
Director, Agriculture Bureau ... ... H. Doke.
„ Commercial and Industrial Bureau ... ... E. Okamoto.
„ Forestry Bureau ... ... S. Tsurumi.
„ Mining Bureau ... ... S. Sakikawa.
„ Fishery Bureau ... ... R. Murakami.
„ Imp. Gov't Steel Works ... ... T. Shirani.
„ Patent Bureau ... ... H. Suzuki.

DEPARTMNET FOR COMMUNICATIONS

Minister ... ... U. Noda.
Vice-Minister ... ... T. Hata.
Director, Communication Bureau ... ... N. Yoneda.
„ Postal Bureau ... ... K. Kamabara.
„ Electric Affairs Bureau ... ... H. Higo.
„ Mercantile Marine Bureau ... ... Y. Wakamiya.
„ Postal Savings Bureau ... ... N. Amaoka.
Eastern Divisional Superintendent, T. Takeuchi; Northern, K. Yabuuchi
Western, S. Sugi; Kyushu, H. Kawai; Hokkaido, S. Umemura.
Director, Nautical College ... ... Vic-Adm. Eng. (ret) H. Ishibashi.

GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF CHOSEN (KOREA)

Governor-General ... ...Adm. Baron Saito.
Director-General, Administrative Affairs ... ... Dr. R. Mizuno.
Chief, Foreign Affairs Section ... ... —
Director, General Affairs Bureau ... ... E. Ogita.
„ Public Works Bureau ... ... K. Usami.
„ Home Department... ... ... T. Otsuka,
„ Educational Bureau ... ... T. Sekiya.
„ Finance Department ... ... B. Suzuki.
Chief, Taxation Section ... ... R. Mizuguchi.
„ Accountant Section ... ... R. Kawachiyama.
Director, Agriculture, Trade and Technical Dept. ... ... S. Obara.
Director, Justice Department... ... ... S. Kokubo.
Superintendent of Police Affairs ... ... N. Akaike.
Director, Railway Bureau... ... ... J. Hitomi.
„ Communication Bureau ... ... R. Mochiji.

GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Governor-General ... ... Gen. G. Akashi,
Director of Civil Affairs ... ... H. Shimomura.

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Councillor ... ... M. Kusunoki.
Director, Finance Bureau ... ... K. Suematsu.
„ Communication Bureau ... ... K. Hirose.
„ Industrial Bureau ... ... G. Takata.
„ Public Works Bureau ... ... G. Sumi.
„ Forestry Bureau ... ... S. Suzuki.
Chief, Police Superintendent ... ... K. Yuchi.
„ Army Staff ... ... Maj.-Gen. O. Azuma.
„ Navy ... ... Capt. K. Masuda.
Director, Appeal Court ... ... T. Ishii.
„ Railway Bureau ... ... H. Shimomura.
„ Monopoly Bureau ... ... S. Kaku.
„ Customs House ... ... K. Yoshimura.

GOVERNMENT OF KWANTUNG

Civil-Governor ... ... Baron G. Hayashi.
Director-General Civil Affairs... ... ... S. Sugiyama.
Director, Foreign Affairs Section ... ... S. Akatsuka.
„ Civil Affairs „ ... ... M. Kurosaki
„ Police Affairs „ ... ... Maj.-Gen C. Kumabe.
„ Finance Affairs ... ... S. Matsumura.
„ Public works ... ... K. Suyematsu.
Com. of Kwantung Army Headquarters, ... Lieut.-Gen. K. Tachibana.
Chief, Army Staff ... ... Maj.-Gen. M. Hamamo.

GOVERNMENT OF KARAFUTO

Governor ... ... K. Nagai

BOARD OF AUDIT

President ... ... K. Nakakuma
Sectional Chiefs ... ... T. Hiratsuka (1st Sec.) H. Kono (2nd Sec.)

COURT OF ADMINISTRATIVE LITIGATION

President ... ... Dr. K. Okano.
Councillors:
Dr. R. Watanabe, Dr. S. Koba, S. Kubota, Dr. Shimizu, K. Sekiguchi, T. Miyake, T. Shimada, T. Shimamura, E. Yadori, E. Baba, T. Ushizuka, Dr. G. Endo, S. Matsumura, M. Iwata.

METROPOLITAN POLICE BOARD

Inspector-General ... ... K. Oka.

IMPERIAL DIET (Vide Chap. Politics)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Minister ... ... Lieut.-Gen. G. Tanaka.
Vice-Minister ... ... Lieut.-Gen. H. Yamanashi.

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Director, Personnel Affairs Bureau	Maj.-Gen.	T. Takegami.
„ Military „ „	„	S. Sugano.
„ Arms Bureau	Lt.-Gen.	K. Tsukushi.
„ Finance Bureau	Paym.-Gen.	M. Tanaka.
„ Medical Affairs Bureau	Surgeon-Gen.	T. Tsuruta.
„ Law „ „		K. Shimizu.
Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty	Gen. Dr.	K. Uchiyama.
„ „ Crown Prince,	Maj.-Gen.	K. Ogawa.
Director, Tokyo Military Arsenal	Lieut.-Gen.	T. Miyata.
„ Osaka „ „	Lieut.-Gen.	T. Muraoka.
„ General Ordinance Department	Maj.-Gen.	H. Machida.
„ Technical Investigation Department	Lieut.-Gen.	B Shimakawa
Commander, Headquarter Gendarmerie	Maj.-Gen.	T. Ishimitsu.
„ „ „ of Chosen	„	I. Furumi,.
Chief, Mounting Department	„	H. Yoshida.
„ Fortification „	Maj.-Gen.	K. Matsui.
„ Horse Administration	Lieut.-Gen.	T. Asakawa.
Director, Senju Woolen Factory	Paym.-Gen.	T. Imai.
„ Provision Department	Paym.-Col.	K. Murai.
„ Clothing „	„	M. Yagi.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICE

Chief	Gen.	Y. Uyehara.
Vice-Chief	Lieut.-Gen.	M. Fukuda.

Sectional Chiefs, Maj.-Gens. S. Nakajima (General), I. Muto (1st), M. Nakashima (2nd), S. Hoshino (3rd), S. Kojima (4th).

Director, Surveying Bureau	Maj.-Gen.	M. Yanome.

MILITARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Inspector-General of Education	Gen.	H. Ichinohe.
Chief, General Affairs	Lieut.-Gen.	M. Morioka.
Inspector, Cavalry	Lieut.-Gen.	S. Kikuchi.
„ Field Artillery	Lieut.-Gen.	I. Watanabe.
„ Heavy „	„	K. Tsukushi.
„ Engineering	„	B. Shimakawa.
„ Commissariat	„	K. Fuse.
Chief, Examination Committee	„	H. Yamanashi
Director, Mil. Staff College	Maj.-Gen.	I. Ugaki.
„ Art. & Eng. School	Lt.-Gen	M. Watanabe.
„ Toyama School	Maj.-Gen.	R. Yamada.
„ Riding „	Maj.-Gen.	M. Oshima.
„ Field Artillery School	„	N. Isomura.
„ Heavy Artillery School	„	I. Watanabe.
„ Infantry School	Maj.-Gen.	M. Kawamura
„ Cadets „	Lt.-Gen.	Y. Shirakawa.
„ Central Military Boys School	Maj.-Gen.	H. Iwasaki.

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STANDING ARMY AND GARRISONS

Divisional Commander

Name of Division	Commander Lieut.-Gen.	Name of Division	Commander Lieut.-Gen.
Guards	Prince Kuni.	11th	K. Machida
1st	M. Kawai.	12th	N. Oi.
2nd	R. Kawachi.	13th	T. Nishikawa.
3rd	J. Oba.	14th	N. Kurita.
4th	T. Machida.	15th	I. Ono
5th	S. Suzuki.	16th ... Prince	Nashimoto.
6th	Y. Koike	17th	G. Furumi.
7th	K. Fujii.	18th	K. Shiba.
8th	J. Shirai.	19th	T. Takashima.
9th	K. Hashimoto.	20th	T. Utsunomiya.
10th	M. Kanakubo.		

Commanders of Infantry Brigades

Division	Brigade	Maj.-Gen.
Guards	1st	T. Kuze
	2nd	K. Nozu.
1st	1st	S. Kumatsu.
	2nd	O. Takahashi.
2nd	3rd	K. Asakuno.
	25th	N. Matsuyama.
3rd	5th	T. Saito.
	30th	I. Yoshiiye.
4th	7th	H. Taneda.
	32nd	E. Okumura.
5th	9th	T. Ogata.
	21st	T. Hosono.
6th	11th	T. Uyeda.
	30th	D. Gondo.
7th	13th	K. Yuzuhara.
	14th	Funahashi.
8th	4th	N. Fujita.
	16th	J. Kishimoto.
9th	6th	S. Kambe.
	31st	S. Hayakawa.
10th	8th	K. Takasaki.

Divison	Brigade	Maj.-Gen.
10th	20th	S, Kurosawa.
11th	10th	Z. Kuroda.
	22nd	K. Ichiso.
12th	12th	S. Yamada.
	35th	T. Mihara.
13th	15th	G. Arikawa.
	26th	S. Otawa.
14th	27th	M. Shiki.
	28th	T. Yamada.
15th	17th	T. Kato.
	29th	N. Sugano.
16th	18th	K. Nagasaka.
	19th	Y. Fukuhara.
17th	33rd	N. Hayashi.
	34th	K. Matsuura.
18th	23rd	T. Hishikari.
	24th	H. Uyeta.
19th	37th	M. Azuma.
	38th	—
20th	39th	T. Idogawa.
	40th	T. Uchino

Commanders of Cavalry Brigades

Division	Brigade	Maj.-Gen.
Guards	1st	M. Tamura.
1st	2nd	I. Okamoto.

Division	Brigade	Maj.-Gen.
8th	3rd	T. Uyeno.
15th	4th	T. Yoshibashi.

Commanders of Field Artillery Brigades

Division	Brigade	Maj.-Gen
Guards	1st	M. Yamagata.

Division	Brigade	Maj.-Gen
1st	2nd	F. Kawase.
	3rd	K. Kimura

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Commander of Heavy Artillery Brigades

Divison Brigade	Maj.-Gen.	Division Brigade	Maj.-Gen.
1st	1st ... T. Suzuki.	12th	2nd ... H. Yokoyama.

Commanders of Communication Corps

Guards Division ... ... Lieut.-Gen. T. Takeuchi.

Commanders of Garrisons and Forts

Tokyo Garrison	General Baron	S. Shiba.
Tokyo Bay Fort	Lieut.-Gen.	M. Narita.
Yura Fort	Lt.-Gen.	K. Ichikawa.
Maizuru Fort	Maj.-Gen.	S. Tanda.
Hiroshima Bay Fort	„	I. Kida.
Shimonoseki Fort	Lieut.-Gen.	Z. Matsuura.
Sasebo Fort	Maj.-Gen.	M. Hirase.
Tsushima Garrison	„	T. Okano.
Hakodate Fort	... ... Col.	S. Hideshima.
Nagasaki „	... Col.	M. Kawata.
Keelung „	Maj.-Gen.	K. Soda.
Pescadors „	„	O. Hirase.
Chinkai Bay „	... ... Col.	I. Furukawa.
Independent Garrison (Kwantung)	Lieut.-Gen.	K. Takayama.
Port Arthur Fort	„	T. Miyata.
Formosa 1st Garrison	Maj.-Gen.	S. Okada.
„ 2nd Garrison	„	S. Morotsuno.
Karafuto Garrison	... ... Col.	A. Namatome.
China Garrison (Tientsin)	Maj.-Gen.	M. Ishimitsu.
Central Garrison (Hankow)	... ... Col.	K. Kamitsu.
Tsingtao Garrison	Lt.-Gen.	K. Oshima.
Korean Garrison...	... Gen.	T. Matsukawa.
Chief Staff of Korean Garrison	Maj.-Gen.	T Ono.
„ „ Kwantung	„	M. Hamamo.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Minister	... Admiral	T. Kato.
Vice-Minister	Vice.-Adm.	S. Tochinai.
Chief, Military Affairs Bureau	Rear-Adm.	K. Ide.
„ Personnel Affairs Bureau	„	K. Okada.
„ Construction Bureau	„	N. Nakano.
„ Engineering Bureau	Vice-Adm.	S. Ichikawa.
„ Medical Affairs Bureau	Sur.-Gen.	T. Honda. Dr.
„ Finance Affairs Bureau	Paymaster-Gen.	H. Yamazaki
„ Law Affairs Bureau		S. Uchida.

Members of Admirals Council:—Vice-Adm. H. Takarabe, Adm. Prince Higashi-Fushimi, Vice-Adm. K. Suzuki, Rear-Adm. Y. Mori, Adm. H. Shimamura, Adm. K. Munakami, Rear-Adm. K. Ide, Vice-Adm. Tochinai, Vice-Adm. J. Matsumura, Vice-Adm. Ito, Vice-Adm., Prince Hiro-

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yasu, Vice-Adm. K. Sekino, Vice-Adm. J. Yamaya, Vice-Adm. H. Tadokoro.

Chief, Technical Board	Vice-Adm.	O. Ito.
,, Education Board	Adm.	K. Murakami.
,, Hydrographical Department	Rear-Adm.	M. Nunome.
,, Provisional Construction Dep't	Vice-Adm.	K. Okada.
Director, Naval Staff College	,,	T. Sato.
,, Cadets School	,,	K. Suzuki.
,, Engineering School	Eng. Rear.-Adm.	K. Kisaki.
,, Medical School	Surg.-Gen.	T. Yabe.
,, Gunnery School...	Rear.-Adm.	K. Kawahara.
,, Torpedo School	,,	H. Saito.
,, Paymaster School	Pm.-Gen	Y. Sano.
,, Arsenal	Ordn.-Gen.	S. Arisaka, Dr.
Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty	Rear.-Adm.	Y. Mukai.
,, to the Crown Prince	Com.	T. Usagawa.

NAVAL STAFF BOARD

Chief	Admiral H. Shimamura.
Vice-Chief	Vice-Adm. T. Yamaya.

ADMIRALTIES

	Yokosuka	Kure
Com.-in-Chief	V.-A. M. Nawa.	Adm. S. Kato.
Chief of Staff	R.-A. K. Kato	R.-A. S. Saito.
,, Engineer	E.-R.-A. H. Ohashi	E.-R. S. Ohashi.
,, Arsenal	V.-A. M. Tanaka.	V.-A —
,, Finance	P.-G. K. Yamazaki.	P.-G. U. Shimizu
	Sasebo	**Maizuru**
Com.-in-Chief	V.-Adm. T. Takarabe	V.-Adm. K. Nomaguchi
Chief of Staff	R.-A. Saito.	Capt. O. Sugano.
,, Engineer	E.-R.-A. K. Egoshi	Capt. R. Onuma.
,, Arsenal	R.-A. T. Yamaguchi.	R.-A. K. Kimura.
,, Finance	P.-G. K. Sakura,	P.-G. H. Yamazaki.

NAVAL STATIONS

Port Arthur Naval Station ...	Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. T. Matsumura
Mekon Naval Station	Commander, Vice-Adm. T. Chisaka.
Ominato Naval Station	,, Vice-Admiral K. Tsuchiya.
Chinhai Naval Station	,, Vice-Admiral H. Tadokoro.

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CHAPTER XXXVII

CHOSEN (KOREA)

GEOGRAPHY

Chosen (Korea) is one of the largest peninsulas on the east of Asia, and projects between the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea. It is situated between latitude 33° 6′ 40″ N. and 43° 36′ N. and longitude 124° 56′ 23″ E. and 134° 11′ E., and is nearly as large as the Main Island of Japan proper, covering an area of 14,312 sq. *ri*. In the north the Peninsula is separated from Manchuria and Siberia by the rivers Tuman and Yalu and "White" Mountain. In the south the Peninsula faces Kyushu across the Strait of Chosen while the historic island of Tsushima lies only 30 miles away, it forming a stepping stone between the two lands. The Gulf of Gensan that indents far on the east coast and the river Tadong that empties into the Yellow Sea practically divide the Peninsula into two parts, northern and southern Korea. A watershed runs through both parts, it lying nearer the eastern than the opposite coast. The northern Korea is mountainous and rich in timber. In the southern Korea the peak of Kongo, noted for its picturesque scenery and magnificent Buddhist temples, towers on the north-east. The south-western district is the best land in Korea and is generally well cultivated. The rivers are larger than those in Japan proper and in full tide many of them can float boats far up the streams. The height of tide is especially conspicuous on the western coast. In the vicinity of Ninsen, for instance, it reaches as high as 33 ft. though on the opposite side it is only one ft. The climate is comparatively mild for its latitude in the southern part and the thermometer rarely falls below freezing point, but in the north rigorous climate almost like that of Siberia prevails.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION (Average Record)

TEMPERATURE

	Fusan c.	Ninsen c.	Gensan c.	Seoul c.	Pingyang c.
Average ...	13.5	10.5	10.1	10.7	9.0
Highest ...	(8/'17)-33.6	(8/'17) 35.0	(7/'06) 39.6	(6/'97) 36.7	(6/'17)-33.1
Lowest ...	(1/'15)-14.0	(1/'15)-20.9	(1/'15)-21.9	(1/'11)-21.5	(1/'15)-28.5

WEATHER CONDITION IN THE YEAR

	Fusan	Ninsen	Gensan	Seoul	Pingyang
Clear or cloudy days	199	189	212	174	187
Rainy	107	104	123	112	106

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Continued from	Fusan	Ninsen	Gensan	Seoul	Pingyang
Early frost	Nov. 14	Nov. 8	Oct. 18	Oct. 16	Oct. 14
Late „	Mar. 26	Apl. 6	Apl. 17	Apl. 21	Apl. 24
Early snow	Dec. 28	Nov. 17	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 17
Late „	Mar. 9	Mar. 24	Apl. 2	Mar. 29	Mar. 31

Native Population

Dec. 31	Household	Male	Female	Total	% of Japanese
1914... ...	3,033,826	8,006,554	7,534,166	15,620,720	1.83
1915... ...	3,027,483	8,192,614	7,765,016	15,957,630	1.87
1916... ...	3,072,092	8,387,343	7,921,836	16,309,179	1.93

	Birth			Still birth		
Dec. 31	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1914	231,292	208,321	439,613	2,278	1,983	4,261
1915	233,320	203,083	436,403	1,971	1,753	3,724
1916	292,377	260,443	552,820	2,051	1,841	3,892

	Death			Marriage & Divorce	
Dec. 31	Male	Female	Total	Marriage	Divorce
1914	159,262	142,387	301,649	115,725	8,976
1915	185,530	151,406	336,936	102,137	7,995
1916	203,090	160,466	363,556	126,318	9,761

	Ratio per 1000 population				
Dec. 31	Birth	Still birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce
1914	28.14	0.27	19.31	7.41	0.57
1915	27.35	0.23	21.11	6.40	0.50
1916	33.90	0.24	22.29	7.78	0.60

Japanese in Korea

Till the war of 1904-5 the number of Japanese settlers in the Peninsula did not exceed from 40 to 50 thousand, but thereafter it has increased at the rate of 20 or 39 per cent. annually, until now the Japanese form 1.96% of the total population or 23.2 Japanese in every square *ri*. This means that each square *ri* in Japan proper has contributed about twelve persons to each square *ri* in Korea.

Dec. 31	Family	Male	Female	Total
1912	70,688	131,518	112,211	243,727
1913...	77,129	146,215	125,376	271,591
1914...	83,406	156,149	135,668	291,217
1915...	86,209	163,012	140,647	303,659
1916...	90,350	171,713	149,225	320,938

Population in Principal Cities, 1916

	Family	Male	Female	Total
Seoul	48,082	131,030	122,048	253,068
Ninsen (Chemulpo) ...	7,957	17,749	14,021	31,769

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Continued from	Family	Male	Female	Total
Kaisong	9,622	21,162	23,030	44,192
Taiku	8,845	18,408	17,471	35,879
Fusan	14,221	31,538	29,509	61,047
Pingyang	12,481	24,064	22,525	46,590
Gensan (Wonsan)... ...	5,294	11,835	11,282	23,117
Chin-nam-po	5,758	12,308	10,929	23,235

FOREIGNERS IN KOREA

Dec. 31	Chinese	American	English	French	German	Russian	Total incl. others
1912	15,517	630	212	103	55	24	16,589
1913	16,222	661	215	106	67	23	17,439
1914	16,882	687	230	97	53	14	18,025
1915	15,968	562	275	72	—	—	17,100
1916	16,904	700	239	68	48	12	18,012

THE KOREAN ADMINISTRATION

The regulations for the organisation of the administrative machine in Korea as revised in Aug. 1919, are summarized below :—

Government-General.—The Governor-General of Chosen may be either a civilian or a military man whereas the post was formerly restricted to Generals or Admirals. The revision has been demanded by the democratic tendency. The Gov.-Gen. supervises all political affairs in Korea and can make appeal to, or receive the sanction of, the Emperor through the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister President of State. The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese garrison in Korea has the command of the army and navy, under the direct control of the Emperor, and controls within the sphere assigned to him all affairs pertaining to the defence of the Peninsula.

In the Government-General office is appointed a Civil Administrator of Ministerial rank whose function is to assist the Governor-General and to control the official business of the Government-General and various departments and bureaux of the same. The Government-General is divided into a secretariats' office and ten departments: Departments of General Affairs; Internal Affairs; Communication; Finance; Public Works; Railway; Agriculture, Commerce and Industry; Justice; Education; Police. The Chiefs of those Departments are of *Chokunin* rank.

Gendarmerie System Abolished.—The abolition of the gendarmerie system to be displaced by civil police force is another significant feature of the revision, as detailed later.

Local Administration.—The thirteen Prefectures or Provinces of Korea and their Governors are as follows:—

Prefecture	Seat of office	Governor
Kyongki-do	Seoul	T. Matsunaga.
North Choongchong-do ...	Chongju	Chang Hsinchih.
South Choongchong-do ...	Kongju	K. Kamibayashi.
North Chonla-do	Chonju	Li Changhao.
South Chonla-do	Kwanju	M. Miyamoto.
North Kyongsang-do	Taiku	R. Suzuki.
South Kyongsang-do	Chinju	T. Sasaki.

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Continued from Prefecture	Seat of office	Governor
Whanghai-do	Haiju	Imoon Cho.
North Pyong-an-do	New Wiju	E. Fujikawa.
South Pyong-an-do	Phongyang	E. Kudo.
Kangwon-do	Chooncheon	Li Kuaikwan.
North Hamkyong-do	Kyongsong	H. Kuwabara.
South Hamkyong-do	Hambeung	Shan Juchi.

The Central Council

The Central Council is in effect a Privy Council and considers matters submitted to it by the Governor-General. The members of the Council consist of fifteen Advisers, twenty Councillors and thirty-five Junior-Councillors. They are nominated by the Cabinet of the Home Government on recommendation of the Governor-General, from among the Koreans who held at one time or another a Ministerial post, but the post of President is reserved for the Director of Political Affairs. The officers are the President and Vice-President, and Chief Secretary and two Secretaries, two interpreters and eight clerks. The Advisers alone enjoy the right of vote.

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF KOREA

As a result of the annexation the former Emperor of Korea is now known by the title of His Imperial Highness Yi Wang (Prince Yi), and Prince Heir. Their Highnesses receive the treatment of Princes of the Blood and their annual grants remain same as before the annexation, i. e. *yen* 1,500,000.

CREATION OF KOREAN PEERS

In Oct. 1910, 75 distinguished Koreans including five members of the former Imperial family, were created Peers, i.e. 5 Marquises, 3 Counts, 22 Viscounts and 45 Barons. The new Peers were conferred monetary grants, at the rate of *yen* 50,000 for a Baron, and 100,000 *yen*, 140,000 *yen* and 200,000 *yen* respectively for a Viscount, a Count and a Marquis, this being four or five times that usually granted on a new Peer in Japan.

MONETARY GRANTS ON COMMUNITIES AND INDIVIDUALS

Monetary Endowment on Communities.—In commemoration of the Annexation the Municipal and rural districts were conferred on them special grants by His Majesty's Government, in the form of 5 per cent. bonds. The total grant amounted to *yen* 17,398,000.

The grants are kept in charge of the provincial Governors and the use of the principal is prohibited. The Governor-General orders that three-fifths of the interest accruing be devoted to workgiving purposes, three-tenths to education and one-tenth to relief in bad years. In providing work the former official caste known as yangpan and literati who do not

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possess adequate means of livelihood receive attention first of all. The total number of yangpan and literati are 54,217 and 10,175, respectively. Of these no less than 15,758, chiefly yangpan, are in official service.

Monetary Gifts to Old Folks.—On the occasion of the late Emperor's birthday, Nov. 3rd, 1911, 87,047 old folks of over 60 years old of the yangpan class were given monetary gifts ranging between *yen* 15 each on those of between 60 and 65 and *yen* 20 each on those over 100 years old.

Gifts to Dutiful Children and Faithful Wives.—On the same occasion 529 dutiful sons and 1,326 girls and 1,323 faithful wives received gifts of *yen* 10 each.

FINANCE

Imperial Treasury's Burden.—To enable the former Korean Government to meet deficit in its Budget, the Imperial Government defrayed from the Central coffer in course of four years prior to the annexation in 1910 an amount of *yen* 104 millions, of which *yen* 14,200,000 odd was in the shape of loans, free of interest. This disbursement was made in consideration of the transfer of judiciary affairs to the control of Japan, and in consequence the expenses pertaining to the service and also prison expense devolved on the Imperial Treasury. After the annexation the ordinary expenditure has been met with the revenue of Korea, while the extraordinary expenditure covering expenses for maintaining military force, laying railway and other undertakings, is met with public loans or aids from the General Account of the home Government. The latter amounted to *yen* 12,350,000 each in 1911 and 1912, decreasing to *yen* 10,000,000 in 1913 and *yen* 9,000,000 and *yen* 8,000,000 in 1914 and 1915 respectively. In 1919 the Government-General became for the first time financially independent and no advance was made from the Imperial Government.

The Budget.—Revenue and expenditure of the Korean Government were 17 million *yen* each in 1907 and 29 million *yen* in 1909, but the revenue included advances from the Imperial General Account, exclusive of the military and other expenses borne by the Imperial Treasury as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Budgets (in *yen* 1,000)

Revenue

	1919–1920
Ordinary	
Tax	24,781
Stamp receipts	4,425
Yŏk-tun receipts	1,674
Gov't undertaking and property	21,222
Other receipts	539
Total	52,643
Extraordinary	
War profit tax	406
Sale of Gov't property	200
Loans	14,435
Surplus of previous year transferred	9,179

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Receipt from General account	650
Total	24,871
Total Revenue	77,513

Expenditures

Ordinary	1919–1920
Prince Yi's Household	1,500
Gov. General's Office	5,192
Justice and Prison	3,615
Police	3,826
Local administration	5,713
Education	773
Custom-house	719
Model Farms	316
Pingyang mining	1,832
Cattle-plangue Serum Institute	118
Central experimental station	151
Afforestation	2,149
Communication	4,657
Repairs	421
Sundry expenses	462
Transferred to General Account	6,032
Chosen Hospital and Saisei-In	709
Reserves	1,500
Total	39,698
Extraordinary	
Industrial expense	1,289
Gendamerie	146
Garrison	118
Land surveying	4,209
Subsidies	3,793
Repair and Construction	6,221
Public works	10,000
Railways	911
Investigations	6,510
Extraordinary allowances	4,562
Total with others	37,816
Total Expenditures	77,513

Continuing Expenditure

With the approval of the Diet in the 1910–11 session the continuing expenditure totalling ¥209,023,259 for Korean undertakings to be met by loan has been provided. The amount appropriated for principal items is:—

Road reconstruction, to be completed by	1922–23	year at	¥18,750,000
Customs construction,	„	1920–21	„	12,428,995
Railway making and repairing,	„	1925–26	„	168,168,318
Government-office Buildings,	„	1923–24	„	3,000,000
Pyongyang Mining Office Expansion,	„	1919–20	„	2,900,000
Census-taking Expenses,	„	1922–23	„	1,029,750

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Debts of Chosen (Oct. 1918)

	Floated in the year	Amount ¥1,000	Interest %	To be redeemed in
2nd Undertaking Loan	1908	12,963	6.571	1918-33
1st 4% Public Loan	1910	1,052	4.0	1920-70
Chosen Undertaking Exchequer Bond	1917	45,000	5.0	1917-22
Undertaking Loans	1914	5,500	6.1	Within three years from flostation
Undertaking Loans	1915	27,171	5.5	Within three years from flostation
Total	—	91,688	—	—

FOREIGN TRADE

Volume of Trade (in *yen* 1,000)

Year	Merchandise			Specie & Bullions	
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports
1913	71,580	30,878	102,454	202	10,944
1914	63,231	34,388	97,620	304	10,824
1915	59,199	49,492	108,691	813	11,764
1916	74,456	56,801	131,258	1,635	16,100
1617	102,886	83,785	186,661	455	9,665
1918	158,309	154,189	312,498	323	6,024

Staple Exports (in *yen* 1,000)

Items	1916	1917	Items	1916	1917
Beans & peas	6,356	10,193	Other ores...	2,207	2,501
Rice	19,359	27,417	Leather manufact...	3,119	1,388
Cattle	435	1,012	Coal	468	473
Cow hide	3,575	2,020	Fertilizers	996	1,407
Fishes, fresh, dried, salt...	1,348	2,427	Ginseng	1,288	1,883
Gold ore	1,044	785	Cotton	1,749	4,228
			Tobacco	620	910

Staple Imports (in *yen* 1,000)

Staple items	1916	1917	Staple items	1916	1917
Rice	235	930	Hempen fabrics ...	1,663	2,299
Italian Millet	93	1,324	Woollen fabrics ...	576	613
Flour	865	1,012	Silk fabrics	1,208	841
Sugar	1,899	2,204	Paper	1,971	2,575
Sake	1,486	869	Iron and steel	2,199	3,906
Petroleum	2,337	2,651	Machinery	2,026	4,682
Cotton yarn	3,052	4,704	Coal	1,840	3,598
Sheetings, gray... ...	7,169	9,966	Timber, plank and sleepers	1,328	1,805
Sheetings, white ...	2,842	3,716	Straw bags, ropes, and mats	939	981
Cotton fabrics, Japanese	2,757	4,042			

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TRADE AT LEADING PORTS (in *yen* 1,000)

	1915		1916		1917	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Ninsen	8,131	12,833	7,139	17,394	9,869	21,294
Fusan	17,899	14,355	21,069	16,835	32,250	24,526
Chinnampho	4,987	2,545	8,232	3,844	10,489	8,575
Gensan	3,439	3,308	4,374	4,244	4,282	5,738
Kunsan	7,288	2,292	5,360	2,292	6,763	2,505
Seoul	1,040	11,445	2,235	14,764	2,244	19,065

TRADE WITH DIFFERENT COUNTRIES (in *yen* 1,000)

	1916		1917		1918	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Japan Proper...	42,964	52,459	64,725	72,696	137,205	117,273
China	8,061	9,565	11,956	12,668	15,096	22,725
Great Britain...	66	4,592	9	4,057	—	3,506
U.S.A.	963	6,551	336	11,609	116	10,341
Asiatic Russia	4,715	170	3,448	163	1,599	423
Belgium	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hongkong	18	61	20	90	22	207
France	—	45	—	47	—	29
Germany...	—	121	—	21	—	3
Total (inc. others) ...	56,801	74,456	83,774	102,886	16,984	41,036

BANKS AND BANKING

Korea had no banks up to February 1903, when the branch of the First Bank was established and was authorized by both governments, Japanese and Korean, to issue convertible notes. With the establishment of the Bank of Chosen in 1909 the business of note-issuing and other privileges were ceded to the new bank as the central banking organ. The Provincial hypothec banks organized in 1906 at various local centres were thoroughly reorganized in June 1918, amalgamating them into one Chosen Industrial (Shokusan) Bank (Seoul), capital ₩10,000,000, (4,197,000 p.u.). It is authorized to issue debentures to an amount not exceding ten times the paid up capital and to furnish long-period loans at a low rate of interest for the development of agriculture, industry, fishery, etc. Besides there are seventeen ordinary banks including the three branches of Home banks, (the First, the 130th, the 18th.). Mitsuyo, Shichisei and Keijo banks by Japanese, and Kanjo and Chosen Shogyo Banks by Koreans, and Taikyū, Sennan, Keinan and Fusan Banks are combined establishements of both nations. The statistics are as follows at the end of September, 1918 :—

(In ₩1,000)

	No. of Banks	Paid up capital	Reserve funds	Gov. loans	debts
Bank of Chosen	1	20,000	2,330	1,200	3,000
Prov. Hypothec Banks ...	1	4,197	606	1,459	—

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Continued from	No. of Banks	Paid up capital	Reserve funds	Gov. loans	debts
Ordinary Banks...	17	{ 5,412 / * 3,100	854	267	—
Total	19	{ 29,609 / * 3,100	3,790	2,926	3,000

(*Continued*)	Bank note	Debenture	Balance of deposits	Balance of loans
Bank of Chosen...	80,294	—	29,974	45,996
Prov. Hypothec Banks ...	—	3,000	13,130	18,755
Ordinary banks...	—	—	32,831	35,349
Total	80,294	3,000	75,935	100,100

Note :—An asterisk* shows those of the branches of banks in Japan.

THE BANK OF CHOSEN

(Formerly the Bank of Korea)

The agreement providing for the Central Bank of Korea as published in 1909 provides that: (1) The Bank be authorised to issue convertible notes and shall carry on business as the central financial organ of Korea. (2) Japanese and Korean exclusively shall be allowed to hold shares in the Bank of Chosen. (3) The Korean Government shall guarantee a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on shares held by other than the Korean Government or the Bank of Korea.

The capital is ¥20,000,000 paid up in 200,000 shares of ¥100 each, of which 30,000 were allotted to the Japanese and Korean Courts and the remaining allotted among Japanese and Koreans.

The Board of Directors comprises Mr. T. Minobe (Pres), Mr. T. Kano (Vice-pres.), Messrs. Mishima, Kimura, Ota and Katayama (Directors) and Messrs. Ito and Hattori, (Auditors).

AGRICULTURE

Cultivated and Uncultivated Areas.—The cultivated area is 3,804,954 *cho*, of which 37% is rice paddy and 63% farm. The land not yet brought under tillage is estimated at 73,849 *cho*. Besides there are about 16,000,000 *cho* of forests, hills, etc. The price of land is from ¥1,600 to ¥150 per *cho* of paddy field and from ¥1,500 to ¥50 per *cho* of upland farm. Difficulty of irrigation is the greatest obstacle in opening wild land in Korea.

Encouragement by the Government.—In March, 1907, a law encourging the exploitation of State-owned uncultivated lands was promulgated, providing that anybody, regardless of nationality, may rent uncultivated lands from the State for a term of not more than ten years for tillage, stock-breeding, afforestation or similar industrial undertakings. The annual rental is 50 *sen* per *cho* (2½ acres), but this is waived in special circumstances. Up to the end of 1917 the total extent of uncultivated lands rented reached 48,531 *cho*.

Rice.—Rice is the staple product followed by wheat, barley, soya bean, cotton, etc. The rice is fairly good in quality but very poor in yield.

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Yearly products for about 1,150,000 *cho* of the rice fields are about 12,500,000 *koku*, almost one half the rate in Japan proper.

Barley and Soya Bean.—Barley covers 539,482 *cho*, yielding 5,000,000 *koku*. Soya and other beans are exported chiefly to Japan for manufacturing soy, the export amounting to 14,230,000 *yen* in 1918: the acreage is 678,119 *cho* and the yield 3,757,643 *koku* in 1917.

Sericulture.—The climate of Korea is suitable for sericulture owing to scarcity of rainfall in the rearing season, just the contrary in Japan proper. 97,185 *koku* of cocoons was produced in 1917. The serious drawback is the danger of parasitic worms and of sudden change of temperature. The total area of mulberry plantation was 18,737 *cho*. Wild silkworms are also reared in Korea, the cocoons being mostly exported to China.

Ginsengs.—Ginsengs or medical roots which are highly valued by Chinese and Koreans formerly totalled ¥1,650,000 worth in output, but in recent years, owing to the ravage of injurious fungi, the amount fell off. The improved method of cultivation and control has revived the business, it being now a Gov. monopoly. In 1914 the cured roots produced amounted to 17,700 *kin*, in 1915 to 24,042 and in 1916 to 27,300 valued at ¥2,000,000. The ginsengs are left growing 6 or 7 years before they are harvested.

Cotton.—The experimental cultivations of cotton was started in the spring of 1905 by the Korean Cotton Planting Society organized by a number of prominent Japanese. It was granted ¥100,000 by the Korean Government. The result of the three years' experiment having proved satisfactory, planting was started on a systematic plan. The American upland variety is cultivated, it being judged best suited to the Korean soil. The yield per *tan* is put at 100 catties as safe estimate against 80 of the native variety. The ratio of ginned cotton is 35% and 23% respectively. The second project for the extension of the cotton cultivation is to be put into execution in the course of the year 1919-20. It is hoped that the area of cotton fields will reach 210,000 *cho* in ten years after when the output will amount to 60,000,000 *kin* in upland cotton and 24,200,000 in native species.

The latest figures are given below in unit of 1,000:—

	Area (*cho*)		Harvest (*kin*)		Export to Homeland	
	Upland	Native	Upland	Native	Picul (full)	¥ (full)
1913	14	46	13,445	12,099	26,605	848,429
1914	21	40	17,471	18,652	42,950	1,098,726
1915	30	34	28,668	16,338	60,599	1,982,669
1916	48	29	31,331	14,004	52,826	1,482,724
1917	64	29	54,554	15,170	77,686	3,703,210

Stock-Farming.—Cattle breeding in Hamkyong, Northern Korea, is famous for strong build and perfect flesh development. Every house there keeps a head or two, and as the region is excellently suited for pasture, the preserved meat business in Northern Korea possesses a great future. The number of cattle was about 1,385,000 in 1917. Cow hides were exported to Japan proper to the amount of ¥2,169,799 in 1917.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is an old farm produce in Korea, and covers area of about 25,000 *cho*, i.e. practically same as at the time of the Annexation. The leaf harvest however shows a marked increase owing to improved method of cultivation and of variety, The crop obtained recently reaches

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five million *kwan* or 2,500,000 *yen* in value. Leaf-tobacco has found foreign markets since the European War.

Fruit culture.—The climate is suited for the cultivation of fruit-trees. Formerly fruits were largely imported from China and Japan but fruit-culture has sufficiently developed to meet the demand in the peninsula. Apples, grapes, pears, peaches, persimmons and chestnuts are important items and cover an area of 2,000 *cho*.

Organs of Agricultural development.—To encourage farming a Model Farm was established at Suwon, with its branches at various places. Similarly sericultural and agricultural schools were founded, and steps were taken to encourage sericulture, the cultivation of rice, cotton, etc.

Farming Enterprises by Japanese.—The Japanese farming enterprises as they existed in 1915, represent 276,000 *cho* (about 689,900 acres) with investment amounting to about *yen* 44,884,000 and by 7,056 investors. The average price paid per *cho* (2½ acres) is *yen* 358.36. Independent farming covers 1,227½ and tenantry 65,885 *cho*, speaking of arable land only.

MINING INDUSTRY

Gold.—Korea is rich in mines which supply a good field of investment to both Japanese and foreign capitalists. The latter are active in working gold mines. The concessions were obtained from the former Korean Government. The Oriental Consolidated Mining Co. is an American interest that was organized in 1897 and is working Unsan concession in Pyongyang district. It is the largest undertaking, being backed with the capital of ¥10,000,000 fully paid up. Lately it handled over 300,000 tons of quartz every year, with output of gold amounting to about ¥3,300,000. The second largest mine is at Suian worked by Seoul Mining Co., American enterprise, though the right belongs to the Korean Syndicate, Ltd., established by British capitalists. The annual output of this mine reaches nearly ¥1,500,000. Seventy foreigners are engaged, and 2,000 workers are employed. The establishment of a refining works at Chinnampo by Kuhara & Co. is expected to afford great facilities for mining gold ores in Korea.

Iron.—Iron ores of various descriptions occur chiefly in the basins of the river Tadong and its tributaries, including the three important mines of Sainei, Inritsu and Angaku, the last situated in the vicinity of the mouth of the Tadong and worked by the Okura Firm. In 1914 the ores from all those mines were purchased by the Government Steel Works at Wakamatsu, and it is expected that before long at least one half the ores consumed at the Works will be supplied by the Korean iron mines. The two mines of Sainei and Inritsu were transferred to the Works in 1910. Better facilities of transportation will be followed by marked increase of output. Mitsui's Iron Works at Kennipho when completed will occasion a larger production of the ores. Among those that have recently come to be operated are the Angaku mine owned by the Aso Mining Co., Kai mine owned by the Hokkaido Colliery Co., and the Rigen mine run by the Rigen Mining Co., while at Tansan, Tansen, Sansho, Koryo and Mosan prospecting is going on. At present about 200,000 tons demanded by the Govt. Yawata Iron Works are supplied by the Sainei, Inritsu and Angaku mines and 40,000 tons of the Muroran Works by the Kaisen and Rigen mines.

Graphite.—The production of graphite recently has increased sudden-

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ly. The output that did not exceed *yen* 20,000 in 1907 now stands at about ¥1,000,000. Many of the concessions are exploited by British capitalists.

Other Mineral Resources.—Smokeless coal, copper, and mica are also plenty. The Pyongyang coal measures producing anthracite are almost inexhaustible in supply, the output in 1917 amounting to 154,000 tons. They were transferred to Government in 1907. The discovery of ores of rare metals recently as tungsten and molybdenum has caused something like a boom to mining enterprises in Korea. The purchase of the Kapsan copper mine by Kuhara & Co. in 1916 at ¥3,000,000 may be mentioned here.

PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTION (in unit of 1,000)

	Gold		Alluvial gold		Iron ores		Graphite		Coal	
	momme	*yen*	*momme*	*yen*	ton	*yen*	*kin*	*yen*	ton	*yen*
1912	986	4,644	169	670	122	201	17,237	234	127	557
1913	1,200	5,692	233	970	142	233	20,499	252	127	570
1914	1,282	6,064	142	575	182	293	10,695	152	183	810
1915	1,446	6,767	184	699	239	357	9,130	215	229	997
1916	1,630	7,379	220	890	245	385	13,103	394	190	819
1917	1,362	6,355	99	393	140	401	141729	1,000	195	1,149

Besides there were in 1917 production of gold-silver ores 7,313,000 *kan* or 890,191 *yen* worth, copper ores 80,653 *kan* or 77,584 *yen*.

With the exception of Unsan gold mines, most of the other mines conceded to either foreigners or Japanese, are not yet in full working order.

LIST OF MINING CONCESSIONS

Mineral	Located	Province	Leased by
Gold	Unsan	North Pyong-an	American
"	Suian	Whanghai	British-American
"	Chiksan	South Choongchong	American
"	Changsong	North Pyong-an	"
"	Huchang	" "	Italian
"	Syenchon	" "	German
"	Kokkanli	North Choongchong	British
Copper	Kapsan	South Hamkyong	American
Alluvial gold	Syun-an	S. Pyong-an	Japanese
Zinc	Lyongpyow	N. "	"
Iron	An-ak	Whanghai	"
Graphite	Yungheung	S. Hamkyong	"
Gold	Changsong	N. Pyong-an	K. Yasukawa.
"	Kusong	" "	Furukawa Firm
Iron	Kaisen	S. "	Mitsubishi "
"	Kyomipo	Whanghai	"
Coal	Anju	S. Pyong-an	Meiji Min. Co.
Zinc	Somin	N. "	Japanese

FISHERY

Bounded by sea on three sides Korea has coast-line extending over 6,000 nautical miles and is rich in fish, shell-fish and sea-weeds. Whale,

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shark, sardine, perch, cod, yellow tails, ear-shell are the principal marine products. The proverbial indolence of the people has hindered the proper exploitation of this important natural resource. Recently the encouragement by the Government and the improved methods introduced have brought about the rapid development of the industry. The existing states of the business excepting whaling, are these:—

At the end of 1917	No. of fishermen	Value of catches of the year	Marine products
Korean	247,139	¥ 9,760,592	¥ 6,536,113
Japanese	70,184	11,152,700	6,710,965
Total...	317,323	20,913,292	13,247,078

The coast from the River Tuman downward is noted for the *Myng-tai* cod fishing, the western sea for the *Guchi* fishing and the southern sea near Fusan for cods, herrings, etc. These are called the "three fisheries of Korea."

Whaling.—Whaling is the sole undertaking of the two Japanese fishing companies, Toyo and Nikkan Whaling Companies. They have five bases on the Japan Sea.

Salt Industry.—Owing to her geographical features, Korea is suitable for salt manufacture. The output is as yet only about 150,000,000 *kin* against the total consumption of 350,000,000 *kin*. The shortage will be made up before long.

FORESTRY

Except in the northern regions covering the upper courses of the Yalu and the Tuman, mountains in Korea are bare, a result of reckless felling and neglect. Areas to be properly regarded as forests roughly measure about 15,883,000 *cho* (39 million acres), about 73% of the total area of Korea including about one thirds of open land. The trees growing in the wooded zones in northern Korea are chamæcyparis, larix, abies birch, pines, etc. In preserved woods here and there found in southern Korea are growing pines, quercus, zelkova, walnut-trees, etc. The greatest obstacle in regard to tree-planting in Korea is scarcity of fuel and absence on the part of the people of the idea of preserving young trees, a result of centuries of oppression and extortion. In 1907 the Residency-General set about the task of effecting through renovation of this state of affairs; established nurseries for raising seedlings to be distributed gratis; created an Arbor Day (April 3) as a national holiday, and effected the planting of 4,650,000 in the first year, 1911, then 10,160,000 in '12, and 12,430,000 in '13, and 13,000,000 and 15,000,000 in '14 and '15 respectively to be suddenly increased in 1917 to about 100 millions including those planted by private persons. Besides, it elaborated the system of leasing State-owned forest-land to private individuals or corporations, under promise of transferring the leases to their possession when the work was successfully completed. About 519,000 *cho* of forest-land have been leased under this arrangement.

The Government-General's Forest Office established in 1907 at New Wiju has under its control about 2,200,000 *cho* of forests along the Yalu and Tuman Rivers and is chiefly devoted to lumbering work.

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INDUSTRIES

The native industries are quite primitive, for even ceramics and fabrics that formerly flourished have suffered decline through long neglect. The industrial productions that are worth mentioning such as they are, are fabrics, paper, hides and leathers, tobacco, liquors, bamboo-work, metal-work, knit-work and a few others. The Koreans are a defty race and their mats and similar wares are by no means despicable. As investigated by the responsible authorities, the industries that offer bright prospect in the Peninsula are, besides those already mentioned, preserved meat, especially beef, fancy matting and chemicals from sea-weeds.

To encourage industry the Government has established a printing office, technical training schools, brick factory, etc. The last is regarded as especially important, not merely because it is full of promise owing to abundance of clay everywhere but chiefly because the natives, who are dwelling in wretched hovels inducive of indolent habit, should be encouraged to rebuild them with brick, wood being scarce and comparatively costly.

Industries Started by Japanese.—These have made a rapid development of late, the investment reaching about ¥33,660,360 at the end of 1917, and comprise chiefly rice-cleaning, ironworks, tobacco, bricks and tiles, electric enterprise, lumbering, brewing, and tanning. The total production is about ¥85,0000,000 worth. They employ nearly 32,403 workers, 26,951 Koreans, the rest being Japanese or Chinese.

Electric Enterprise.—At the end of 1917, 15 electric companies existed with capital ¥32,050,000 besides 8 already authorized to open business. The Seoul Electric Co. is the largest and commands capital of ¥9,000,000. It undertakes lighting, electric car business and supply of current.

WAGES IN KOREA

Wages of native laborers are much cheaper than in Japan proper, say about a half of the other. Data compiled at Seoul in 1917 are as follows showing daily wages:—

Occupation	Japanese *yen*	Korean *yen*	Occupation	Japanese *yen*	Korean *yen*
Carpenter	1.69	1.01	Stone mason ...	1.80	1.00
Plasterer	1.54	.83	Coolie	.80	.41
Sawyer	1.40	.83	Compositor ...	.13	.72
Bricklayer... ...	1.84	1.13	Shoemaker... ...	.97	.55
Blacksmith ...	1.40	.84	Dyer	1,15	.70
Thatcher	1.43	.94	Laundry	1.35	1.05

EDUCATION

The Korean Educational System.—Korea had no system of education before she was brought under Japanese protection, for only about 10% of children of school-age, and only those of upper classes, did attend schools kept by Korean teachers who at best possessed knowledge of Chinese classics. All other children were left uneducated.

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Educational organs of the Korean people are graded into Ordinary Common schools and Higher common schools for giving general education and technical schools for imparting knowledge of agriculture, commerce and engineering. For special education there are Special school, a Medical college and a Technological school all at Seoul besides an Agricultural & Dendrogical school at Suiyuang. These schools admit both Japanese and native boys. At present six Gov. Higher common schools exist, four for boys at Seoul and Pyongyang, and two for girls at the same places. The data at the end of May, 1918 are as follows :—

		No of schools	Staff	Pupils: Boys	Pupils: Girls
Public Common Schools		462	2,314	76,888	10,481
Government Common Schools		2	15	330	172
Seoul Special School		—	14	145	—
Seoul Medical College		—	45	×208	—
Seoul Technological Sch.		—	57	×135	—
Agricultural & Dendrological Sch. ...		—	15	×53	—
Seoul Higher Common School		—	37	767	—
Pyongyang ,, ,, ...		—	22	427	—
Taiku ,, ,, ...		—	16	279	—
Hanheung ,, ,, ...		—	9	241	—
Seoul H. C. Sch. for Females		—	17	—	218
Pyongyang H. C. Sch. for Females ...		—	13	—	174
Private Higher Common Schools ...		10	239	3,497	632
Technical Schools	Agriculture ...	17	80	1,382	
	Commerce ...	3	24	461	
Elementary Technical Schools	Agriculture ...	49	154	1,211	
	Commerce ...	7	26	358	
	Engineering ...	9	36	204	
	Marine ...	2	7	55	

× Japanese boys are excluded.

There are besides some 809 private institutes of which about 323 are somehow or other connected with foreign missionaries. They are pretty large in number, but are apparently decreasing. The mission schools have lately been flurried owing to the issue of a Regulation by the Government-General to place them under the same administrative control as schools of other extraction and to forbid religious teaching as part of regular curriculum in the class-rooms.

Korean Students studying in Japan.—These Koreans number about 600, mostly studying in Tokyo. Those prosecuting study at official expenses were in 1918:—Technic 5, Commerce 4, Agriculture 6, Pedagogy 7, Medicine 9, Total including others, 36.

Japanese.—Education of Japanese boys and girls is of course properly attended to, the figures for the purely Japanese schools at the end of May, 1918 being:—

Class	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary Schools	365	1,269	40,239
Middle Schools	7	88	1,753
Girl's Higher Schools	10	97	1,718

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Continued from

Class	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Technical Schools	9	87	1,222
Others	5	31	508

RELIGIONS

All religious faiths enjoy equal opportunity and protection from the Government, there being no State religion in Korea. As in Japan proper, Confucian cult is spread more among the higher classes, and Buddhism among the lower. The latter, however, is not so prosperous as in Japan proper. Standing between the two Christianity has gained a great vogue among all classes. The French Catholic mission was the first to come, it having entered the field as early as 1836. The Protestant mission did not appear earlier than 1884, but already it possesses a good number of converts and probationers. The American Presbyterian and Methodist churches are especially influential, followed by the Canadian and Australian Presbyterian churches and English church. The missionary force numbers about 2,440 including some Japanese Missionaries, and Korean converts about 270,000. The Missions maintain schools with theological and educational object, as mentioned elsewhere.

JUDICATURE IN KOREA

The Korean Courts fall under direct control of the Governor-General and are to hear both civil and criminal cases. They are also to attend to other legal affairs in Korea. The courts comprise eight District Courts with 71 branches, three Courts of Appeal, and one Supreme Court.

The District Courts transact the respective legal work as provided in the laws for organization of law courts. The Courts of Appeal give judgment on appeals and protests brought against the decisions of the District Courts, and the Supreme Court decides the appeals against judgment given at the second trial of the Appeal Courts, and the protests against the judgments of the Appeal Courts. The staff of the Courts and procurators' office consist as follows:—Judges—197 (of which 160 are Koreans); public procurators—64 (54 Koreans); chief clerks—4; interpreters—4; clerks and student interpreters—410.

The latest statistics on new cases of civil, criminal, preliminary affairs etc. are as follows:—

	Total	Of which: Civil suits	Criminal suits	Preliminary	Pro'rators' visit	Sundry civil
1915	343,471	36,805	20,048	580	38,856	244,219
1916	487,137	34,825	23,884	592	46,607	378,176
1917	809,388	35,029	29,142	655	57,375	684,070

Prison record is as follows as to convicts, accused, etc:—

	Male	Female	Total
1915	9,704	594	10,298
1916	10,001	648	10,719
1917	11,064	749	11,813

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GARRISON AND POLICE

The troops in the Peninsula represent two Divions, being one quartered at Pingyang and the other near Seoul. Prior to the "independence" agitation the policing force consisted of 7,274 gendameries and 5,456 police, total 12,730. The agitation has occasioned addition of 500 police. With the reorganization of the administrative system the gendameries were mostly converted into police on their option. At the same time it was decided to retain some 800 gendameries for policing the border districts of the Tumen. The police force proper will also be increased 2,300, so that in future the total in the peninsula will number roughly 16,330.

New Naval Station.—A new naval station has been established at Chinhai Bay in southern Korea at an estimated outlay of a little over ¥6,000,000 to be spread over ten years beginning with 1910-11 year.

RAILWAY

The Seoul-Fusan section was completed in 1901 by the former Seoul-Fusan Railway Co., and opened to traffic in Jan. 1905. The Seoul-Ninsen route was originally conceded to an American, from whom the former Seoul-Ninsen R'ly Co. bought the privilege and completed the construction in 1909. Amalgamated in 1903 with the large company, the whole was purchased by the Government, on July 1st, '06 at *yen* 20,084,537. The prolongation from Seoul to the Yalu and the two branches to Masan and Kenji pho were hurriedly done during the Russo-Japan war.

As existing at present the Korean railways exceeds 1,100 miles in extension consisting of three main lines as follows:—(1) The trans-Peninsular line extending from Fusan to Antung (585 m.), connecting on one hand with the Fusan-Shimonoseki ferry service of the Imperial Gov. Railways and on the other with the Antung-Mukden line of the South Manchuria Railway. This trans-Peninsular line, therefore, forms part of the two international through traffic service, i.e. one between Japan and Europe via Siberia and the other between Japan and China via the South Manchuria Line; (2) Seoul-Wonsan Line (138.4 m.), connects the capital with northern part of Wonsan (Genzan); (3) Honam Line (175.7 m.), consists of the Taichon-Chyongenp section, Kunsan branch, Mokpo-Chyongenp section; (4) Wonsan-Hoiryong Line (91 m.) recently completed.

The Korean railway has adopted the standard gauge of 4.8½ ft. The bridge across the Yalu, 3,098 ft. long was completed in Oct. 1911 at the cost of *yen* 1,500,000. The bridge is of turn-table device to admit the passage of junks.

Traffic Results

The total investment in the Chosen Government Railways amounts to over 130,000,000 *yen*.

Traffic results are shown below in 1,000:—

Years ended Mar.	Passengers	Luggage (*kin*)	Goods (ton)	Receipts (*yen*)
1913	4,339	11,984	1,105	5,827
1914	4,996	13,660	1,389	6,350
1915	4,768	14,547	1,387	6,417

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Continued from Year ended Mar.	Passengers	Luggage (*kin*)	Goods (ton)	Receipts (*yen*)
1916	5,288	18,604	1,896	8,680
1917	7,065	24,710	2,474	12,028

The average per mile per day figures are :—

	Passenger	Goods (ton)	Receipts (*yen*)
1913	563	345	19.86
1914	523	371	19.09
1915	464	388	17.83
1916	518	750	23.02
1917	688	1,013	30.60

THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

The first joint undertaking by Japanese and Koreans to exploit resources of Korea, it was organized in the fall of 1908. The capital is ¥20,000,000 p.u., divided into 400,000 shares of ¥50, and of that number the Korean Government obtained 60,000 in consideration for 11,400 *cho* of wet and upland lands offered by it, the remainder put to subscription by the Japanese people. The Company's line of business comprises opening up of wild land and making loans to Japanese settlers and Koreans redeemable in 5–25 years, and also to make temporary loans both to Japanese and Koreans. The term of the Company is 100 years. The Company is authorized to issue debentures ten times its paid-up capital, and in virtue of this privilege issued in Mar. 1913 the French debenture bonds of 50 million francs. In May, 1918 the Co's loans reached ¥36,350,000. State aids of not more than ¥300,000 a year were granted for the eight years, but the privilege was discontinued in '16. President and two Vice-Presidents are nominated by the Japanese Government, one Vice-President to be Korean.

Inviting Settlers.—The Company issued in Sept. '10 a Rule inviting settlers whether Japanese and Korean, and either individually or in groups of not less than ten families. These settlers are classified into two, peasant proprietors and tenants. They can lease wet and dry fields to the extent of two *cho* (five acres) per family, the ownership of which to be transferred to them after the lapse of 25 years or less. They also enjoy the advantage of leasing land for afforestation. They must pay the land tax and all other public dues on their leasehold. The tenant settlers are to cultivate the Co.'s fields by paying a stated rent, but will be given the chance to become landowners. These as well as proprietor-settlers are allowed to purchase the Co.'s land to an extent not exceeding 5 *cho* (some 12½ acres) including their original lease. The Co. owns land covering 74,700 *cho*, of which 50,075 *cho*, are wet land and 19,442 *cho*, upland field, the rest being forests, etc. By the end of September, 1918 the settlers numbered 3,021 families representing 13,596 people.

From the business report in 1918 we quote :—

Assets		Liabilities	
Various loans ...	¥14,623,536	Capital paid up ...	¥12,500,000
„ deposits...	—	Debenture bonds ...	36,350,000
Land	15,571,095	Reserves...	729,500

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Fund Available...	16,273,000	Brought from last account	—
		Profit	957,000

Pres. Eizo Ishizuka; Board of Directors, Visc. N. Matsudaira, I. T. Kawakami, N. Takase, etc.

THE "INDEPENDENCE" AGITATION & CONSPIRACY CASES

For about four months from the beginning of March 1919 the districts on the Yellow Sea coast of Northern Korea and those adjoining Seoul presented scenes of unusual disturbances got up by the "independence" agitators. On the 1st., two days before the State funeral of the late Prince Yi, sr. who passed away Jan. 21, they broke out into violent demonstration in Seoul, the mob waving independence flags and shouting Mansei (Banzai). In the streets they harangued the crowd and freely distributed manifestoes. Those who started the agitation were mostly native Christian students, both male and female, followers of the quasi-religious sect known as Tendo-kyo (Heavenly Path), but they were soon joined by idlers and rowdies, till the whole force of mobs grew to a formidable force numbering over 30,000. Fortunately they were not armed. It was in the Yellow Sea districts and round about Seoul that the agitation developed alarming features The mobs set the local police and other offices on fire, and killed the inmates. The simultaneous risings at different places indicated that the movement must have been prearranged. The gendamerie and police being utterly inadequate to keep order, troops were called out, and it was chiefly these troops that, impatient at the persistent lawdefying behaviors of the mobs, were too often led to respressive acts marked by unnecessary severity. The Suwan affair is one of such unfortunate cases, and it is understood that the responsible officer has been duly punished. The cause of the present rising is attributed to the Prussian system of administration enforced over the Peninsula, discrimination against the natives in the distribution of office, absence of freedom of speech and writing, etc. But it should be remembered at the same time that the districts on the Yellow Sea were a Korean Ireland even before the Annexation; they were perpetual hot-beds of insurrectionary attempts to which all high officials gave wide berth for fear of assassination. Prince Ito's assassin was a native of Pingyang and a similar attempt was plotted against Marshal Terauchi when he toured the districts in 1911. The Korean Sinn Feiners have their headquaters at Shanghai, Vladivostock, etc. Casualities as reported up to June are; killed, 8 Japanese and 838 natives; wounded, 106 Japanese and 838 natives. Arrests made totalled 16,185 of which 5,858 were set free, 8,351 prosecuted, others either sent to higher court or were pending trial. Among the arrests there was one American missionary Rev. E. M. Mowry on the charge of having given shelter to some agitators, and 5 Korean peers.

Despite the Imprial Edict and the Premier's announcement promising to effect thorough administrative reform and to promote the well-being and status of the natives, the spirit of disaffection is still rife. On Sept. 2 a bomb was thrown by a would-be assassin at Nandai station, Seoul, on the coach carrying the new Governor-Gen., his wife and some others. They escaped literally by the skin of the teeth, but 20 others including an American lady watching the party, were injured, some of them badly.

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The Edict and the Premier's pronouncement, in extract, are as follows:—

Imperial Rescript:—"We have ever made it Our aim to promote the security and welfare of Our territory of Chosen, and to extend to the native population of that territory, as Our beloved subjects, a fair and impartial treatment in all respects, to the end that they may without distinction of persons lead their lives in peace and in contentment.

"We are persuaded that the stage of development at which the general situation has now arrived calls for certain reforms in the administrative organization of the Government-General of Chosen, and We hereby command that such reforms be put into operation.

"The measures thus taken are solely designed to facilitate the working of administraion, and to secure good and enlightened government, in pursuance of Our settled policy, and fulfilment of the altered requirements of the country. Especially in view of the termination of the war in Europe and of rapid changes in the conditions of the world, We consider it highly desirable that every effort should be made for the advancement of the national resources and the well-being of the people.

"We call upon all the public functionaries concerned to exercise their best endeavors, in obedience to Our wishes, in order that a benign rule may be assured to Chosen and that the people, diligent and happy in attending to their respective vocations, may enjoy the blessings of peace and contribute to the growing prosperity of the country."

Premiers's Pronouncement:—"The Government is desirous of taking an upright attitude in settling all matters relating to the commotion, and is ready to mete out condign punishment to all offenders, whether they be Government officials or civilians. So far as the Suwon affair is concerned, the officers responsible for the affair have already been punished with the Imperial sanction and moreover the offenders are receiving further examination at the hands of a Courtmarshal.

"Not only is Korea closely connected with Japan proper from a geographical point of view, but there is no wide difference between the Japanese and Koreans in customs and characteristics and race. They are both Japanese subjects and there is no reason why they should receive discriminatory treatment politically. This is borne out by the Imperial Edict issued at the time of Annexation and one just issued. The various systems now enforced in Korea are by no means of permanent and unchangeable nature. They are devised for the purpose of meeting the requirements in the transition period before the final goal is reached. The present reforms in various phases of the Korean administration have been carried out with this consideration in mind. It is the Government's desire that by degrees Korea should be placed on the same footing as Japan proper in educational, industrial and other matters, including the appointment of officials. It is scarcely necessary to point out that when this final goal is reached depends not solely upon the systems enforced but largely upon the awakening of the Koreans.

"It is observable that the gendarmerie system has invited much criticism at home and abroad. It must be noted that this system was adopted as an expedient under the régime of the Resident-General, and is not to be regarded as of a permanent nature. The Government intends to abolish the system except for the regions where the prevailing conditions still need it, and to put in its place a police force which shall be under the jurisdiction of the provincial Governor as in Japan proper."

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CHAPTER XXXVIII

TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Taiwan consists of Taiwan proper, the Hokoto islands (Pescadores), and smaller islands lying near the coast. The main island covers 2,354 sq. *ri* and extends from latitude 21° 45′ N. to 25° 38′ N. and from longitude 120° 2′ E. to 122° 6′ E. The Pescadors covers about 8 sq. *ri*. The total area of Taiwan almost equals that of Kyushu in Japan proper.

The main island is traversed from north to south by the Taiwan Range that forms the backbone of the island, dividing it into two parts, east and west. The eastern half is exceedingly steep and craggy, while the other slope is flat and fertile. Among the mountains the most conspicuous are Mt. Sylvia (nearly 13,000 ft.) ank Mt. Niitaka (14,500 ft.) Another range runs along the eastern coast of the island. In the northern part of the island the volcanic peak Daiton (3,630 ft.) stands. In the neighbourhood several hot springs are found. The rivers of Formosa are not large, but their currents are very swift. Every year in later summer heavy rainfalls are frequent, causing floods that inflict heavy damage to the fields and public works. The seaboard extends nearly 290 *ri*, but with no good indentations except Keelung and Tansui in the north and Takao in the south-west. The western part of the island is generally well cultivated, yielding two rice crops a year. The best land is in the south-west, but even in the mountainous districts greater parts of available plains have been brought under cultivation.

The island being situated in the Tropic of Cancer the temperature rarely falls below 96° F. In winter the north-eastern monsoon prevails and occasions a wet weather in the norther part of island. On the other hand the southern district is visited by the south-western monsoon and its rainy season occurs in summer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION

Temperature

	Taihoku	Taichū	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōkōtō
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Jan.	15.6	16.1	19.3	19.8	20.6	16.6
April	20.5	21.9	23.3	23.2	24.6	21.8
July	28.0	27.4	27.7	27.3	27.5	27.7
Oct.	23.1	23.8	24.9	24.4	25.3	24.5
Dec.	16.8	18.2	18.4	20.0	21.4	18.2
Aver.	21.6	22.6	23.1	23.4	24.4	22.5

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RAINFALLS

	Taihoku	Taichū	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōkōtō
	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
Jan.	95.0	46.0	28.8	42.7	24.4	34.2
April	137.0	111.3	55.7	72.8	52.6	4.7
July	195.8	253.1	365.1	236.2	392.6	30.1
Aug.	372.8	354.8	457.3	339.5	582.0	189.3
Nov.	79.9	16.1	20.7	52.0	7.3	2.7
Total	2030.1	1728.1	1676.7	1794.9	2229.7	958.3

NUMBERS OF DAYS OF RAINFALL

	Taihoku	Taichū	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōkōtō
Jan.	16.9	8.5	5.9	13.0	9.3	6.5
April	15.3	10.4	5.5	15.3	7.7	8.6
July	13.5	15.3	16.7	12.7	21.4	9.5
Aug.	15.9	18.2	18.7	15.1	22.9	10.3
Nov.	16.3	5.3	4.0	9.3	10.2	4.8
Total	185.9	125.2	107.7	157.8	155.7	91.6

POPULATION

Dec. 31st		Male	Female	Total	Percentage	*Pop; per sq. ri
1914	Japanese ...	82,319	59,516	141,835	3.94	—
	Natives ...	1,718,835	1,588,467	3,307,302	91.92	—
	Aborigines	65,121	64,594	129,715	3.60	—
	Foreigners	16,902	2,680	19,582	0.54	—
	Total ...	1,883,177	1,715,257	3,598,434	100.00	2,797
1917	Japanese ...	80,180	65,052	145,232	3.98	—
	Natives ...	1,750,682	1,644,923	3,395,605	93.12	—
	Aborigines	43,385	43,094	86,470	2.37	—
	Foreigners	15,583	3,630	19,213	0.53	—
	Total ...	1,889,830	1,756,699	3,646,529	100.00	2,877

NOTE.—In the following statistics, aborigines are excluded.

	Birth	Stillbirth	Death	Marriage	Divorce.
1913	141,379	5,802	86,610	36,167	5,160
1914	146,136	6,629	97,511	33,977	4,664
1915	142,595	6,531	112,123	38,586	5,195
1916	133,717	6,402	102,519	37,604	5,445
1917	148,209	6,700	97,949	38,095	5,078

	Per 1,000 of population			
	Birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce
1913	41.4	25.3	10.6	1.51
1914	42.1	28.1	9.8	1.34
1915	40.91	32.19	11.08	1.49
1916	38.09	29.21	10.71	1.55
1917	41.36	27.51	10.70	1.43

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PRINCIPAL CITIES AT THE END OF 1917

Taihoku	102,933	Kako	19,362
Keelung	18,390	Kagi	22,392
Giran	17,274	Tainan	63,354
Shinchiku	17,652	Takao	16,839
Taichū	21,364	Toko	10,585
Shokwa	17,003		

THE ABORIGINES

There are nine different tribes, ethnologically all more or less allied to the Malay race. These tribes are divided into about 672 communities with the population of about 130,000 and an broadly classified into Northern and Southern aborigines. The former are savage head-hunters, the latter more submissive and civilized. The Northern aborigines almost exclusively belong to the Altaiyd tribe and occupy a little under half the whole extent of the unexplored regions. The Southern tribes are Tsaissetto, Vonum, Tsco, Tsarien, Taiwan, Puyuma, Amis, Peipo and Yami (this on Botel Tobago island alone), and they are about four times as numerous as the other. Record of raid by the aborigines is:—

	1909		1910		1911		1912	
	Killed	Wounded	K.	W.	K.	W.	K.	W.
Polices, etc	116	154	151	178	279	179	661	866
Other Officers & people.	190	194	193	185	434	209	816	889
Total	306	348	344	363	713	388	1,477	1,755

The capital punishmet of aborigines for murder, etc., formerly amounted to generally 100 in July and August each and 50–60 each in other months, the average per day numbering 7 or 8. In 1916, Jan. 1 to Mar. 15 only 23 cases were reported.

THE WORK OF SUBJUGATION

The aborigines occupy the inaccessible mountainous region covering about one half the total area of the island and rich in natural resources.

The Frontier Guard Zone.—For guarding the frontier in order to prevent the descent of savages upon the plains, the system of volunteers organized formerly by Chinese Gov. has been kept up on a larger scale by the new ruler. The Guard corps form a force of 5,339 men consisting of 2,246 native guards, 3,082 police officers and men, and a number of interpreters. The zone extends over 360 miles of which roughly 230 are strengthened with charged barbed wire. Some 9 batteries are placed at strategic positions. On the other hand 23 public schools exist in the reclaimed aborigines' district.

Subjugation Program.—In 1910 the Government decided to adopt a through subjugation program and set apart ¥15,000,000 spread over five years, including over ¥ 9,750,000 for guard zone and ¥5,134,000 for subjugation. The first campaign, May-Oct. 1910, was directed against the Southern Gorgan tribe and over 4,000 men, troops and police, were employed; the 2nd compaign was undertaken against the Middle tribe Moricowan in (Aug-Sept.) 1911; and in July '13 a similar campaign was

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started against the Northern tribe of Kinalji with military and police force of about 3,700. The 4th and last attempt was carried out in May-Aug. 1914, the force consisting of 12,000 soldiers, police men and others. This last was the largest expedition and was intended to bring to subjection the Tarco tribe numbering about 10,000, the head-hunting savages occupying a hilly and inaccesible region between the central mountain chain and Karenko harbor on the eastern coast. The work of subjugation has thus been completed over all the aborigines' region, at last for the present. Strictly speaking, out of the total tribes of 672 with 129,715 inhabitants, 551 tribes representing 116,744 have vowed allegiance and the balance of 121 tribes with 13,000 are still to be dealt with.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Budget for 1919-20

Revenue (in *yen* 1,000)		*Expenditure* (in *yen* 1,000)	
Ordinary :—		**Ordinary :—**	
Taxes	10,548	Administration Office...	1,667
Custom Duties	2,047	Judicial Courts	604
State Undertaking and Property ...	41,120	Local Governments	1,120
Stamp Receipts ...	1,337	Police	153
Various Licenses and Fees	5	Prisons	650
Miscellaneous Receipts	293	Hospitals	737
Total Ornidary ...	55,349	Customs houses	352
Extraordinary :		Communications	1,840
Proceeds from Sale of State Property ...	567	Government Railways	6,448
Proceeds of loans transferred from General Account...	5,000	Monoply Bureau	16,496
Surplus of preceding year transferred ...	8,389	Fund for Redemption of Loans transferred to General Account	3,344
War profit Tax ...	900	Other Expenses	13,318
Miscellaneous Receipts	100	Total Ordinary	47,348
Total Extraordinary	14,956	**Extroardinary :—**	
Total Revenue ...	70,305	Special Undertakings	5,000
		Subsidies	1,449
		Working Expenses	9,190
		Other Expenses	6,130
		Encouragement of Industry ...	1,188
		Total Extraordinary	22,957
		Total Expenditure	70,305

EDUCATION (March, 1917)

	No. of Schools	Teachers	On roll
Elementary Schools for Japanese...	117	527	14,145
Public Schools for natives	305	1,805	46,443
Public Schools for aborigines ...	23	96	3,236
Middle Schools	3	60	1,146
Girls' High Schools	1	24	479
Language School	1	87	1,746

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	No. of Schools	Teachers	On roll
Medical School	1	25	221
Private Schools	13	91	924
Family institution kept by native teachers	584	660	19,320

The Language School consists of two Departments, Normal and Language. The former trains both native and Japanese to be teacher for common and middle schools. In the latter is taught Japanese language to natives.

JUSTICE

The organization of law courts consisted formerly of only two stages, but by the revision effected in Aug. 1919 a higher stage has been added.

		Civil cases			Criminal cases		
	Dec.	No. of cases	No. disposed	No. remaining	No. of cases	No. disposed	No. remaining
1st Instance	1915	7,213	6,369	844	4,780	4,641	139
	1916	7,174	6,395	779	5,541	5,470	71
	1917	6,915	5,811	1,104	6,053	5,871	182
Appeal ...	1915	982	761	221	178	168	10
	1916	993	866	127	230	226	4
	1917	865	741	124	264	256	8

FORESTRY

The forest area is roughly put at 3,000,000 *ko* (1 ko=2.8 acres), including wasteland occupying 80% of the total area. More than one half of it is in the aborigines' quarters, which abounds in vast primeval forests. Reckless felling has devastated the other half. So the authorities have instituted protection forests and are encouraging regeneration.

Area of Afforestation (*Ko*)

Year ended March	Government		Private		Total
	Camphor trees	Other trees	Camphor trees	Other trees	
1913	1,309	781	1,206	—	3,296
1914	1,379	761	1,933	—	4,073
1915	1,392	466	1,966	2,262	6,086
1916	2,076	624	1,870	3,139	7,709
1917	1,468	441	2,296	3,560	7,765

Lumbering Work—Arisan

Several lumbering enterprises have already been started, principally for utilizing the dense *hinoki* (Chamaecyparis obtusa) forests that exist here and there. In the district of Arisan, central Formosa, the Fujita Firm once laid rails at the cost of about ¥2,000,000 to bring out the timber. The Firm having given it up the Government took up the business on its own account at an outlay of ¥5,900,000 spread over five years ending 1914-15 year.

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The Arisan is a chain of hills rising 2,800 to 8,700 ft. above the sea-level and is sheltered on the east by Mt. Niitaka. It lies east of Kagi, an important city in Southern Formosa. Arisan proper extends 15 miles from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S. and covers about 27,742 acres. The contents of Arisan are estimated as follows:—

Conifers, 374,230 stamps, yielding 8,838,706 *shakujime* (about 12 cu. ft.)
Broad-leaf trees, 1,486,426 „ 18,207,356 „ „ „

As the Government utilization program is to fell every year from 1915–'16 year 250,000 *shakujime* as regards conifers and 100,000 for the others, their supply is to last 35 and 186 years respectively. Regeneration will accompany the felling, so that the supply may be kept up permanently. In 1915 about 222,000 *shime* was brought to Kagi.

	No. of Stamps	*Shakujime*
Chamaecyparis	152,482	3,443,899
Red „	155,783	4,404,460
"Kashi," oak	267,363	2,709,678
"Shii," „	217,548	2,303,622

As lumbering railway rails are laid for 41 m. from Kagi to Nimampei, on the slops of Arisan, the work being completed by the Government-General in Jan. 1913 at the cost of ¥3,700,000. This is apart from the sum spent by the Fujita Firm which laid 9 m. of the total length. The gauge is 30 in. with the maximum slope of 1 in. 20. Along the line 68 tunnels exist, as also three spiral sections and two switchbacks. The conversion work is done at Kagi where an extensive sawing yard has beed constructed.

AGRICULTURE

As referred to in the introductory remarks of this chapter, the lowland of Formosa is fertile and yields two crops of rice a year, though of inferior quality. The improved system of irrigation and manuring recently effected by the Government has done much to raise the quality and to increase the production. The total output of the cereal, including upland variety, reaches now nearly five million *koku*, of which about 15% goes to Japan proper. Sweet potato is important as a staple article of food for natives, and is grown all the year round. It is also exported as material for alcohols, etc. Other staples in the island are sugar-cane, tea, ramie, jute, indigo, etc.

AREA OF CULTIVATION (in 1,000 *ko*)

Dec.	Real area		Area of plantations				
	Paddy	Upland	Rice	Sweet potato	Beans, peas etc.	Sugar cane	Ground-nut
1915 ...	353	368	506	13	36	88	21
1916 ...	358	379	486	110	36	117	21
1917 ...	390	412	480	110	34	131	25

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Principal Crops (in 1000)

Dec.	Rice	Rush	Ground-nut	Sweet potato	Beans, peas etc.		Jute	China grass
	koku	kin	kin	kin	koku		kin	kin
1915... ...	4,784	1,448	239	1,349,466	153		4,061	882
1916... ...	4,649	2,476	230	1,196,415	152		4,418	117
1917... ...	4,833	3,504	273	1,223,566	128		4,280	191

Fruits (in 1,000 *kin*)

Dec.	Orange	Longan	Banana	Pine-apple
1915...	6,465	6,772	39,691	7,242
1916...	9,946	12,733	51,609	7,973
1917...	9,938	14,496	48,643	7,868

LIVE STOCK AND MARINE PRODUCTS

	No. of live stock (in 1,000)				Value of marine products (in ¥ 1,000)		
	Buffalo	Cattle	Swine	Goat	Catches	Products	Agriculture
1915... ...	273	125	1,318	117	1,561	360	1,245
1916... ...	271	114	1,295	117	2,102	419	1,381
1917... ...	267	107	1,273	99	2,426	760	1,633

SUGAR INDUSTRY

The industry was in a highly neglected state when the island was ceded to Japan by China in 1895. The new rulers, after various experiments, decided to introduce Rose Buds variety and to enforce compulsory measures as in Java. In 1905 the industry was placed under the absolute control of the Government and for some years warm protection was extended to the industry, to the extent even as much as 90% of the declared value of the Java sugar as imported into Japan. The rate has been subsequently reduced to about 50% as the industry had become prosperous enough to dispense with such protection and also because the native no longer required costly interference to compel producing the canes. They began to see that cane-raising paid them well and therefore willingly attended to it. The latest data are these:—

Year ended June	Plantations area (Ko)	Total yield 1,000 *kin*	Of which used for sugar, 1,000 *kin*
1915...	117,288	3,933,806	3,573,790
1916...	131,438	5,735,219	5,371,936
1917...	157,336	8,488,117	7,955,711

The output of sugar makes the following record (in 1,000 kin):—

Year ended Oct.	Coarse man'ture	Raw	Refined	Molasses
1915...	347,446	218	167	73,892
1916...	546,595	297	261	140,545
1917...	763,376	3,132	27,867	163,390

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Of the total output about half, that is, 557,486,770 *kin*, was exported to Japan proper for consumption in 1917 and 140,882,315 shipped abroad.

Taiwan	163,638	Niitaka	50,583
Toyo	104,506	Rinhongen	28,870
Ensuiko	95,283	Shinko	9,871
Meiji	89,708	Tainan	6,139
Dai-Nippon	69,396	Taito	2,873
Teikoku	61,074	Total	681,942

Formosa v. Java.—Though the progress made recently has been marked Formosa is still far behind Java in essential particulars. For instance, the yield of canes and of centrifugals is about three times per same area in Java, about 1,500 piculs against 450 of Formosa, though the percentage of centrifugals is nearly same. The fact is the Javanese canefields are better irrigated and left in fallow systematically, while in Formosa the productive capacity is too frequently abused while irrigation is defective. Wages are only 23 or 24 *sen* in Java against 40 in Formosa, though the former is less efficient. On the other hand, Formosa has the advantage of improved plants and the protective tariff of ¥3.10 per picul.

Formosan Refineries.—Refineries for centrifugal number 36 in the island capable to turn out 27,077 tons (English & American tons combined), the Cos. numbering 12 with investment totalling ¥80,000,000 in round figures.

Diseases & Nursery. The injury from insects has begun to attract the attention of both the planters and the authorities. This is generally accounted for by the degeneration of the shoots and the abuse of the fertility of soil. To supply improved and vigorous shoots the authorities have sent for canes from Java, Hawaii, Louisiana and Cuba and are raising them at the nursery covering about 60 acres at a hilly site in mid-Formosa.

TEA

As a beverage possessing specially high flavor, Oolong tea is a great favorite among the wealthy and refined circles in and about Boston and New York, about 13,000,000 *kin* valued at ¥4,000,000 being consumed there. It also goes to England where it is used to lighten the flavor of black tea. The Oolong is admittedly superior in quality to black tea, and there is a good hope of its consumption abroad being increased when the taste of foreigners for tea becomes more refined. Strange to state the export has remained almost stationary for a number of years. The explanation ventured is that the tea farms are losing fertility owing to the prejudice of the natives that manuring impairs the flavor; the greater attention paid by the authorities and people to sugar, rice and camphor leaves tea in neglect, and lastly there is the prejudice entertained by American importers to the tea sent by Japanese shippers, who handle about 10 or 12% of the total export, the bulk being shipped by the foreign firms in the island. It is said that the "tea-taster" commands pay of about ¥16,000 in one season lasting seven months, and that as the experts are scarce it is difficult to engage one even at such a salary. The Mitsui Firm has obtained a lease of about 50,000 acres in

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an aborigines' quarter about 30 miles east of Taihoku. Some 5,000 acres of the hill sides will be converted into tea plantations. Already about a quarter has received planting, the whole area to be planted in 4 or 5 years. Wrapper tea is exported every year to the South Seas, about 6,000,000 *kin* valued at ¥2,400,000. Amount of tea production is shown below in 1,000 *kin*:—

	Spring	summer	Autumn	Winter	Total
1914	9,243	7,351	4,417	1,711	22,723
1915	11,547	6,889	4,955	2,539	25,432
1916	10,974	6,363	5,209	2,621	25,169
1917	13,128	7,024	5,715	2,739	28,607

STATE MONOPOLY

Opium.—The State monopolies adopted in Formosa are opium, salt, camphor and tobacco, the first more from the idea of suppressing the pernicious custom of opium-smoking and less from revenue purpose. As the result of this policy of gradual prohibition, brought into force in 1896, the number of licensed opium smokers had decreased to 76,995 by the end of 1914 against 169,064 in 1900. In 1917 the total output of opium amounted to 6,390,540 *yen* as against 5,206,745 *yen* in the preceding years.

Salt—The present system was started in 1899 to encourage the industry which had degenerated as the result of Japan's policy of free manufacture. The area of salt fields now reaches 1,600 *ko* (*ko*=about *chol*. It is contemplated to increase the area to 1,872 *ko* capable to produce 200 million catties by the end of 1916-7 years. The output for 1917 stands at 331,471 *yen* (164,185,317 *kin*)

Champhor.—Mr. S. Kaku, Dir. of Monopoly Bureau, Formosa, stated to this effect in April 1916.—The world's consumption of camphor now amounts to roughly 9,000,000 *kin* of which about one half is supplied by Formosa. The chemical, besides being used for the manufacture of celluloid, is in demand for insecticide, antiseptic, drugs and, in India, for incense-making. Fragrant oil containing linala was opened for sale in 1913. It is intended to increase the area of planting and to bring it up to 50,000 acres by 1923. There are private-camphor plantations as mentioned elsewhere in this chapter. (Also vid. Camphor, Chap. on Forestry, and State Monopoly, Chap on Finance.)

Tobacco.—The monopoly was established in 1905 and though the climate is highly favorable for its growth, but the output is still insufficient amounting to about 1,560,000 *kin*, and cannot even meet the demand in the island, where about three times the amount is consumed. The balance comes from Japan proper and from China, the import reaching some 1,800,000 *yen* worth of leaf, chiefly for consumption of the natives.

PRODUCTION OF OPIUM, SALT, CAMPHOR AND TOBACCO (in 1,000)

Dec.	Opium *momme*	Salt *kin*	Camphor *kin*	Camphor oil *kin*	Tobacco *kin*
1914	25,949	178,597	5,124	5,448	872
1915	23,512	151,883	4,932	5,933	1,567
1916	28,662	285,080	5,208	6,808	2,825
1917	24,619	169,158	3,223	5,045	1,216

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MINING

The important minerals in the island comprise gold, silver, alluvial gold, copper, coal, petroleum, sulphur and phosphorus, mostly produced in the northeastern districts of the island. The principal mineral fields measure as follows, in unit of 1,000 *tsubo* :—

Dec.	Gold	Gold-Copper	Alluvial gold	Copper	Coal	Petroleum
1916	1,385	3,610	1,091	1,750	43,779	27,573
1917	1,501	3,610	2,978	9,887	79,301	33,834

The business is carried on by Japanese, except in case of coal and alluvial gold, in which the natives are allowed one-half the shares in the output. The production in the last few years is as follows:—

Year	Gold 1,000 *momme*	Alluvial gold 1,000 *momme*	Silver 1,000 *momme*	Copper 1,000 *kin*	Coal 1,000 *ton*	Petroleum 1,000 *kin*	Sulphur 1,000 *kin*	Phosphorus 1,000 *kin*
1915...	438	27	395	3,470	379	16	2,295	840
1916...	382	26	317	1,974	514	17	4,989	2,504
1917...	411	27	328	1,746	673	12	4,830	—

The principal mines are Kinkwaseki, Zuiho, Shikyakuten and Denryoko, all being situated near Keelung. The first two produce gold and silver, the other two coal; copper is found also at Kinkwasei. Petroleum is still in the prospecting stage.

TRADE

	Trade Japan Proper (in *yen* 1,000)			
	Commodities		Specie & bullion	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exp.	Imp.
1915...	60,192	40,587	2,474	282
1916...	80,619	49,525	1,636	874
1917...	105,496	67,744	1,719	681
1918...	105,601	70,591	773	196

	Trade with foreign countries (in *yen* 1,000)			
	Commodities		Specie & bullion	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exp.	Imp.
1915...	15,460	12,781	238	79
1916...	31,652	15,340	1,123	11
1917...	40,215	21,099	134	5
1918...	33,394	33,555	—	18

Chief Exports (in ¥1,000)

	Tea	Alcohol	Sugar	Camphor	Flax, hemp jute	Coal
1915	7,110	63	342	3,235	403	186
1916	6,327	481	11,317	4,669	419	400
1917	4,547	756	15,558	4,629	470	1,812
1918	8,613	897	5,762	2,942	551	2,894

Chief Imports (in ¥1,000)

	Opium	Rice	Petroleum	Tobacco-leaf	Oilcake, beans tea-seed	Straw matting
1915	2,190	13	469	1,080	2,341	608
1916	3,724	9	554	460	3,073	746
1917	3,858	—	830	290	4,517	1,742
1918	4,584	—	1,212	1,212	6,034	1,937

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DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS (in ¥1,000)

	China	Hongkong	Dutch Indies	Great Britain	Germany	U.S.A.
1916	10,389	1,787	1,611	781	—	7,539
1917	14,399	8,143	2,277	750	—	5,528
1918	14,638	4,784	2,218	640	—	7,722

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS (in ¥1,000)

	China	British India	Dutch Indies	Great Britain	Germany	U.S.A.
1916	7,328	2,585	226	1,233	42	761
1917	9,398	3,948	346	1,073	12	2,148
1918	15,960	4,238	2,188	887	5	2,302

COMMUNICATION AND RAILWAYS

The complete system of post and telegraph service is in force, while two cables connect the island with Japan proper.

Railways.—The work of constructing the trunk line from Keelung to Takao (274 m.) by prolonging the ill-constructed Keelung-Shinchiku section (53 m.) laid by the Chinese Government, was begun in 1899 at an estimated outlay of ¥28,800 and was completed in the spring of 1908, and at less than the estimate, owing to the fall of wages and other favorable conditions. The construction of Tansui (13.7 m.) and Hozan (20.4 m.) branch lines, hotels along the lines, etc. has also been completed. At the end of 1913 the Ako line (main 5.8 m., deflection 3.1 m.) was completed at the cost of ¥2,300,000, and the fertile plain of Ako was made easily accessible. The Taito railway, on the Pacific coast of the inland, has been under construction at an estimate of ¥4,260,000, spread over six years from 1909–15 year. It runs from Kwarenko to Hinan, of which about 42 m. are now open to traffic. The business record for 1917–8 is as given below:—

Mileage open to traffic. 340–8 m., number of passengers 7,603,401 and receipts ¥2,828,825; goods carried 12,092,611 tons and receipts ¥4,387,191.

Besides the Government railways there are 970 miles of private railways laid by sugar companies, of which 570 m. are used for the exclusive use of the respective sugar plantations.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS

Since the year 1900–1 the Formosan Government has carried out by means of loans the trunk-line-railway construction and improvement (¥27,585,000), land surveying (¥27,56,000), Keelung harbor-works (¥8,600,000), building of local government offices (¥1,200,000), and adjustment of land proprietorship (¥235,000), totalling ¥33,367,000. These works having been completed in the years 1899–1911, at the cost of ¥42,965,045, the Government next took in hand in the years 1908–9 second series of undertaking at the estimate of about ¥39,000,000, spread over 21 years ending 1928–9, as:—(1) Irrigation, ¥30,000,000, (2) Takao harborworks ¥4,733,000, (3) Taito Railway, (vid. preceding paragraph.).

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Irrigation.—Absence of a proper system of irrigation prevents Formosan farmers from fully utilizing the productivep ower of the farms. The plan is to construct 14 big reservoirs, and to conduct the water to required places by means of suitably ramified water-ways. The area to be irrigated amounts to over 118,000 *ko* (about 295,000 acres). Hydraulic electricity of 10,000 h.p. will be supplied as a subsidiary product of this undertaking.

Takao Harbor-works.—Though the most important anchorage in Southern Formosa, Takao lacks proper accommodations for loading etc. The present design is to make provisions which will admit 10 steamers of 2,000 to 3,000 tons displacement at a time, and to handle goods of about 5,000 tons a years.

The third period undertakings.—In 1911-2 year the Government planned another set of undertakings. i.e. extension of the railway trunk line, subjugation of aborigines (which see), enlargement of Keelung and Takao harbor works, building of Taihoku hospital, construction of Tainan water-works, etc. Of these the first two are nearly completed.

PLANTATION WORK

Several plantations by private capitalists have been opened, and of these the Mitsui plantation as described elsewhere and the Murai plantation by M. Kichibei Murai, a banker, may be mentioned. The former is situated at Hakketsu-cho, about 7 m. from Taikokan and covers about 80,000 acres. The area opened does not yet exceed 2,500 acres, consisting of tea-farms, rice-paddies, camphor-plantation and mulberry-field.

The Murai plantation at Kagi measuring about 6,750 acres combines gum-planting. Camphor-planting has been completed and in June 1915 reached 383,386 stumps; gum-trees numbered 113,298 at the same date.

The cultivation of teak and Cinchona trees is also on hand, this former as a continued undertaking extending from 1918. Of the 630,000 young shoots of teak cultivated in the Government nurseries, 5,000 already wer0 planted in Ako and Kagi Districts. It is expected that sixty years hence Formosan teak will be quite sufficient to meet the demand in Japan. About 150 ko of ground was already selected in Tainan for the cultivation of the cinchona trees.

INSURRECTORY TROUBLES

Presence of large number of settlers from the opposite coast of two Kwangs and their continued intercourse with the bellicose Cantoneses, constitutes a serious menace to the maintenance of peace on the island where the natives on the whole enjoy far greater security of their life and property than could have been dreamed of while they were under Chinese rule. Since the first outrage by a desperate band of over 100 armed raiders in 1907 at Hokuho, already eight such troubles have been recorded, the last in 1915 having been on the largest scale, though happily detected before any serious mischief had been committed. Of the eight the 4th in 1913 and that of 1915 were of gravest description, the former being known as Byaritsu trouble. In this case one of the archrebels, Ra-Fukusei 羅福星, conspired with over 500 natives to assault Government offices at Taihoku, Keelung and other important places in northern Formosa and to murder the Japanese. The plan was detected and the affair ended with the arrest of ringleaders.

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The 1915 affair orginated chiefly from superstition of ignorant natives who were silly enough to put credence in the wild story of some ringleadeds that they could easily create storms by means of the special charms they possessed and expel the Japanese with the aid of Chinese troops, and that the faithful upholders of the movement would be amply rewarded with the land now owned by the Japanese. In the summer of the year the plot was discovered and arrests began. Yo's followers, several thousand strong, broke out into open insurrection, attacked Administrative and Police Offices and killed 51 Japanese. They were subdued by aid of troops. Altogether 1,413 including 3 women, were implicated and after examination at the special Court opened at Taiwan in August of the year no less than 866 were convicted of heinous crime and sentenced to capital punishment. As a special grace in honor of the coronation ceremony the number was reduced to 95, while the sentence on all the others was commuted.

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CHAPTER XXXIX

KARAFUTO (SAGHALIEN)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The southern half of Karafuto below 50° which Japan acquired by the Treaty of Portsmouth lies within 141° 51′ and 144° 55 E. longitude, and extends to 45° 54′ N. lat. The whole district covers the area of about 13,254 sq. m. The eastern coast is washed by the Sea of Okhotsk while on the west the island faces Siberia across the narrow strait called Mamiya Strait or Gulf of Tartary. The southern extremity is forked into two arms which embrace the Bay of Aniwa, and is separated from the northern tip of Hokkaido by the Soya Strait only 46 miles across. The inhabitants consist of various tribes, as Gilyaks (about 100), Orotchones (350), Ainus (1,600) and Tungues (24). These are gradually dwindling in number. The rest of the population consists of Japanese (about 73,000 in summer), Chinese (30), Koreans (30) and Russians (100). The chief towns are Toyohara (capital, pop. 12,900), Otomari (16,000), Mauka (19,000) and Shikika (1,800). The average annual temperature records about 38° F. at Mauka and 29° at Shikika. The minimum falls in January 40° F. below freezing point while the maximum rises as high as 91° in August.

BUDGET

The estimates for the Island of Karafuto for the fiscal year 1919-20 are as follows (*yen* 1,000):—

Ordinary Revenue	3,205	Extraordinary Revenue...	...2,598
Taxes	654	Sale of State property ...	... 491
State undertakings and property	1,935	Proceeds of Loans received	1,174
License fees and charges...	291	Temporary appropriation	... 300
Revenue stamps and others	99	Surplus of preceding year	... 630
Receipt from Tobacco Monopoly	198	Miscellaneous	... 4
Miscellaneous	29	Grand Total	...5,803

Ordinary Expenditure	2,123	Extraordinary Expenditure	...3,680
Karafuto Shrine	10	State undertakings ...	...1,699
Civil Administrative expenses	1,863	Special Undertakings...	...1,474
Reserves	150	Census taking	12
Transferred to General account	101	Special Investigation of Industry	54
		Special Allowances	380
		Travelling expenses	61
		Grand Total	...5,803

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Immigration and Settlement from Japan Proper

The number of people who crossed over to the new dominion totalled in Summer 1916, 74,372 (46,067 males and 28,305 females) against the total population of 76,705.

Sanitary, Education, Religion

The mortality of Japanese in 1916 totalled 1,408 consisting of 843 males and 565 females. Carelessness of hygienic rules was primarily responsible for those cases of death. Leg dropsy is the most fatal disease, comparatively speaking in Saghalien. Primary schools numbered 115 in March 1917 of which 4 were Government and the rest private, these having altogether 8,105 attendants. Besides there were a Middle school, two Girls' High schools (one private), and an Extension Agricultural school.

In the matter of religions teaching the West Hongwan-ji Sect is doing most active work, the Lord Abbot himself, accompanied by his wife, having once visited the place.

Fishery

Fishery is by far the most important resource in Karafuto. The right is allowed under special license and ordinary license. The former is issued to those who obtain permission for a certain number of years at special ground, while the recipents of the other are at liberty to pursue fishery at any other place to be allotted as a result of public tender. Fishing grounds open to general bidders number 870 along the eastern coast and 433 along the western, while the special license grounds number 40 and 14 respectively. There are also preserved grounds.

Sardine, trout, salmon, and cod are principal fish caught in the Karafuto waters, especially herring for fertilizer leads the list and amounts to nearly three million *yen*.

The Government started a marine product experimental laboratory at Sumaltomali on the west coast. Production of smoked herring and of fish guanos is the subject to be investigated at first. Catches and marine products in the last few years are as follows (¥):—

	Food etc.	Manure	Fish oil	Total incl. others	Canned articles
1915	—	—	—	5,158,508	564,687
1916	2,435,916	2,444,764	941,174	6,041,342	2,357,053
1917	4,288,245	5,044,202	505,818	9,955,109	3,370,558

Farming and Stock-breeding

It has been ascertained that of the plains existing in the southern half more than 430,000 *cho* are available for tillage and pasturage. The settlers are cultivating the land deserted by the Russians, they being allowed about 5 acres per family. These settlers number 17,000 in all and are cultivating the area of about 9,563 *cho*. Oats, rye, various kinds of tubers and vegetables, legumins, and also fibre plants as flax and hemp are grown in the island. Farmers are also engaged in stock breeding.

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Forests

Various kinds of pine-trees abound and form dense primeval forests in several places. They make splendid timber, though lack of convenient transportation is a serious obstacle. The trees have frequently been consumed by forest fires, which lasted even three consecutive years before they could spend themselves for lack of combustibles.

According to latest official reports the Japanese Karafuto contains 2,352,712 *cho* of forest land with 2,104,462 *cho* of conifers measuring 1,662,945,646 cubic feet, 473,750 *cho* of broad-leaved species estimated to yield about 64,312,943 cubic feet and 361,898 *cho* of mixed forests with 174,017,128 cubic feet. Forest products constitutes one of the principal export items in the island and yielded ¥898,483 in the year ended in March 1918. The conifers are *todomatsu* (*Abies sacha inensis*), *ezomatsu* (*Pica a anensis*) and larch, white birch, *alunus* and *populus* predominate among the deciduous trees. For pulp and match-sticks the Karafuto forests are expected to acquire a great importance. The authorities have an idea to start turpentine extraction.

Since 1914 three pulp mills have been started in the island, these being Karafuto Kogyo (p.u. ¥1,250,000), Karafuto Shiryo (p.u. 750,000), and Nippon Kagaku Shiryo (p.u. 1,500,000)

Minerals

The strata in the island are generally of Tertiary formations, and hold rich veins of coal, the seams of which measure as thick as 50 ft. at some places. The quality resembles Yubari coal of Hokkaidō. The output increased from 14,653 tons in 1914, to 27,665 in 1915 and 370,60 in 1916.

Then alluvial gold and iron pyrite are also found. In 1917 rich oil-beds were discovered on the western coast.

Railway

The light rails 26.2m. that were laid between Otomari (Poroant 1 mali) and Toyohara (Vladimirofka) on war account in 1905 have been transferred to the island authorities. The mileage at present extends 57.6 m. from Sakaoemachi to Sakayehama, with a branch line from Konuma to the Kawakami Colliery, 7.7 m. Narrow gauge is adopted.

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CHAPTER XL

SOUTH MANCHURIA, THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS & TSING-TAO

A. SOUTH MANCHURIA

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The lease of South Manchuria lapsed to Japan by the Portsmouth Treaty concluded in 1905. The original term was to expire in 1923 but was extended till 1997 by the Sino-Japanese Treaty signed on May 25th, 1915.

Kwantung Province forms the southern part of Liaotung Peninsula, extending between 121°50′ and 122°33′ E. longitude and 38°43′ and 39°30′ N. latitude. The area covers, including the 40 islands adjacent to the peninsula, 218.757 square *ri*.

By the Imperial Ordinance issued on April 12, '19 a wholesale change was effected in the organization of the Kwantung Government-General (Totoku-fu), which has become a civil government and called the Kwantung Office (Kwanto-cho). A civilian governor supersedes the Governor-General who was a General. The Civil Governor rules over the Kwantung Province with South Manchuria Railway under his jurisdiction, and may issue punitive ordinances inflicting penalties of not more than one year imprisonment and fine of not more than ¥200. The Government Office consists of the Governor's Secretatiat, Civil Administration and Foreign Affairs Departments. The last-named Department is placed in charge of the consul-General at Mukden subject to instructions of the Foreign Minister. The chief military officer is the Commander of the Kwantung garrison.

Dairen, a Free Port

As notified on Aug. 22, 1906 by the Government to the Foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Tokyo, the port of Dairen (or Dalny) was opened as a free port on Sept. 1st, 1906. Foreign merchantmen are therefore free to engage in navigation and trade between Dairen and Japanese open ports, and they may also proceed direct from any foreign port to Dairen.

POPULATION

The population of Kwantung Province is, exclusive of Japanese garrisons stationed in the peninsula, as follows:—

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		Male	Female	Total
1916	Japanese...	28,214	24,444	53,658
	Chinese	285,190	217,159	502,349
	Foreigners	50	45	95
	Total	313,454	241,643	555,102

When the inhabitants in the railway zone are added the total was as follows, at the end of 1916:—

Japanese...	91,045
Chinese	566,401
Foreigners	272
Total	657,718

THREE PRINCIPAL CITIES AT THE END OF 1916

	Male	Female	Total
Dairen	90,830	49,654	140,484
Port Arthur	56,168	48,518	104,686
Kinchou	44,870	39,936	84,806

BUDGETS FOR 1919-20 (in ¥ 1,000)

Ordinary Revenue:		Ordinary Expenditure:	
Taxes	309	Gov.-General's office... ...	707
Public undertaking and State property	3,894	Law-courts and Prisons ...	197
Revenue stamps	271	Police	1,235
Other receipts	69	Education.	590
Total	4,543	Communication expenses...	2,024
Extraordinary:		Others	103
Sale of State property ...	115	Reserves	120
National Treasury grant ...	3,000	Total...	4,976
Surplus of previous year transferred	961	Extraordinary:	
Total	4,075	Undertaking expenses ...	1,815
Grand total	8,618	Adjustment of land	233
		Others	1,595
		Total	3,643
		Grand total...	8,618

FOREIGN TRADE AT DAIREN (1917)

	Exports to yen 1,000	Imports from yen 1,000	Total yen 1,000
Japan Proper	67,591	88,474	156,066
Korea	964	3,207	4,171
China	50,047	43,644	93,691
Hongkong, India & Australia ...	3,540	4,024	7,564
Europe & America	27,270	9,579	36,849
Total	149,413	148,928	298,341

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EDUCATION

The Administration Office maintains Primary schools and three higher organs of education, i.e. Technical Institute, Middle School and a Girls' High School, all in Port Arthur or Dairen. They make the following record for 1916:—

	No. of Schools	Staff	Pupils
Primary Schools in Kwantung	11	122	5,349
„ along the Railway zone ...	17	108	3,947
Port Arthur Technical School	1	88	293
Kwantung Middle School	1	35	601
Port Arthur Girls' High School	1	20	135
Dairen Girls' High School	1	15	135

In 1916 a normal school was established in Port Arthur for Chinese boys. Dairen Middle School was opened in 1918. Besides there are a good many private schools of elementary grade, technical schools and girls' schools, and supplementary schools run by both Japanese and Chinese. The South Manchuria Railway also keeps its own schools of various grades in the railway zone.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

The railway ceded by Russia to Japan on Aug. 1st 1906, and was renamed by the Japanese Government as South Manchuria Railway and issued regulations for converting it into a semi-private concern. On Aug. 1, '06 the first general meeting for organization was held and the draft of the company contract was passed, and on April 1st of 1907 the Field Railway Offices formally transferred the railways and all belongings to the Company. As a result of the revision of the organization of Kwantung Government-General the Company was placed under its jurisdiction. By the Imperial Ordinance issued on July 28 '17, the Company undertakes (under contract) the management of the Korean Railways.

The Company Contract and Exploitation

The capital is ¥200 millions divided into two million name-shares of ¥100 each, one half of the capital being represented by the Manchuria Railway and accessories and the coal mines at Fushun and Yentai belonging to the Japanese Government, which therefore owns 1,000,000 shares. The remaining shares were offered to Japanese and Chinese subjects, and for ¥80,000,000 have been called in. The Government guarantees the profit of 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital for 15 years, and refrains to claim dividend for its shares when it does not come up to 6%. Within the limit of *yen* 100,000,000, the Government gurantees the payment of interest, or if deemed necessary, of principal, of debentures which the Company may issue, subject to the approval of the Government. In 1913 the Co. obtained approval of the Government to distribute dividend of 7%, in the following years that of 8%. and 10%. The Co. is now paying dividend of 2% to the Government shares of ¥100 millions.

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Co.'s Enterprises.—Besides railway business the Company is engaged in harbor, colliery, gas, electricity, hotels, etc. The latest is the iron foundry enterprise by utilizing the rich iron mines at Anshantien.

Railway.—The railway system consists as follows:—The main line from Dairen to Chungchum (438.5 m.), Port Arthur branch line (28.9) Yingkow branch (13.9) Fushun branch (30.9), Yentai branch (9.7), Mukden-Antung line (170.8), 692.7 m. in all. They are all of standard gauge. The main and Mukden-Antung lines form part of the international through traffic service.

Shipping.—A regular service is run between Dairen and Shanghai (via Tsingtao), this route enabling travellers to or from China to economize over two days, compared with that via Vladivostock. The Co. runs also South China coastwise service.

Harbor.—Following, in the main the plan started by the Russians, the Company has steadily been carrying on the work of reconstructing a 2nd quay, building breakwaters, and a third quay, in the harbour of Dairen. They have all been completed.

Coal Mines.—The colliery work of Fushun and Yentai forms one of the most important undertakings. The output reached 2,275,905 tons in 1917-18.

The Fushun Colliery, situated about 22 miles east of Mukden, as the crow flies, runs for about 12 miles parallel to the river Hun, and contains deposit of 80 to 175 ft. in thickness, an average of about 130 ft. The pits are in full operation, with the total output of 6,000 tons a day, of which the two pits, Togo and Oyama, both being sunk in 1910, each yield 2,000 tons a day. The quality too is excellent, being of strong caloric power and containing very little sulphur.

The Yentai Coal Fields exist north-east of Liaoyang and can be reached in an hour by rail from the Yentai station. The seams number 16, of which 4 are workable, i.e. first seam of five ft. and, second of 4 to 6 ft. third of 3 to 8 ft. and fourth of 5 ft. The coal is soft and pulverizable and emits but little smoke. The daily output, according to the report at the end of March 1918, reached 247 tons. The production for last few years, and equipments, are as follows:—

Year ended March	Output, tons Fushun	Yentai
1916... ...	2,169,245	71,062
1917... ...	2,040,081	91,645
1918... ...	2,275,905	113,679

Equipment	(March 31, 1918) Fushun	Yentai	Total
Engines	88	9	97
Winches etc....	67	3	70
Coal truck ...	6,296	280	6,576

The Penchihu Coal Field.—This mine does not belong to the Company, but is described here for convenience. It was first worked experimentally by the Okura Firm, of Tokyo, but is now a joint undertaking of the Firm and the Chinese Government, with capital of 2,000,000 taels equally supplied by the two. The deposits are practically similar to those of Fushun, only the seams are considerably thinner. the thickest part not exceeding 4 ft. The extraction made is about 500 tons a day.

Electric and Gas.—The former have power stations at Dairen (4,500 k.w.), Mukden (400 k.w.), Changchun (1,150 k.w.), Antung (380), Fushun (7,500) and Yentai (37.5), supplying current for both lighting and motor force; at Dairen and Fushun electric trams are also run since 1909 and

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1914 respectively. Gas industry exists at Dairen and Fushun only, and produces volumes of about 93 million and 18 million cubic ft. with over 5,900 and 1,000 tons of cokes each and some quantity of coal-tar.

Hotel Business.—The Company has its own hotels all bearing the title of the 'Yamato Hotel,' located at Dairen, Hoshigaura (suburbs of Dairen), Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun; the hotels serve for lodging as well as for entertainments.

The Railway Zone and Management.—The total area of land belonging to the Company amounts to 68,443,246 *tsubo*. Excepting the area used by the Company and the Kwantung Government, the whole is open for rent at the rate of ½ to ten *sen* per *tsubo* per month for building lot, and 1 to 3 *sen* for farming land. By May 1918 over 14,786,379 were under lease contract. In the railway zone the Company maintains, according to the report at the end of March 1918, 11 hospitals, 20 primary schools with 5,338 attendants, 11 Chinese (common) schools, 32 business schools, 10 girls' practical schools, one medical school at Mukden, and a technical school and a teacher's training institute at Dairen, etc. Besides these, the Company keeps a polytechnic laboratory, 2 agricultural experimental stations and 13 farms with the object of encouraging industry, and undertakes 17 water supply works.

The Administrative System —The Government reserves the right of appointing members of the administrative body. The term of the chairman and the Vice-chairman is 5 years, that of Directors is four years (selected by the Government from among shareholders of at least 50 shares). Auditors are elected for three years at the general meeting of shareholders.

Business report for 1917-8 year (¥1,000)

	Receipts	Expenses		Receipts	Expenses
Railway service...	34,458	10,859	Gas	352	190
Shipping	3,617	2,553	Others	394	3,882
Mining	20,368	15,048	General affairs ...	—	4,405
Harbor and wharf ...	3,500	3,107	Interest on loan...	1,205	—
Local undertakings ...	1,930	3,539	Debt charge	—	5,887
Hotels	475	439	Total	—	2,807
Electric undertakings	1,584	948	Profit	69,429	54,504
Industry	1,545	841		14,926	—

Assets and Liabilities (¥1,000)

According to the same report principal items are:—

Railway main line ...	53,546	Industry...	5,024
„ Antung-Mukden line	25,037	Hotels	2,061
Ships	2,680	Miscellaneous buildings ...	12,867
Electric plants etc.	5,382	Local equipments	6,602
Gas	1,551	Land lease, etc.	11,579
Harbor and wharf	17,982	Capital	180,000
Mines	20,343	Reserve funds	21,178
Railway factories	7,436	Loan (in England)	127,356

Board of Directors.—President, R. Nomura; Vice-President, S. Naka-

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nishi; Dirs., T. Kawakami; R. Kawamura; Y. Kubo; J. Matsumoto; Y. Shima; K. Nakagawa.

New Undertakings

The Board of Directors has decided to adopt a new expansion program comprising, among other things, the Iron foundry work at Anshantien for which will be allotted ¥30,000,000 spread over three years commencing 1918, with initial output of 150,000 tons which will be ultimately increased to 1,000,000, the ore at Anshantien being almost inexhaustible. The Mond Gas refinery near the coal-mine at Fushun will start work in November this year and will turn out roughly 30,000 tons of sulphate of ammonium which will be shipped to the South Seas market. The Glass-works for producing plate-glass, glass-wares, etc. and the Porcelain and Fire-proof Tile Factory have begun from this year to send their productions to the same market. All these new undertakings required ¥23,000,000 in 1917-18 year.

KIRIN-CHANGCHUN RAILWAY

From Changchun, the northern limit of the South Manchuria Railway, to Kirin, distance 79 m., a railway was completed on Oct. 16th, 1912, in accordance with the treaty between Japan and China concluded in April 1907. It provides that the line be laid with the fund, ¥4,500,000, to be borne in equal share by the two countries and under the superintendence of Japanese engineers. The Japanese share of ¥2,250,000 was met by the South Manchuria Railway and is repayable by China within 25 years from the date of opening. Twelve stations exist along the line, the journey taking 6 hrs.

THE GARRISON AND THE RAILWAY GUARDS

One Division is stationed as garrison at Liaoyang. The service of garrison will be taken up by turn by the Divisions at home, the term being two years. The Division to which the duty of garrison is assigned is to proceed to the seat of garrison in October of the year and the Division which has served the term will return home in November.

In conformity with the provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace Japan has stationed 16 independent battalions of guards along the line, each composed of 21 officers and 617 rank and file. The battalions were organized with time-expired non-commissioned officers and men up to 1916 when they were displaced by those in active service. The distribution of garrisons is as follows:

Liaoyang, Div. and Brigade headquarters, one Reg. and one battalion; one Reg. at Tiehling; Brigade headquarters and one Reg. at Liutszton; one Reg. at Port Arthur; one Reg. of cavalry at Haicheng.

AGRICULTURE

The districts north of the Antung Line are fertile, the rest of the province being barren.

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PRINCIPAL FOOD CROPS

(in 1,000 Chinese *koku*)

	Maize	Grain sorghum	Foxtail millet	Soya bean yellow	Soya bean green	Soya bean black
1914	228	60	52	10	48	4
1915	212	56	47	7	38	3
1916	289	73	54	10	54	5

Note.—1 Chinese koku = 1.7 Jap. koku.

Soya Bean.—The fame of Soya bean has spread all over the world since 1906 when the Mitsui Bussan first shipped a trial consignment to England. As substitute of cotton seeds for extracting oil the bean met with a favorable reception not only in England but in Germany, France and elsewhere, and in the following year the enterprising firm received large orders. The yield of bean in Manchuria is between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 tons and the output of bean-cakes about 1,000,000 tons. In 1909 the export amounted to 8,000,000 tons of which about 50% went to Europe, 30 to China and 20 Japan. The export is made through Dairen, Newchwang (which monopolized it before the export to Europe began), and Vladivostok, the first claiming about one half and the other half divided between the two ports.

B. THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

Japan has been nominated by the Peace Conference as mandatory of the former German South Sea Island north of the equator The archipelago had been occupied by the Japanese squadron in the beginning of the War. It consists of three groups, Mariana, Marshall, and Caroline, covering altogether an area of 960 square miles with 60,000 natives. Of about 1,000 islets forming the groups those that are comparatively larger make the following record :—

	Are (k.m.)	Popul.	Long E.	Lat. N.
Mariana				
Saipan	185	2,082	145°40′	15°5′
Tinian	130	45	"	"
Rota	114	452	145°13′	14°
Pagan	32	4	"	"
Caroline				
Ponape	347	4,401	158°10′	6°45′
Yap...	207	6,502	137°58′	9°25′
Truk	132	11,000	151°22′	6°57′
Kusaie	110	643	162°58′	5°15′
Panao	450	4,777	143°10′	6°50′
Marshall				
Yaluit	90	995	169°42′	5°48′

Climate, Natives, Religion, etc.

The climate is comparatively mild for the latitude owing to the monsoon and showers. Both in Mariana and Caroline groups the temperature stands throughout the year between 26° and 27°c. In Jaluit, the largest in the Marshall group, the average annual temperature is 27°19′c. the minimum

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and maximum being 21° and 36°9′ respectively. The natives are mostly Micronesians mixed with other Polynesian races in various degrees. They are indolent and easy-going, and subsist on natural production. They have no religion of native origin. Christianity entered the field far back in the Spanish days. During the German rule Protestant (American) and Catholic missions were at work but so far its influence seems to have been superficial.

Japanese Administration

The Military Government established with the Japanese occupation of these islands in 1914 was replaced by Civil Administration in June 1918. The natives are treated with leniency and kindness. For the benefit of their children common schools have been opened at Saipan, Kusaie, Ponape, Jap, Trak, Palao and others. Since 1915 a number of chiefs and other important personages in the groups has been brought over to Japan for sight-seeing. The seat of the Government is Trak.

Japanese Industry

Apart from the high military value no great economic importance is attached to the islands. At present about 5,000 Japanese are at work exploiting the native resources. Principal items are phosphorous ores (chiefly in the Caroline) worth ¥1½ million and cocoanuts (chiefly in the Marshall) ¥1 million. Besides, copra yields about 7,000 tons valued at over 1 million. Flour, rice, meat, piece goods, building materials, etc., are the chief imports, totalling about ¥1,300,000 against ¥1,500,000 of exports. Fishery is carried out only in primitive manner, but in view of the fact that the archipelago abounds in sharks, gobies, turtles, sponge, shells, etc., the prospect of marine industry is said to be bright.

C. TSINGTAO

Tsingtao or Kiao-chou, on the east coast of Shan-tung Province, China, that was acquired by Germany in 1897 on a 99 years' lease was captured by the combined Japanese and British forces on Nov. 7, 1914. The Japanese Military Administration was then established. In the subsequent negotiations with China Japan stipulated to restore Kiao-chau to China on conditions that the port be opened to international trade, that Japan be allowed to establish a special concession in the port, etc. (Vide Chap. on Diplomacy).

Area, Population, etc.

Area under the Japanese administration is a little over 216 sq. m. inclusive of tens of small islets scattered about the Bay. There are over 80 towns and villages with a population of 20,000 Japanese and 180,000 Chinese.

Japanese Administration

The Commander-in-Chief of the Tsingtao Garrison is in charge of the Military and Civil Affairs Departments, the latter placed in turn under a

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Civil Governor. Besides, the Railway Board controls railways, mines and customs while the Communication Board manages electric works as well as communications. In Tsingtao exist two elementary schools, one each of Middle school and Girls' High school for the benefit of Japanese children, besides 5 of elementary grade in the railway zone.

For the Chinese there are throughout the leased territory 29 Japanese schools (83 classes) and 5 foreign-managed schools taking about 2,000 pupils. For the fiscal 1918-19 year the revenue was ¥11,700,000 and the expenditure ¥18,900,000.

Railways and Mining

The main line, Tsingtao–Tsi-nan, is 245 miles long with four branches totalling 24 miles. In 1917-8 the gross receipt amounted to ¥8,196,146 against ¥6,551,627 of expenditure. Two coal mines acquired from the Germans are now operated by the Railway Board, the output being put at 600,000 tons. The Chin-ling-chin iron mine is still in the prospecting stage.

Trade and Customs

Under the German management Tsingtao sprang into prominence as a sea-port, the volume of trade in 1913 reaching 60,440,000 marks while 593,000 tons of bottoms entered. It gradually dwindled till 1917 when it revived, T. 71,924,723 for imports and 51,494,504 for exports. Chief imports are cotton goods, tobacco, matches, petroleum, sugar, dye-stuff and timber, while chief exports are straw braids, peanut, bean oil, bean cakes, eggs, fruit and salt. The customs were transferred by the Japanese Army to the Chinese Maritime Customs in Sept. 1915.

Industrial Prospect

The cultivated area in the leased Territory is 11,245,324 *tsubo* of which the Government land covers 919,276 *tsubo*. Vegetables, potatoes, and peanut, pears, apples, and grapes, etc. are plenty. Fishery is actively engaged in both by native and Japanese fishermen. The latter number 500 with catches totalling in 1917 about ¥100,000. Salt-field covers 1,779 *cho*, the output being 130,000,000 *kin* valued at 260,000 Teals. Manufacturing is by far the most important of all industries. In Tsingtao alone exist about 25 factories of note backed by a capital of ¥50 millions. Contrasted with the 17 years of German rule, during which time Tsingtao had only one beer-brewery and two egg-powder manufacturing companies, the development made during the last few years in this direction may be said to have been marked. These new enterprises are mostly Japanese and include milling, brewery, tanning, packing, soap making, oil, match and salt manufacturing, etc. The electric works are Government monopoly.

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APPENDIX A.

LEARNED & SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Social institutions do not yet find atmosphere for healthy growth in Japan, and as an organ of social entertainments they are therefore comparatively insignificant. On the other hand, learned institutions have reached quite large numbers and are far more influential.

SECTION I. LEARNED INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Association, Japan.—Founded 1881; publishes monthly organ *Dai Nippon Nokai-ho*, and maintains Tokyo Agricultural University (private) in Tokyo as its educational institution. Members number 15,500 and are Honorary, Special Ordinary and Associate. Patron Prince Fushimi; Pres. Marquis K. Matsudaira; Vice-Pres. Dr. A. Yokoi, the Pres. of the University. Add. Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Asiatic Society, of Japan.—Pioneer association of the kind in Japan and was est. about 1880 by the late Sir Earnest Satow and others in Japan for studying and investigating Japanese customs, history, literature, etc. List of members 530 including those residing abroad. Annual subscription ¥12; Meeting held quarterly and proceedings published occasionally and distributed to members gratis. Pres. Sir William Conyngham Greene; Hon. Secy. Ernest Wilson Clement. Add. Keio University, Tokyo.

Bankers' Association, Tokyo.—Founded 1900; funds ¥150,000 to be created. Subscription in proportion to the capital paid up of the associated banks, ranging from ¥100 to ¥1,000. The members number 69 banks. Pres S. Hayakawa, Directors. T. Matsukawa; Chief Secy. N. Yamazaki. Add. Sakamoto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Barristers' Society, Japan.—Founded June, 1896; issues a monthly periodical; members numbered 1,700 at the end of Feb. 1916; Dues, ordinary membership 20 *Sen* per month. Directors Y. Ishiyama, S. Ikeda, K. Harada, T. Hanai, etc. Add. Nishi-Hibiya, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Botanical Society, Japan.—Founded 1882; publishes a monthly *Botanical Magazin*. Dues ¥6.60 per annum. Members number 400. Pres. Dr. J. Matsumura; Chief Dir. Dr. K. Shibata. Add. Botanical Garden, Tokyo.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History, Japanese Committee.—Est. in July, 1912 in accordance with the international Conference of Economists held in 1911 in Berne. The result of investigation will be published at the head office in New York, U.S.A. President of the National Committee is Baron Y. Sakatani, and Secy. Y. Yamamoto. Office at Senshu Daigaku, Kanda, Tokyo.

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Chemical Industry Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1878; dues for regular member ¥5 per annum, associate ¥3, these numbering 650 in all. Publishes a monthly *Tokyo Kwagakukwaishi*. Pres. U. Suzuki; Secy. Y. Shibata, K. Aso. Add. Science College, Imp. University, Tokyo.

Electric Association.—Founded 1912; subscription ¥4 to 500 a year. Pres R. Kimura; Vice-Pres. Dr. I. Nakahara; Chief Secy., B. Kawanishi. Add. Sanchome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Emigration Society, Japan.—Founded 1914; subscription ¥10 per annum. Members number 5,000. Pres. Marquis S. Okuma; Vice.-Pres. J. Soyeda; Chief Secy. S. Hayakawa. Add. Sanchome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Fire Insurance Society, Japan.—Created 1907; annual subscription according to the business result of the society. Chairman of the committee is K. Kagami; Chief Secy. K. Takai. Add. Minami-Nabecho Nichome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Foreign Trade Association, Japan.—Founded 1886; member 466 in all. Representatives, K. Ikeda, K. Otani, O. Suzuki; Secy. T. Ikeda Add. 7 Sojurocho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Geographical Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1879; number of members 260; dues ¥100 in lump or ¥6 a year. Patron Prince Kan-in; Pres. Marquis N. Nabeshima; Vice-Pres. Visc. Y. Hanabusa, Baron D. Kikuchi; Secys. Dr. F. Omori, K. Inouye, K. Fukuchi. Add. Nishi Konyacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Historio-Geographical Society, Japan.—Founded 1899. Dues ¥2 a year. Members number about 800; publishes a monthly organ *Rekishi-Chiri*. Pres. Marquis M. Hachisuka. Add Aoyagicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Horticulture Society, Japan.—Founded 1889; publishes a monthly magazine. Dues for ordinary members ¥2, special members ¥3, per annum; list of members some 3,000. Pres. Marquis S. Okuma; Vice-pres. Viscount T. Fujinami. Add. 696 Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Imperial Aviation Society.—Founded 1914; members 7,000 in March, 1916. Dues, regular member ¥100 in lump or annually ¥12 for ten years, common member ¥10 or 3 annually for five years. Pres. Marquis S. Okuma; Vice-Pres. Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Yurakucho 1-chome, Tokyo.

Imperial Railway Association.—Founded 1898; publishes as organ *Teikoku Tetsudo Kyokai Kwaiho*; members 2,436 in all. Honorary members confined to those who have rendered distinguished services to railway business. Pres. Count M. Terauchi; Vice-Pres. Dr. H. Furukawa, Dr. K. Nomura; etc. Chief Secy. R. Unno. Add. Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Industrial Society, Japan.—Founded 1806; publishes a monthly journal; subscription, ¥12 per annum. Pres. Viscount Kaneko; Vice-Pres. S. Asano. Add. 1 Yamashirocho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Jurisprudence Society.—Founded 1894; annual dues ¥2; members some 300 at present. Pres. Dr. Baron Chincho Hozumi; Dirs. T. Minobe, G. Suehiro. Add, c/o Hozumi, Hanikata-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Life Assurance Society.—Founded 1908; publishes a quarterly bulletin; subscription to be levied in proportion to business result of the Cos. Pres. Taizo Abe. Add. Yurakucho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo

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Meteorological Society, Japan.—Founded 1882; publishes monthly magazine. Dues, ordinary member ¥2 per annum; members number 337. Pres. Dr. S. Nakamura. Secys. W. Oishi, T. Okada, T. Yoshida. Add. Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo.

Mining Industrial Society, Japan.—Founded 1885; publishes a magazine as its organ. Dues, ordinary member ¥6 annually and ¥3 for admission; supporting member is asked to contribute ¥200 or upward in lump; members 1,500 in all, including 18 honorary members and 66 supporting members. Pres. Dr. W. Watanabe. Add. Kagacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Oriental Association (*formerly called Taiwan Kyokwai*).—Founded 1898, for developing resources in Formosa, Korea and Manchuria. Has established schools in Tokyo, Seoul, Dairen, etc. bringing up students to devote themselves to colonization work. Subscription ¥6 per annum for ordinary member; issue monthly magazine, *Toyo Jiho*; members number 3,500. Pres. Komatsubara, ex-Minister of Education; Vice-Pres. Baron Okura; Dirs. M. Kadono, S. Hayakawa. Add. Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Sericultural Society, Japan.—Founded 1892; publishes a Japanese monthly and a French *Bulletin* as its organ. Reliable information is supplied on application to foreigners abroad. Special member ¥10 in lump or ¥12 in course of 4 years, and ordinary ¥1.50; members number 165,477. Patron Prince Kanin; Pres. Viscount K. Kiyoura. Add. Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Society for the Propagation of Roman Alphabets.—Founded —; publishes its organ in Roman letters; Members 3,000; Dues, ¥1 per annum. Pres. Marquis K. Saionji. Add. No. 3 1-chome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Society for Protection of Industrial Property.—Founded 1905; dues, ¥5—30 in lump or ¥2 a year. Pres. Viscount K. Kiyoura; Vice-Pres. K. Otani. Add. Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Statistical Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1878; publishes monthly magazine styled *Tokei Shushi*, and also issues the *Imperial Japanese Statistic Annual* and a number of statisctics. Dues, ¥3 a year and have membership of 500. Pres. Dr. Baron Yoshiro Sakatani. Add. Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

University Graduate's Society.—Founded 1886; admits graduates of Imperial Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Kyushu and Tohoku, and also others who have connections with the above institutions. Dues, ¥2 per annum, or ¥20 for life; publishes monthly bulletin; comprises 18 committees and 1 chief secretary. Add. Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo,

Zoological Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1879; annual subscription ¥6 for class "A" member, ¥3.60 for "B" member; members number about 400; the *Zoological Magazine* is issued monthly, with "Annotations Zoological Japonensis" as occasional publication. Pres. Prof. S. Watase (c/o Imp. Univ. Tokyo); Secy. Dr. N. Yatsu.)

Section II. Social Institutions

America's Friends Society (*Beiyu-Kyokwai*).—Est. 1906 by Japanese who have stayed in America and by Americans staying in Japan, with the object of promoting friendly relation between the two countries. Number of members about 300; annual dues ¥12. Pres. Viscount Kentaro Kaneko. Add. Gofukucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

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Belgo-Japanese Association.—Founded 1889; members number about 74 comprising only those who have studied in Belgium. Secy., Mr. S. Akusada, 53 Fujimicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

British Society.—Found 1908 by the late Count Hayashi, the late Sir Claude MacDonald, Count Hirosawa, the late Capt. Brinkley, Viscount Inaba, Vice-Admiral Baron Miyabara, Count Kawamura, etc.; dues ¥5 a year for ordinary members or ¥50 in one sum for life. The membership numbers about 250. Add. British Embassy, Tokyo.

Eiraku Club.—Formed in 1914 by graduates and friends of Waseda University as social organ. Membership about 300; dues ¥24 a year; one half for country member; Pres. Dr. Y. Hiranuma. Sec. S. Tamura. Add. Eiraku-cho, Tokyo. Tel. Central 389.

Franco-Japanese Society.—Founded 1885. List of members number over 300 including five grades of members; dues of ordinary member ¥3.60 a year. Patrons, Prince Nashimoto and French Ambassador; Chief Dir. K. Furuichi, Dr. Eng. Add. Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

Indo-Japanese Association.—Founded 1892; covers British India, French Indo-China, Dutch islands in the South Seas. Members 570 in all. Pres. Marquis S. Okuma; Vice-Pres. Baron N. Kanda, Dr. F. Nanjo; Secy. Y. Soyejima. Add. Hibiya Bldg., Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

Kojunsha.—Founded 1879 by graduates of and others instructed in Keio University and is a social club. Entrance fee ¥300; annual subscription ¥36. Membership over 1,000. Pres. E. Kamada; Chief Dirs. J. Kadono, H. Ishikawa. Add. Nabecho Nichome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Latin American-Japanese Society.—Created by Japanese interested in Central and South Americas, or peoples of these republics connected with this country, about 120 in number. Add. Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

The Nippon Club.—Est. 1888 by Japanese; is a non-political institution. List of members about 500 including country members. Entrance fee ¥30, annual subscription ¥36. The present building was built in 1906. Pres. Viscount C. Okabe; Hon. Secy, Mr. S. Hayakawa. Add. Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo; Tel. No. 625 & 5439 Honkyoku.

Russo-Japanese Society.—Founded 1906; members number 350; dues, ¥6 a year for ordinary members or ¥200 for life, special members ¥500. Pres. Count M. Terauchi; Vice-Pres. Baron S. Goto; Add. Uchisaiwaicho, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

The Tokyo Club.—Est. 1885 by Japanese and foreigners; entrance fee ¥50; annual subscription ¥36 for city members and ¥10 for country members. List of members about 300. The present building was built in 1908 at the cost of ¥300,000. Pres. H.H. Prince Kan-in; Vice-Pres., British Ambassador, Baron Makino, Mr. Sonoda; Hon. Secy. Mr. A. Medley; Hon. Treas. Mr. M. Kushida. Add. Aoicho, Akasaka, Tokyo. Tel. No. 225—7 & 760 Shimbashi.

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APPENDIX B.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LEADING FIRMS AND BUSINESS HOUSES IN JAPAN; THEIR STATISTICS, NAMES OF DIRECTORS, ETC.

I.	Banks.	XIV.	Chemical Industry.
II.	Insurance.	XV.	Metals, Machines & Tools.
III.	Spinning & Weaving.	XVI.	Leather, Belting, etc.
IV.	Dry Goods, etc.	XVII	Stock Brokers & Ex'ge.
V.	Arts, Toys & Jewels.	XVIII.	Printing & Publishing.
VI.	Toilet, Drugs, etc.	XIX.	Fishery & Marine Products.
VII.	Gas & Electricity.		
VIII.	Mining, Refining, etc.	XX.	Shipping.
IX.	Brewery.	XXI.	Shipbuilding.
X.	Sugar Mfg.	XXII.	Hotels.
XI.	Flour Milling & Conf'ry	XXIII.	Exporters & Importers.
XII.	Paper & Paper Wares,	XXIV.	General.
XIII.	Glass & Ceramics.	XXV.	Miscellaneous.

Abbrev.—*K. K.*=Kabushiki-Kaisha (Joint Stock Company); *Gm. K.*=Gomei-Kaisha (Partnership Unlimited); *Gs. K.*=Goshi-Kaisha (Partnership Limited). Capital and other sums of money in ¥1,000.

Section I. Banks

(For details vid. Chap. Banks and Banking)

Aichi Bank, *K. K.*, Tamayacho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya. Est. 1896; cap ¥2,210 p.u; in '18 absorbed Kitakata and other banks, cap. being greatly increased. Pres. Y. Watanabe.

Asano Chuya (Day and Night) Bank, *K. K.*, Tori-1-chome, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥5,000 (3,000 p.u.). Pres. M. Shiraishi, Mng.-Dir. Y. Watanuki.

Chosen Ginko (Bank of Chosen), Seoul. (Vid. Chap. Chosen).

Dai Hyaku Ginko (100th Bank), *K.K.*, Yorozucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. '77. Pres. R. Ikeda, Mng. S. Asada.

Dai Ichi Ginko (1st Bank), *K.K.*, Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. The first private bank in Japan, est. July '73. Pres. Baron E. Shibusawa, Gen.-Mng. Y. Sasaki.

Dai Ni Ginko (2nd Bank), *K.K.*, Sanchome, Yokohama. Est. '74, Pres. T. Hara, Mng. K. Yamagata.

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Dai San Ginko (3rd Bank), *K.K.*, Kobunecho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 78 by the Yasuda family. Pres. Zenshiro Yasuda.

Dai 81 Bank, *K.K.*, No 5 Tomisawa-cho, Nihom., Tokyo. Formed June 1918 by the union of 40th and 41st Banks; Cap. ¥4,500 p.u.; res. ¥1,070. Pres. C. Kikuchi; Mng.-Dir. F. Osawa.

Fujimoto Bill Broker Bank, *K.K.*, 1-chome, Yokobori, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1906; cap. ¥600 p.u. ran up to ¥3,000 June '18 with extended business; branches at Kobe and Tokyo.

Hokkaido Takushokuo Ginko (Colonization Bank of Hokkaido), *K.K.*, Sapporo, Hokkaido. Est. 1900; cap. 10,000 (6,250 p.u.) Pres. Riyo Mizukoshi.

Jugo Ginko (15th Bank), *K.K.*, Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '77 by some Peers and formerly called the Peer's Bank. Pres. I. Matsukata, Vice-Pres. M. Naruse.

Fujita-Gumi Bank, *K.K.*, 3-chome, Imabashi, Osaka. Est. 1917 with ¥5,000 p.u. Chairman, Baron H. Fujita.

Furukawa Bank, *K.K.*, Setomono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1917 by the Furukawa family with cap. ¥2,500 p.u. Pres. Baron T. Furukawa.

Higo Bank, *K.K.*, Kumamoto. Est. 1897; cap. ¥5,000 (2,750 p.u.); res. ¥1,060; deposits. ¥17,160; div. 10%. Tokyo branch at 2-chome, Koamicho, Nihombashi. Mag.-Dir. Zensuke Yasuda.

Kashima Bank, *K.K.*, Osaka. Est. by Mr. Kashima, President; cap. ¥5,000; reorganized in '17 with extended business.

Kanda Bank, *K.K.*, No 26, Sakamoto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. April 1918, with nominal capital of ¥5,000 (½ p.u.). Originally a private bank run by Mr. Raizo Kanda, a stock-broker of Tokyo; chiefly deal in public loan bonds and debentures. Pres. R. Kanda.

Kawasaki Bank, *Gs. K.*, Himono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. July 1893 by the late H. Kawasaki. Pres. Kawasaki.

Kitahama Bank, *K.K.*, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. March '97. Cap. ¥4,000 p.u. Dirs. Y. Kashima. R. Hunter.

Konoike Bank, *Gm. K.*, Imabashi, Osaka. Est. May, 1877; is conducted by the Konoike family. Pres. Baron Z. Konoike.

Meiji Bank, *K.K.*, Honfuna-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1895; absobed '18 Tawara and other smaller banks increasing cap. to ¥10,000 in '19. Pres. Zensuke Yasuda, Mng.-Dir. R. Kanahara.

Mitsui Bank, *K.K.*, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Oldest, est. over 200 yrs. ago by Takatomi Mitsui in the Tokugawa era, organized as Mitsui Bank, *K.K.*, 1909. Pres. Baron Takayasu Mitsui; Mng.-Dirs. S. Hayakawa, S. Ikeda, U. Yoneyama.

Mitsubishi Bank Department, Yayesucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. 1895 and is conducted by the Mitsubishi Firm. Chief, Dept. M. Kushida.

Morimura Bank, *Gm. K.*, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. '98 by Baron Morimura, President.

Murai Bank, *K.K.*, Moto-Yokkaichicho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Founded in Dec. 1906 and reorganized with capital of ¥10,000 in April 1918. Pres. K. Murai.

Nagoya Bank, *K.K.*, Demmacho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya. Est. 1882; reorganized 1917 with increased cap. ¥7,000 p.u. Chairman of Dirs. S. Taki.

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Naniwa Bank, *K.K.*, Awajicho, Osaka. Formed in 1878 with the union of the 5th and 32nd national banks. Afterward the bank was amalgamated with four other banks. Pres. M. Matsukata.

Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), *K.K.*,

Nippon Kogyo Ginko (Industrial Bank of Japan), *K.K.*,

Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Hypothec Bank of Japan), *K.K.*,

Okazaki Bank, *K.K.*, Naniwa-cho, Kobe. Est. '17 by Mr. T. Okazaki, a millionaire merchant, and incorporated; cap. ¥10,000 (p.u. 6,000); reserves ¥940. Pres. T. Okazaki; Dirs T. Okazaki and S. Tanaka.

Sino-Japanese Banking Corporation, *K.K.*, Peking, China. Est. '18 as a joint enterprise of Japanese and Chinese under the patronage of the Chinese Govt, which guarantees 6% annual div. for three years after establishment; cap. ¥20,000 (5,000 p.u.) evenly subscribed by Japanese and Chinese; authorized to issue redeemable notes. Pres. Lu Tsung-yu; Mng.-Dir. Tsunejiro Kakiuchi.

Sumitomo Bank, *K.K.*, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. 1871 by the Sumitomo family; reorganized *K.K.*, 1895. Pres. Baron K. Sumitomo.

Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Taiwan or Formosa), *K.K.*, Taihoku, Formosa. Vid. Chap. Taiwan.

Takai Ginko, *K.K.*, Gofukucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1889. Pres. C. Kikuchi.

Wakao Bank, *K.K.*, Kofu, Yamanashi-ken. Founded by the Wakao family as *Gm. K.*, reorganized 1917 as *K.K.* Pres. K. Wakao.

Yasuda Bank, *K.K.*, Kobunacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1864 by Mr. Zenjiro Yasuda, and run by the Yasuda family; sub. capital ¥25,000, (p. u. 17,500): controls 28 syndicate banks, both head & branch offices. Connection world-wide. Pres. Zengoro Yasuda; Mng.-Dir. Y. Suzuki.

Yokohama 74 Bank, *K.K.*, 2-chome, Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama. Est. 1878; absorbed Mogi Bank '18, and increased cap. to ¥2,400 p. u. chairman S. Mogi.

Yokohama Specie Bank, *K.K.*, Yokohama.

Yokohama Wakao Bank, *Gm. K.*, Yokohama. Fst. 1890 by the Wakao family. Pres. I. Wakao.

Section II. Insurance

(For details vid. Chap. Insurance)

Aikoku Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Honzaimokucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1897. Pres. M. Suzuki; Mng.-Dir, R. Wakao.

Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co., Okecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. March 1904. Pres. I. Kadono, Mng.-Dir. R. Kitakawa.

Dai Ichi Mutual Life Ins. Co., Tori-Sanchome, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1902 by Mr. Yano and others, pioneer mutual life insurance Co. Capital ¥25 p.u. Pres. T, Yano, Dir. S. Ohashi, K. Hattori.

Daido Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Yedobori, Osaka. Est. 1902. Capital ¥210 p.u. Pres. K. Hirooka, Mng.-Dir. S. Gion.

Fuji Shokai, 1-chome, Yaesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Founded in 1909 and run by Mr. M. Furudono; agent for various foreign and domestic fire ins. cos.; owns the Waseda Denki Kogyo (Electro-Chemical Laboratory), dealers in and manufacturers of various potassium compounds and general industrial stuffs at Kamitotsuka near Tokyo.

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Jinju Life Assurance Co., *K.K.*, No. 3 1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1887; cap. ¥1,000 p.u. Pres. D. Shimogo; Mng.-Dir T. Shimogo.

Kobe Marine, Transportation & Fire Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Kobe. Est. 1907; capital ¥1,250 p.u. Pres. T. Okazaki, Mng.-Dir. S. Tanaka.

Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Izumocho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1906. combines accidence ins. Mng.-Dirs. S. Morimoto, S. Kurachi.

Meiji Fire Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Yayesucho, Koji., Tokyo. A leading fire ins. Co., est. Dec. 1892. Pres. M. Suyenobu.

Meiji Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Yayesucho, Koji., Tokyo. One of the leading and earliest ins. Co., est. 1881. Pres. T. Abe.

Nippon Accident Ins. Co., *K.K.*, No. 9 Ninami-Kinroku-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1917; cap. ¥2,000 (¼ p.u.); res. ¥300. Pres. Seiryo Awazu.

Nippon Fire Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. Apr. 1892; combines Accidence, Marine, and Burglary as subsidiary business. Pres. H. Kawasaki.

Nippon Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Imabashi, Osaka. Est. 1889. Pres. Y. Kataoka.

Nippon Marine Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Yedobori, Nishiku, Osaka. Est. 1896; cap. ¥3,000 (900 p.u.) increased to ¥10,000 '18. Pres. W. Ukon.

Nissho Fire and Marine Re-ins. Co., *K.K.*, No. 5 1-chome, Minami-hatchobori, Tokyo. Est. 1917; cap. ¥2,000 (500 p.u.); res, ¥500. Pres. M. Maejima,

Osaka Marine and Fire Ins. Co., *K.K.*, 2-chome, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1898; cap. ¥5,000 (1,540 p.u.) doubled '18. Pres. Ryutaro Hunter; Mng.-Dir. G. Tarao.

Teikoku Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Gofukucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1888, Pres. A. Fukuhara,

Teikoku Marine, Fire and Transport Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Kitasayacho, Nihom., Tokyo. Est. July 1893 for fire insurance only; in '05 started marine and transport ins; wide connection abroad; cap. ¥3,850 p.u. Pres. Zengoro Yasuda; Vice-Pres. H. Murase.

Tokyo Fire Ins. Co., *K.K.* No 1 Kitasayacho, Nihom., Tokyo. Est. 1887; cap. ¥10,000; res. ¥5,560. Pres. Yoshio Yasuda, Vice-Pres. Baron A. Nakamatsu

Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Marunochi, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1878: capital ¥15,000 (7,500 p.u.) Pres. M. Suyenobu.

Yokohama Fire, Marine, Transportation and Credit Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Honcho, Yokohama. Est. Aug. 1897 for fire insurance only; afterwards started other insurances. Pres. K. Ono, Mng.-Dir. K. Ezaka.

Section III. Spinning and Weaving

(Vide Chap. on Industry)

Dai-Nippon Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Amagasaki, Hyogo-ken. The Amagasaki and Settsu Cotton Spinning Cos. were amalgamated to create this Co. in '18, with cap. ¥30,500 p.u. Pres. S. Kikuchi.

Fuji Gassed Yarn Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Oshima, near Tokyo. Founded 1903; Pres. T. Wada; Dirs. E. Kawasaki, R. Inanobe, etc.

Fukushima Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Shimo Fukushima, Osaka. Est. 1892. Pres. Y. Yashiro: Dirs. T. Nomura, H. Hamamoto.

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Goto Woolen Cloth Co., *K.K.*, Oimachi, near Tokyo. Est. July '81; cap. ¥1,000 p.u. Dirs. J. Goto, S. Goto.

Japan-China Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Kameido, near Tokyo. Est. '07; rings 60,434, throwings 27,863; Chairman of Dirs., K. Abe; Mng.-Dir S. Miyajima.

Jomo Musline-de-Laine Co., *K.K.*, Tatebayashi, Gunma. Est. '02; ¥2,800 p.u. Pres. K. Nezu; Mng.-Dir. H. Matsuo.

Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Sumida, near Tokyo. Est. '92; Chairman of Dirs. H. Hibiya; Mng.-Dir. S. Mato.

Kishiwada Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Kishiwada, Osaka. Est. 1892; spindles.; rings 148,161 and looms 350. Pres. J. Terada; Dirs. M. Terada, T. Kishimura.

Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Kurashiki, Okayama-ken. Est. '87; total rings 88,984. Pres. M. Ohara; Dirs. S. Kiyama, G. Hayashi, R. Ohashi, etc.

Musline-de-Laine Spinning Co., (Mosurin Boseki), *K.K.*, Nakatsu, Nishinari-gun, Osaka. Mfrs. of woolen and cotton yarns and fabrics. Est. 1896; Pres. K. Inabatake; Dirs. Y. Kawase, S. Kawasaki, etc.

Naigai Cotton Co., *K.K.*, Dojima, Osaka. Est. 1887; spindles, rings 140,124, throwings 4,854; looms 982 stands. Pres. T. Nakano; Dirs. R. Kawamura, H. Abe, R. Takei, S. Tenki.

Nikka (Japan-China) Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Shanghai; was originally the Hung-yuan Spinning Co., with 53,000 spindles and 500 English-made looms, Shanghai, which was purchased by Mr S. Kawasaki for Tls. 1,300 in '18 and transferred to Mr. T. Wada and others, who founded a new Co. with cap. ¥4,000 p.u.; connection with the Fuji Gassed Spin. Mill. Pris. T. Wada.

Nippon Cotton Trading Co., *K.K.*, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. '92; cap. ¥5,000 p.u., chiefly engaged in wholesale of cotton. Spindles 9,392. Branches at Tientsin, Dairen, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Bombay, Texas and New York. Pres. S. Shikata; Mng.-Dirs. M. Kita, B. Yamada.

Nippon Linen Co., *K.K.*, Ginza, Tokyo. Est.' 14; cap. ¥1,000 p.u., own 4 linen factories in Hokkaido and one fabric factory near Tokyo. Chairman of Dirs. K. Takizawa; Mng.-Dir. N. Miyauchi.

Nippon Seifu Co., Sujakuno, near Kyoto. Mfrs. of cotton yarn, fabrics, and dyeing, etc. Est. '95; capital ¥2,250 p.u; loans ¥17,728. Mng.-Dir. K. Inouye.

Nippon Silk Throwing Co., *K.K.*, Kiryu, Gumma-ken. Est. 1902; later enlarged; cap. ¥3,000. Throwing Mills at Kiryu, Yonezawa, Fukushima & Hodogaya. Spindles, 79,000; Patent processes for crepe fancy yarns. Pres. Y. Mayebara.

Nippon Woolen Fabrics Co., *K.K.*, Nishidemachi, Kobe. Est. 1896. Have factories at Tokyo and Kakogawa, with looms 675 stands and have begun 1917 for the first time in Japan to manufacture thin woolen cloth with 150 looms ordered for the purpose. Pres. S. Kawanishi; Dirs. I. Arima, K. Kogane, S. Sawada.

Osaka Godo Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Dojima, Osaka. Est. 1900; Mng.-Dir. F. Taniguchi; Dirs. H. Akiyama, K. Hamaguchi, etc.

Ryomo Weaving and Finishing Co., *K.K.*, Kiryu, Gumma-ken.

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Est. 1907; cap. ¥2,000. Mfrs. of silk crepe, taffeta, & cotton fabrics. The finishing machines loaned by the government. Pres. T. Kaneko; Mng. Dir. H. Iizuka.

Sakai Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Sakai, Osaka-fu. Est. '92. Pres. S. Amagasaki; Mng.-Dir. R. Komuro.

Teikoku Linen Co., *K.K.*, Uragashi, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1911; cap. ¥12,800 (8,000 p.u.); reserves ¥1,880; div. 12% Pres. Z. Yasuda; Mng.-Dirs. Doki, R. Saiga.

Tokyo Calico Co., *K.K.*, Kameido, near Tokyo. Est. 1906; cap. ¥2,700 p.u.; reserves ¥290. Spindles 29,000. Chairman of Dirs. J. Sugimura; Mng.-Dirs. K. Horigoshi, G. Aoki.

Tokyo Orimono (Textile) Co., 3-chome, Senju, Tokyo. Est. 1902, cap. ¥7,000 (3,750 p.u.). Dyer and printer; mfr. all kinds of cotton piece goods. Pres. Y. Shioda, Mng.-Dirs. S. Tamamura and R. Esaki.

Tokyo Silk Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Minami-Makicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo; est. '18; cap. ¥5,000 (½ p.u.). Dirs. K. Suzuki, H. Matsushima, etc.

Tokyo Woolen Fabrics Co., (Tokyo Keorimono Co.), *K.K.*, Minami-Senju, Tokyo. Est. 1906; cap. ¥14,000 p.u.; Chairman of Dirs. H. Hibiya: Mng.-Dir. K. Tsukaguchi.

Tokyo Musline-de-Laine Co, *K.K.*, Kameido, near Tokyo. Mfrs. of mousseline-de-laine and other woolen fabrics. Est. '96; cap. ¥20,000 p.u. Chairman, Sugimura; Mng.-Dir. G. Aoki.

Toyo Muslin Co., *K.K.*, Kameido, Tokyo. Est. '07; cap. ¥4,000 p.u. In '18 1,000 looms were newly added and annual output 60,000,000 yards to be increased to 70,000,000. Chairman of Dirs. T. Maeda.

Toyo Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Yokkaichi, Ise. Est. '14 with incorporation of the Miye and the Osaka; cap. ¥18,500 p.u.; spindles 465,040, throwings 4,560, and looms 11,369. Pres. D. Ito. Mng.-Dirs. T. Saito, F. Abe.

Woolen Spinning Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Edobori-Kitadori, Nishiku, Osaka. Est. 1918; cap. ¥3,000 (½ p.u.); manufacture and deal in woolen goods. Dirs. T. Takimura, S. Niwa, etc.

SECTION IV. DRY GOODS, KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Daimaru Dry Goods Store, Shijo-dori Takakura, Kyoto. Founded 1716, and reorganized as partnership ltd., is a pioneer department store in Kyoto-Osaka district. Pres. J. Shimomura.

Funakoshi & Co., Minami-Kyuhojimachi, Osaka. Manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in handkerchiefs and other cotton goods; recently extended business operations to China and South Seas. Prop. Tatsujiro Funakoshi.

Ishii Hosiery Factory, Temmabashi-suji, Osaka. Manufacture and wholesale exporter of hosiery, cotton singlets, knitted underwear, etc. Prop. Katsujiro Ishii.

Ito Dry Goods Store, *K.K.*, Sakaecho, Nagoya. Organized as *K.K.* in 1910; have big branches in Tokyo and Kyoto. Pres. M. Ito; Mng.-Dir. K. Kito.

Kamon & Co., 1-chome, Kita-Kyuhojimachi, Higashiku, Osaka. Manufacturers and exporters of knitted goods.

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Kawashima Jimbei, Higashi Horikawa Ichijo, Kyoto, is upholsterer and embroider to the Court, and manufacturer of silk fabrics, cut-velvet, kimono, embroidery, being a leading house at Nishijin, Kyoto. Tokyo Branch (Uyedaya), 15 Yariya-cho, Kyobashi.

Maekawa Shoten, *K.K.*, Bingo-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Sept '18; cap. ¥1,500 p.u.; deal in cotton yarns, and cotton goods. Dirs Y. Maekawa, etc.

Mitsukoshi Gofukuten, *K.K.*, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. A leading and the oldest dry goods store with a history of three hundred years and also pioneer department store, known as "Harrods in Tokyo," or "Marshal Field in Tokyo." Reorganized as *K.K.* with capital of ¥2,000 in which the Mitsui family hold largest share. Branches; Osaka, Kyoto, Seoul and Dairen. Awarded gold medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Pres. H. Nozaki; Mng.-Dirs. R. Nakamura, T. Asabuki.

Nishimura Dry Goods Store, dealers in and manufacturers of high grade fabrics, embroideries, cut-velvet, kimono, etc., being one of the oldest in Kyoto. Saijo, Karasumaru, Kyoto; Tokyo branch, Yamashitacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Osaka Knitting and Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Nishinari-gun, Osaka. Est. 1912; cap. ¥600 p.u.; manufacturers of cotton hosiery goods with Mitsui Bussan Kaisha as selling agents; supply 600,000 lbs. of cotton knittings per annum now largely shipped to Europe. Pres. S. Nango; Dirs. C. Kamo, S. Koizumi, M. Kita; Auditor K. Kure.

Shibakawa & Co., *Gm. K.*, Koraibashi, Osaka. Est. 1903, capital ¥500; general importers and exporters of dry goods; have branches in Tokyo, Kobe and London. Chiefly deal in handkerchiefs, woolen goods and general textile fabrics. Prop. Eisuke Shibakawa.

Shirokiya Dry Goods Store, Nihombashi, Tokyo. A leading dry goods and department store in Tokyo, founded 1662. Branch at Osaka. Pres. W. Omura, Mng. Dir. T. Okuda, Dir. K. Tomono.

K. Sowa & Co., Nichome, Ginza, Tokyo. Sole agents for Kyoto Weaving Co.; have branches at Yokohama, Shanghai and Kyoto. Prop. K. Sowa.

Takashimaya (Iida & Co.), *Gm. K.*, Kyoto and Tokyo, Karasumaru-dori, Takatsuji, Kyoto. Formerly private firm run by Mr. Shinshichi Iida; reorganized in 1909 as *Gm. K.*, cap. ¥1,000. Branches at Yokohama, Kobe, Fukui, Lyon (Fr.), London (Eng.), Tientsin (China). Prop. S. Iida.

Yuasa Raw Cotton Co., *K.K.*, dealers in raw cotton, cotton cloth, and cotton goods in general, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. Aug. '18; cap. ¥1,000 p.u. Dir. T. Tsuchihashi.

Section V. Arts, Curios, Jewels, and Toys

Ando Shippo-ten, enamel ware, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. '82 by J. Ando. Average annual output is reported about ¥3,000. Branch, Harbart, U.S.A. Awarded with Gold and Silver medals at Paris, St. Louis, Anglo-Japanese Fairs, etc.

Hattori Watch and Clock Store, Manufacturer of and dealer in watches and clocks, jewels, surveying instruments, etc. Prop. Kintaro Hattori, Ginza, Tokyo.

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Ikeda Gm. K., curio merchant, Shimmonzen, Kyoto. Formed Mar. '96, succeding former Ikeda firm; capital ¥300 with eight partners; branch at Ginza, Tokyo.

Isetsu & Co., 19 Motoiwaicho, Kanda, Tokyo. Est. 1862; manufacturers and exporters of various kinds of toys, kakemono, etc. Prop. Tatsugoro Hirose.

Kitashimizu Katsuzo, Tomino-koji, Kyoto, Toys, especially dolls, largely exported; awarded high prizes at Paris and several domestic fairs.

Kuramochi & Co. (Toyodaya Co.), 13 & 14, Bakurocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1851; wholesale manufacturers and exporters of Japanese toys.

Mikimoto Shinju-ten, jewels and pearls, Ginza, Tokyo. Has piscina at Ago and Gokasho bays near Toba, and cultivates pearls by patented process invented by the proprietor of the firm. Awarded grand prizes at foreign and domestic exhibitions; has gold and silver smith depts. Prop., K. Mikimoto.

Miyamoto Shoko, silver smith and dealer, Yazaemoncho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1882; contractor to several Government Depts,; awarded gold and silver medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Prop., K. Miyamoto.

Muramatsu Firm, jewellers and makers of platinum vessels used in laboratories, etc.; gold-medal at St. Louis World's Fair, Grand Prize at Paris World's Fair, etc. Demma-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Samurai Shokai, 20 Honcho, Yokohama. Est. 1900, carved wood furniture-maker and dealer, gold and silver work, also deals in ivory, bronze, gold lacquer, damascene wares, embroideries, etc. Pres. Y. Nomura.

Tensho-do, manufacturers of and dealers in silver and bronze art objects, jewels, etc. Gold medals and Grand Prizes at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Ginza, Tokyo.

H. Yamada & Co., Itchome, Yokoyamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1893; is the manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of toys and dolls, and also exports a great deal abroad. Prop. H. Yamada.

Yamanaka & Co., partnership unltd., Awadaguchi, Kyoto. Est. 1908, a leading curio establishment in Japan. Branch shop at Boston.

Section VI. Toilets, Chemicals and Drugs

Azumi Isaburo, apothecary and druggist, Tomitacho, Kitaku, Osaka. Manufacturer of and wholesale dealer in insecticide, est'd 1894.

Fukuhara Shiseido, Ginza, Tokyo, exporters and importers of all toilet goods, drugs, patent-medicines, etc. Est. 1880. Pres. Y. Fukuhara.

Hoshi Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Minami-Demmacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥250 p.u.; manufactures patent medicines. Pres. H. Hoshi; Dirs. T. Arai, K. Ishimoto.

Iseya Kichijiro, toilet articles, Yokoami, Higashi-Ryogoku, Tokyo. One of the oldest establishments dating from Tokugawa regency: speci-

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ality, tooth powders styled "Takarako," "Baikosan" and "Nippon-san." Export large amount to China, Korea, etc.

Kidani Firm, druggist, Ogacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. An old establishment; speciality, the "Jitsubo-san," medicine for women's disease. Proprietor, Kidani.

Kobayashi, T., Sototemachi, Honjo, Tokyo. Manufacture of and dealer in tooth powder ("Lion" brand) and toilet soaps; established by his father. His brands are exported to China, India, Australia, South Seas and Russian markets; awarded high medals at foreign and domestic fairs.

Marumiya Shoten, Tachibanacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. in Keio Era. Manufacturer of and wholesale dealer in toilet-articles, drugs, nutriments, fancy-goods, etc. Keeps a well equipped laboratory under leading experts in chemical technology, etc. Prop. Zembei Miwa.

Morishita H., Kitakyutaromachi, Higashiku, Osaka; is the manufacturer of popular patent medicines, "Jintan," etc., which are shipped largely to China and South Seas.

Naikoku Seiyaku Kaisha (Japan Drug Co.), *K.K.*, 10, Muromachi Sanchome, Nih., Tokyo. Est. Nov., 1915; cap. ¥1,000 (¥500 p.u.), Government guaranteeing profit of 8%. The Co. produce ascetylin, salicylic acid, antifebrin, phenacetin, etc. Works at Mitake, Minamishinagawa, Tokyo. Pres. Y. Fukuhara; Mng.-Dirs. M. Shiobara, Dr. K. Ikeguchi.

Nippon Oxygen Co., Hamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. July, '18; cap. ¥700 p.u.; chief product is oxygen both for inhaling and for industrial use, and oxygen acetyline. Dirs. R. Sudo, T. Yamaguchi, etc.

Sankyo & Co., *K.K.*, druggists and chemists, Muromachi, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Started at Yokohama in 1899 by Dr. Jokichi Takamine, renowned chemist and originator of "Taka Diastase" and Adrenalin and Mr. Shiohara, now Mng.-Dir. of the Co.; sole agent for Parke, Davis & Co., U.S.A.; removed to Tokyo in '01; incorporated Shiohara's firm with capital ¥500 in '07; *K.K.* '13 with capital ¥1,212 p.u. to be increased to ¥2,870 '18; amalgamated with the Satow-Light Co. engaged in celluloid manufacture. Pres. Dr. J. Takamine; Mng.-Dir. Y. Shiohara.

Toyama Baiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha (Patent Medicine Co.), Hoshinoimachi, Toyama; the district known from ancient time for patent medicines of all kinds.

Tsumura Juntendo, Tori Sanchome, Tokyo. Manufacturer of "Chujoto," patent medicine for women's disease, and has wide connections abroad.

Yamaba Firm, *Gm. K.*, Minami Kyutaromachi, Osaka; wholesale dealers in dye-stuffs and similar chemicals. Est. 1855.

Section VII. Gas and Electricity

(For the Gas Industry and Electric Industry, vid. Chap. Industry and for Electric Railways, Chap. Railways).

Anglo-Japanese Hydro-Electric Co., *K.K.*, Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo. Est. '11; cap. ¥1,650 p.u.; div. 9%; supplies light, etc. to Hamamatsu City and environs. Directors: Pres. A. Kabayama; Dirs. Baron K. Sonoda, S. Kuno.

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Ebikawa Electro-Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Sannencho, Koj., Tokyo The orginal Ebikawa Electric Power Co. est. 1912 with cap. ¥600 p.u. later increasing to ¥1,000 p.u., amalgamated in '18 with the Ebikawa Kogyo (cap. ¥750 p.u.), Tokai Denka Kogyo (500 p.u.) and Nippon Electric Iron Foundry (500 p,u.), and emerged on creation of the new Co. backed by ¥2,750 p.u. cap. and much enlarged business. Pres. T. Tachikawa, Mng.-Dir. H. Inai.

Fuji Hydro Electric Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1907; cap. ¥4,300 p.u.; amalgamated May '18 with Fuji Chemical Industry Co. Pres. K. Ono.

Hayakawa Electric Power Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1917; cap. ¥2,000 p.u.; can supply 45,000 h.p. Pres. Wakao.

Hiroshima Electric Light Co. *K.K.*, Otemachi, Hiroshima. Est. 1893; cap. ¥3,000 p.u. Pres. K. Takatsuka.

Hokkaido Gas Works, *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. July '11. Directors: Pres. J. Sonoda; Mng.-Dir. T. Suzuki.

Inawashiro Hydro-Electric Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. '11. Directors: Pres. R. Toyokawa; Mng.-Dirs. N. Shiraishi, R. Kondo, R. Hara, etc.

Katsuragawa Electric Power Co., *K.K.*, 3-chome, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. '10; supplies current for the motors of the Tokyo Municipal electric undertakings as trams, light, etc. Directors: Pres. N. Ikegami; Dirs, S. Iwata, S. Hara, etc.

Kinugawa Hydro-Electric Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. '10; supplies Tokyo City Trams about 50,000 h.p. Directors: Pres. T. Toshimitsu; Dirs. S. Kobayashi, T. Otsuka.

Kobe Electric Co., *K.K.*, Kobe. Est. '13, by amalgamation of Kobe Elec. Light, and Kobe Railway Cos. Directors: Mng.-Dir. N. Uchimura; Dirs. T. Akiyama, S. Kawanishi, etc.

Kobe Gas Works, *K.K.*, Aioicho, Kobe. Est. '98. Capacity 1,600,000 c. ft. Directors: Pres. K. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir. S, Kubo.

Kyoto Electric Light Co., *K.K.*, Kawaracho, Kyoto. Est. '89. Directors: Pres. Z. Ozawa; Mng.-Dir. H. Tanaka; Dirs. G. Tanaka, S. Arakawa, etc.

Kyoto Gas Works, *K.K.*, Yanagibaba, Kyoto. Est. '09. Directors: Pres. H. Oku; Dirs. J. Uchiki, T. Inagaki, Y. Shibata.

Nagoya Electric Light Co., *K.K.*, Nakaku, Nagoya. Est. '89. Mng.-Dirs. M. Fukuzawa, T. Shimode.

Nagoya Gas Works, *K.K.*, Otsucho, Nagoya. Est. '06. Directors: Pres. M. Inouye, Mng.-Dir. S. Okamoto.

Nippon Electric Light Co., *K.K.*, Fujishirocho, Honjo, Tokyo. Est. '11; the power being supplied from Katsuragawa Elec. Power Co. Mng.-Dir. K. Shima, K. Ando; Dirs. S. Kokura, K. Ono, etc.

Nippon Hydro-Electric Power Co., *K.K.*, 6-chome, Minami-Kanecho, Kyobashi., Tokyo. Est. '18. with cap. ¥1,250 p.u. Chairman of Dirs. Igarashi.

Osaka Electric Light Co., *K.K.*, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. '87; capacity 23,250 k.w.; besides, 20,000 k.w. supplied by Ujigawa Co. Directors: Pres. M. Doi; Mng.-Dir. T. Sakano.

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Osaka Gas Works, *K.K.*, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. Oct. 1896. Directors: Pres. C, Kataoka; Dirs. C.P. Cushman, S. Kishi, C. Watanabe.

Tokyo Electric Co., *K.K.*, Horinouchi, Kawasaki, Kanagawa-ken. Est. 1896, reorganized 1917; cap. ¥6,000 p.u. Pres. I. Fujioka; Mng.-Dir. J. R. Gary.

Tokyo Electric Light Co., *K.K.* Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. 1883; amalgamated many elec. Cos. and at present is almost sole Co. supplying light in Tokyo City and environs; capacity 134,000 k.w. (coal) and 52,000 (hydro), besides supplied 45,000 h.p. by Inawashiro Co. and 100,000 h.p. by Kinugawa Co. Directors: Pres. I. Wakao; Mng.-Dirs. K. Kambe, I. Nakahara, T. Koshiyama.

Tokyo Gas and Electric Engineerings Co., *K.K.*, Narihira-cho, Nakanogo, Honjo, Tokyo. Est. 1910; mfrs. of and dealers in various machines, gas-mantles, enamel-wares; have connection with the Rly. Board, Naval Arsenals, etc. Pres. Goro Matsukata.

Tokyo Gas Works, *K.K.*, Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo. Est. '85; the only gas Co. in Tokyo City having amalgamated newly opened rivals; total supply 1,624,592,400 c. ft. Directors: Pres. R. Kume; Dirs. S. Ohashi, F. Watanabe, K. Koda, etc.

Ujigawa Electric Co., *K.K.*, Shichijo, Kyoto. Est. 1906; capacity 30,000 k.w.; supply power to Osaka Elec. Light Co. (25,900 k.w.), Kyoto Elec. Light Co. (1.000 k.w,) and Osaka Municipal Trams (4,000). Directors: Pres. A. Nakagawa; Dirs. M. Muraki, M. Doi, M. Asai, S. Ikeda; Mgr. Y. Hayashi.

Tone Electric Power House, *K.K.*, Maebashi; Gumma-ken. Est. '07; capacity 13,000 k.w., supplying light and running trams (9 m. 16 ch.), also undertakes gas (50,000 c. ft.). Pres. T. Hozumi; Mng.-Dir. S. Osawa.

Section VIII. Mining and Metallurgy

(For output of Metals, Petroleum oils and Coals vid. Chap. Mining.)

Asano Ogura Steel Foundry, *K.K.*, Ogura, Fukuoka-ken. Est 1918; cap ¥15,000 (6,000 p.u.). Pres. Soichiro, Asano.

Dai-Nippon Colliery Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1917; cap, ¥15,000 (10,000 p.u.). Pres. S. Koga, Mng.-Dir. K. Tate.

Fuji Steel Works, *K.K.*, Kawasaki, near Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥6,000. Pres. S. Hoshino; Vice-Pres. S. Fujii.

Fujita-Gumi Mining Co., *K.K.*, Dojima, Osaka. A business dept. of the Fujita Firm, separated from it 1917 and reformed as *K.K.*, with nominal cap. ¥30,000. Pres. Baron H. Fujita, Mng.-Dir. N. Saka.

Furukawa & Co., *Gm. K.*, Yayesucho, Koji., Tokyo. Founded 1878 by the late Ichibei Furukawa and reorganized as such in May, 1918, with capital of ¥20,000. It runs Mining, Trading, and Banking Depts.; owns Ashio and 10 other copper mines besides coal mines and foundries;

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manufacture copper and brass products, steel wire, etc. Pres. Baron T. Furukawa; Mng.-Dirs. B. Konda (Mining); T. Yoshimura (Trading); S. Nakagawa (Banking).

Hoden Petroleum Co., *K.K.*, Nagaoka, Niigata-ken. Est. 1893; one of the leading petroleum Cos.; capital ¥16,250 p.u.; reserves ¥4,562; div. 20%. Pres, K. Hashimoto; Mng.-Dir. T. Watanabe.

Hokkaido Iron Works, *K.K.*, 5-chome, Nihom. Tokyo. Est. 1917: cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; can produce 150,000 tons of pig-iron; controlled by the Mitsui. Pres. N. Yamada; Mng.-Dir. D. Kurita.

Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha (Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.), Honkawayacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1889 and were first engaged in coal mining and railway but with the railway nationalization in Oct. '06, expanded the colliery work, shipping service; also undertake the manufacture of coke and forestry business. In conjunction with Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers, the Co. opened a steel foundry styled the Nippon Seikosho. Also work their own Wanishi Iron Foundry. Capital ¥27,000 (26,000 p.u.); reserves ¥3,300. Chairman T. Dan; Mng.-Dirs. T. Isomura, T. Uno, etc.

Ibaraki Anthracitic Colliery Co., *K.K.*, Akashicho, Tsukiji, Tokyo, Est. 1898; capital ¥675 p.u.; reserves ¥139; Chairman M. Takeuchi; Dirs. N. Ninomiya, K. Kimura.

Iriyama Colliery Co., *K.K.*, Yagembori, Tokyo. Est. '95; capital ¥875 p.u.; reserves ¥1,060; div. 20%; have coal mine in Fukushima prefecture. Directors; Pres. S. Go; Mng.-Dir. N. Uchida; Dirs. K. Ito, E. Yamagiwa.

Ishikari Colliery Co., *K.K.*, Uchisaiwaicho I, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1906; capital ¥12,500 (7,000 p.u.) Pres. N. Yamada.

Iwaki Colliery Co., *K.K.*, Minato-gashi, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '84; capital ¥1,200 p.u., reserves ¥303; div. 20%. Directors: Chairman N. Yamada; Mng.-Dir. K. Kurata.

Kaijima Mining Co., *K.K.*, Nokata, Fukuoka-ken. Est. 1899 by Kaijima family; transformed as *K.K.* in Dec. '09; cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; own five collieries in Kyushu turning out annually over 1,700,000, tons of coal. Pres, E. Kaijima, Mng.-Dirs. H. Nakane, etc.

Kobe Steel Foundry Co., *K.K.*, Wakino-hama, Kobe. Founded 1911 by the Suzuki family, Kobe; increased cap. to ¥10,000 (6,256 p.u.), reserves about ¥2,000. Pres. I. Suzuki, Mng.-Dirs. S. Yorioka and K. Tamiya.

Kuhara Mining Co., *K.K.*, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. 1912 and reorganized 1915 as Co. ltd. increasing cap. from ¥10,000 to ¥30,000; then again to 75,000 (41,250 p.u.) in 1918; res. ¥30,000; mining, chemical-industry and machine-making relating to mining, etc.; possess Hitachi mines and 339 other metallic leases, 92 coal and 21 miscellaneous leases, altogether covering 220,800 acres and annual prod. copper 25,760,000 lbs., gold 80,000 oz., silver 655,000 oz., In 1917 established big refineries at Mukden and Fushun, South Manchuria. Pres. F. Kuhara; Dirs. Takeuchi and Nakayama.

Meiji Mining Co., *Gs*, *K.*, Eita, Kahogun, Fukuoka. Est. 1908; cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; reserves ¥350; div. 728%. Directors: Pres. K. Yasukawa, Vice-Pres. K. Matsumoto; Mng. Z. Shiratsuchi.

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Mitsubishi Mining Co., *K.K.*, Yayesucho, Koj., Tokyo; cap. ¥50,000; owns gold, silver, and coal mines. Pres. Baron H. Iwasaki (Vide Mitsubishi Firm).

Mitsui Mining Co., *K.K.*, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1911; reorganized '18, cap. being increased to ¥50,000, (25,000 p.u.); largest coal miners in Japan producing about 4,000,000 tons a year. See Mitsui Firm under Sec. General. Pres. M. Mitsui; Mng.-Dir. G. Mitsui; Mng.-Dir. N. Yamada.

Masura Alloy Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥3,000. Dirs. Kuroda, G. Masuda.

Mitsubishi Iron Foundry Co., *K.K*, Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. 1917 by the Iwasaki Family with cap. ¥15,000 p.u. Have a big foundry at Kenjiho, Korea. Pres. Baron Iwasaki.

Murai Mining Co., *K.K.*, Moto-Yokkaichi-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Founded by Mr. Kichibei Murai as Mining Dept. of the old Murai Firm; reorganized as an independent Co. in 1918. Cap. ¥2,000 p.u. Pres. K. Murai.

Nakajima Mining Co., *K.K.*, Hasuike-machi, Fukuoka city. Est. Aug. '18; cap. ¥10,000 p.u. Chairman T. Nakajima.

Nippon Petroleum Co., *K.K.*, Mitsubishi Buildings, Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. 1888; own Kurokawa wells (see Chap. Mining) etc.; increased to ¥27,000 p.u. in '18; reserves ¥2,500; div. 20%. Pres. H. Naito; Mng. Dir. J. Tanaka, Dirs. T. Yamaguchi, H. Kusumi, O. Matsukata.

Nippon Steel Foundry, *K.K.*, 1-chome, Uchi-Saiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥1,250 p.u.; engaged in mining industry in general. Dirs. Tanuma Katsusuke & others.

Nitto Steel Works Co., *K.K.*, Nakadori, Tsukijima, Tokyo. Est. 1915; reorganized '17, cap. increased to ¥2,000 p.u.; have begun to manufacture tin-plate, anunal output estimated at 15,000 tons. Pres. K. Inouye; Mng.-Dir. M. Nakajima.

Okura Mining Co., *K.K.*, (Vide Okuragumi, Section General).

Osaka Electric Copper Refinery Co., *K.K.*, Osaka. Est. 1883; cap. ¥5,000 (3,750 p.u.); res. ¥1,600. Pres. K. Inouye, Mng.-Dirs. S. Suzuki.

Osaka Iron Works, *K.K.*, Sakurajima, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1919; cap. ¥12,000 (10,500 p.u.); res. ¥3,300 for the the latter half of '18. Shipbuilding and machinery. Pres. G. Yamaoka.

Oshima Steel Foundry, *K.K.*, Oshimacho, Minami-katsushika, Tokyo. Taken over by Messrs. H. Ogawa, H. Tanaka, and H. Okura, the Dirs. for ¥2,700 in 1917 and reformed with extended cap. ¥1,500 p.u.

Sumitomo Firm, Osaka, one of the oldest millionaire houses in Japan, combining banking, mining, refining, electric wire dep'ts, etc., owns Besshi Copper Mine etc., and runs copper works, electric wire and cable works, both at Osaka, Fertilizer Factory at Niihama, Iyo; manufactures steel ingots, steel forgings, etc. for railways, shipbuilding yards, etc. Pres. Baron Sumitomo; Mng.-Dir. K. Nakada.

Takata Mining Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, 2-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Founded in 1918 by Mr. K. Takata, a millionaire merchant; cap.

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¥10,000 (4,500 p.u,): besides mining, attend to refinery and chemical industry; also manufacture and deal in various hard wares, tools, and machines. Pres. Kamakichi Takata, Dirs. K. Kawaguchi, T. Ikeda. (Vide Sect. General).

Toyo Iron Works, *K.K.*, Tetsubin-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1917 with cap. ¥50,000 (12,500 p.u.); Govt. guarantees profit of 6%. Pres. Baron S. Go, Mng.-Dir. Baron K. Nakajima.

Section IX. Brewery

(Vid. Brewing, Chap. Industry)

Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Meguro, Tokyo. Formed March, 1906 by amalgamating Ebisu, Sapporo and Asahi breweries. Cap. ¥12,000 (8,800); res ¥3,500; Brands "Ebisu," "Sapporo," "Asahi," and "Munchenner" beers. Pres. K. Makoshi; Mng.-Dir. C. Uemura.

Eigashima Sake Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Okubo, Akashi, Hyogo-ken. Est. Jun 1888; annual products 15,000 *koku*. Directors: Pres. Kyukichi Tobe; Mngr. Toyotaro Tobe.

Kabuto Beer Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. Sept. '96; Brand, "Kebuto." Pres. K. Nezu.

Kirin Beer Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Bund, Yokohama. Founded by some foreigners and reorganized in Feb. 1907 as *K.K.* with Japanese and foreign share-holders; brands, "Lager," "Pilsena," etc. Cap. ¥5,4500 (3,750 p.u.): res ¥500. Mng.-Dir. G. Yonei; Dirs. R. Kondo, S. Uryu, T. Tanaka, S. Ida.

Kondo Rihei and Co., *K.K.*, No. 9 2-chome, Honcho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; dealers in wine and spirits. Pres. R. Kondo.

Meidi-Ya, *K.K.*, Yokohama. Sole agent for Kirin beer; also a leading grocer and provision establishment. Pres. C. Isono. (Vid. Sec. XXIII.)

Nishinomiya Sake Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Nishinomiya, Hyogo. Est. Apr. 1889; annual products 24,000 *koku*; is the largest sake brewery.

G. Tanaka & Co., Choshi, Chibaken. Est. 1616, one of the oldest brewery of Japanese soy, "Higeta Shoyu;" have been honored with several medals at exhibitions at home and abroad. Prop. G. Tanaka.

Teikoku Beer Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Dairi, Fukuoka-ken. Est. May, 1912. Have capacity to produce 65,000 *koku* a year. Pres. R. Oka; Mng.-Dir. I. Sumida.

Teikoku Mineral Water Co., *K.K.*, Hirano, near Kobe; and Sakamoto, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Jan. 1907; capital ¥480 p.u. Own Mitsuya & Peacock brands of Hirano table water containing natural carbonic acid gas, obtained from a spring at Hirano village, near Ikeda station of the Hankaku railway. Awarded gold medal at St. Louis Exposition in 1904. Chairman of Directors, K. Hamaguchi; Mng.-Dir. S. Nakaya; Dirs. J. Yamana, T. Kuwabara

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Section X. Sugar Manufacturing

Chutai Colonization and Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Nawa, Loochoo. Est. Oct., 1910; capital ¥2,750 p.u.; reserves ¥78, div. 10%. Pres. K. Abe; Mng.-Dir. K, Yano.

Dai Nippon Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Suna-mura, Minami-Kazushika-gun, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1895; capital ¥12,000 p.u.; reserves ¥3,195; div. 10%; debts ¥4,709. Factories at Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Formosa. Pres. R. Fujiyama; Mng.-Dirs. C. Takayama, R. Ito.

Ensuiko Sugar Mnf. and Colonization Co., *K.K.*, Kagi, Formosa. Est.1907; capital ¥7,875 p.u.; reserves ¥1,453; debts ¥2,000; div. 14%. The Co. amalgamated in 1914 with **Taito Colonization Co.** (est. Aug., 1912; cap. ¥2,250 p.u.) Pres. I. Arai; Mng.-Dirs. T. Maki, S. Fujisaki.

Meiji Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Tainan. Formosa. Est. 1906; capital ¥8,925 p.u.; reserves 2,210; div. 15%. Chairman H. Soma; Mng.-Dirs. T. Takagi, K. Arima.

Nan-Man (South Manchuria) Sugar Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Japanese Concession, Mukden, China. Est. 1916; cap. ¥10,000 (3,500 p.u.) Pres. T. Arai, Mng.-Dir. S. Hashimoto.

Nanyo (South-Sea) Sugar Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥2,000 p.u. Dirs. T. Hiraoka (chairman), K. Matsuo, T. Toyota, etc.

Niitaka Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Sentoho, Taichu, Formosa. Est. Oct. 1909; capital ¥5,000 p.u.; reserves ¥450; div. 12%. Pres. K. Takashima; Mng.-Dr. K. Makiyama.

Tainan Sugar Mnf. C., *K.K.*, Tainan, Formosa. Est. Nov., 1912; cap. ¥1,620 p.u.; reserves ¥19; div. 7%. The Co. amalgamated in 1916 with **Antai Co.** and **Giran Co.** Pres. U. Suzuki; Mng.-Dir. Y. Kawai.

Taiwan Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Takao, Formosa. Formed 1900; capital ¥29,800 (20,800 p.u.); reserves ¥7,000; div. 12%. The Co. agreed to amalgamate in Sept., 1916 with the **Taihoku Sugar Mnf. Co.** (capital ¥2,250 p.u.) Chairman S. Fujita; Mng.-Dirs. I. Yamamoto, N. Takechi, T. Masuda.

Teikoku Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Taichu, Formosa. Est. 1910; cap. ¥15,000 (9,380 p.u.); reserves ¥1,250; debts ¥1,000; div. 12%. The Co. amalgamated in '16 with **Minami-Nippon Sugar Mnf. Co.** (cap. ¥2,500 p.u.) Pres. M. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir. S. Makiyama.

Toyo Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Kagi, Formosa. Est. 1907; absorbed in 1914 **Toroku Sugar Mnf. Co.**, (cap. ¥1,200 p.u.) and other Cos. in '15 and **Hokko Sugar Mnf. Co.** (cap. ¥1,500 p.u.) and **Tamaki Co.** in '16 and increased the cap. to ¥6,615 p.u.; reserves ¥2,232; div. 14%. Mng.-Dir. I. Shimosaka.

Section XI. Flour Milling and Confectionery

(For details of Flour Mills vid. Chap. Industry)

Imamura Confectioners, *K.K.*, No. 2 Mita-Koyamacho, Shiba, Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥1,000 (¼ p.u.) Pres. T. Imamura.

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Manchuria Flour Milling Co., *K.K.*, Tieling, S. Manchuria, Est. 1908; cap. ¥1,000 p.u. was trebled in 1918; manufacture 1,200 barrels per day; have branches at Changchung, Harbin and Tainan. Pres. T. Murai.

Morinaga & Co., *K.K.*, confectioners, Mita, Tokyo. Est. in 1910, succeeding Mr. Morinaga's confectionery business, with capital ¥1,200 (900 p.u.); awarded medals at several domestic exhibitions. Directors, T. Morinaga (Pres.), H. Matsuzaki (Gen. Mng.), T. Kakujima (Mng. of Osaka Branch.)

Nippon Flour Milling Co., *K.K.*, Higashi-Ogibashi, Fukagawa, Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1896. Mng.-Dir. H. Mayeyama; Dirs. T. Murakami, S. Kojima, K. Abe, D. Kamiya, N. Uchida.

Nisshin Flour Milling Co., *K.K.*, Suyehirogashi, Nihombashi, Tokyo, Est. Mar. '07. Pres. K. Nezu; Mng.-Dir. T. Shota; Dirs. K. Kimura, K. Matsushita, T. Nagaye, T. Ishijima.

To-a Flour Milling Co., *K.K.*, Oshimacho, suburb of Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1906. Chairman S. Ohashi; Mng.-Dir. S. Morei.

Section XII. Paper and Paper Wares

(For details vid. Paper, Chap. Industry)

Chosen Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, New Wiju, Korea. Est. Dec. 1917; cap. 5,000 (¼ p.u.), sister-Co. of the Oji Paper-Mill, Tokyo. Pres. Mitsui; Dirs. S. Ohashi, G. Fujiwara.

Chuo Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Nakatsu, Gifu-ken. Est. 1908; capital ¥1,000 (625 p.u.); annual product about 13 million ℔. Pres. H. Okawa; Dirs. Y. Arai, E. Tanaka, Y. Konishi.

Fuji Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Sanjikkenbori, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1887; own 8 mills in Shizuoka-ken, Hokkaido & Osaka; 3 branches in China; annual product 100 million ℔. Pres. H. Okawa; Mng.-Dirs. Y. Anamizu, N. Takayama.

Fuji Pulp Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Sanjukkembori, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. '18; cap. ¥750 p.u.; has connection with the Fuji Paper-Mill. Chairman S. Kubota.

Hakushinsha Co., *K.K.*, Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo. Cap. ¥2,000 (1,500 p.u.); res. ¥500; dealers in paper. Pres. T. Yamamoto, Mng.-Dir. K. Nakamura.

Japan Chemical Pulp Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Sakaehama, Karafuto. Est. 1915; cap. ¥750 p.u. Branch office; No. 21 Mitsubishi building, Yaesucho, Kojimachi. Pres. K. Koike; Dirs. K. Tsukakoshi, S. Arita.

Karafuto Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Otomari, Karafuto, Manufacturers of and dealers in pulp and foreign paper. Est. July '18; cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; supply pulp to the Oji Paper-Mill. Pres. G. Fujiwara.

Mitsubishi Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Takasago, Hyogo-ken. Founded and run by the Iwasaki family as *gm.k.*; reformed in 1918 as such; cap. ¥2,500. Pres. Baron H. Iwasaki.

Nakanoshima Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Tamaecho, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. Oct. '06; cap. ¥166 p.u.; annual product, Match-paper 2 million ℔s and

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packing paper 16 million lbs. Pres. Dembei Shimogo; Mng.-Dir. Torataro Shimogo; Mng. K. Baba.

Oji Paper Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, General Office: 9 Shinsaiwai-cho, Shiba, Tokyo. Founded in 1873. Subsidiary concerns: Chosen Paper Mfg. Co., Karafuto Industrial Co., etc. Annual Output: Paper—100,000 tons; Sulphite Pulp—30,000 tons. Managing Director Ginjiro Fujiwara.

Okayama Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Okayama. Est. Jan. '03; cap. ¥450 p.u.; div. 6.6%. Exported in 2nd half, 1915, 1450 tons of paper to China, Korea, Australia, South Seas and India. Mng.-Dir. Y. Iwado; Dirs. S. Hatakeyama, T. Mizuta, J. Nakamura.

Tokai Pulp Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Yariyacho, Kyobashiku, Tokyo. Est. 1907; div. 8%. Pres. K. Okura; Dirs. Y. Haraguchi, H. Okura.

Tokyo Paper-Board Co., *K.K.*, Minami-Senju, Tokyo. Est. '86; capital ¥1,000 p.u.; reserve ¥387; div. 9%. Products in 2nd half, 1915 printing paper 5,636,000 lbs. and paper-board 3,600 tons. Mng.-Dir. S. Asano; Dirs. R. Yamanaka, T. Miyama, R. Suzuki.

Toyo Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Toyosaki-machi, Osaka-fu. Est. 1906; manufacture rice paper for cigarette. Pres. S. Inouye; Mng.-Dir. T. Nakamura.

Yokkaichi Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Yokkaichi, Miye-ken. Est. '87. Product of paper in 2nd half, 1915, 8 million *kin*. Directors: N. Shigemori, H. Okawa, H. Itakura, I. Kumazawa.

Section XIII. Glass and Ceramics

Asahi Glass Mnf. Co. *K.K.*; Amagasaki, Hyogo prefecture. Est. 1909; cap. ¥500 p.u.; manufacturers of plate glass; run by the Iwasaki family; branch-shop established at Kawasaki, near Tokyo. Mng.-Dir. S. Sō.

Nikka (Japan-China) Ceramic Industry Co., *K.K.*, Tsi-nan-fu, Shantung, China. Est. 1918; cap. ¥2,000 (¼ p.u.); besides manufacturing earthen ware, engaged in coal mining and supply of electricity. Dirs. Tadaichiro Tanaka, Y. Nakamura, etc.

Osaka Ceramic Co., *K.K.*, Dojima, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1882; cap. ¥1,150 p.u.; res. ¥240; loans ¥190; div. 10%; produce sundry varieties of bricks including ordinary bricks at the factories at Sakai, Kishiwada, Kaizuka, etc. Pres. R. Isono; Dir. K. Hirooka.

Shimada Glass Works, Shin-Yodogawa, Osaka. Est. 1903; cap. ¥300; glass wares, as lamp shields, cups, dishes, and flower vases, etc.; largely export to China, India and South Seas. Prop. M. Shimada.

Shinagawa White Brick Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Kita-Shinagawa, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1875 and organized as *K.K.* in 1903; cap. ¥3,500, (2,500 p.u.); res. ¥195; div. 16%; yearly output estimated at 30,000,000 fire-proof, and 15,000,000 decorative; have a factory at Osaka and 3 at Fukuoka prefecture. Mng.-Dir. M. Yamanouchi.

Shōfū Porcelain Co., *Gs. K.*, Honcho-dori, Kyoto. Est. about 1861 and organized as such in 1906; manufacturers and wholesale exporters of Japanese crockery wares; have a large factory in Nagoya to produce export wares, and sale office at Kyobashiku, Tokyo; largely export to China, India, South Seas and Australia. Prop. Kajo Shofu.

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Aichi Cement Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Atsuta-Higashi-cho, Minami-ku, Nagoya. Est. 1889; cap. ¥1,600 p.u. Pres. Takashima.

Asano Cement Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Kiyosumicho. Fukagawa, Tokyo. Founded 1912 by Mr. Soichiro Asano, a millionaire merchant of Tokyo; cap. ¥9,130 p.u.; debentures ¥8,930; res. ¥352; Monthly output about 550,000 barrels. Pres. S. Asano.

Dai Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co., *K.K.*, Kitashimbori-cho, Nihombashiku, Tokyo. Est. 1887; cap. ¥8,437 p.u.; loans ¥2,100; res. ¥977; div. 8%. Chairman K. Anraku; Mng.-Dirs. I. Abe; M. Horiuchi; Dirs. T. Masuda, M. Tanaka, T. Murai, T. Nishikawa, S. Uemura, G. Murota.

Electric and Chemical Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Honkawayacho, Nihombashiku, Tokyo. Est. 1913; cap. ¥125 p.u.; div. 12%; line of business, lime, carbonic lime, sulphate ammonia, etc. Chairman K. Magoshi; Mng.-Dirs. J. Otaguro, T. Fujiwara. Dirs. S. Ohashi, S. Uemura, K. Makita, G. Fujiwara.

Japan Celluloid and Artificial Silk Co., *K.K.*, Aboshi, Banshu, Hyogo prefecture. Est. 1908; cap. ¥1,200 p.u. Chairman T. Tanabe; Dirs. K. Iwai, Y. Kawada.

Japan Enamel Co., *K.K.*, Kitahorie, Nishiku, Osaka. Est. 1912; cap. ¥186 p.u.; div. 8%. Pres. M. Shiraishi; Mng.-Dir. Y. Kitabatake; Dirs. K. Kishimoto, K. Kondo, K. Hirose.

Japan Dye-Stuff Co., *K.K.*, Yariya-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1915 under official protection which guarantees profit of 8%; cap ¥8,000 (2,000 p.u.). Line of business, to produce aniline salts, aniline and alizarine dyes, carbolic acid, etc. Pres. H. Nakaya; Dirs. Shintaro Chashi, Chozaburo Uemura, etc.

Japan Glycerin Co., *K.K.*, Chifuna, Nishinari-gori, Osa[illegible] Est. 1915 under the official patronage which guarantees profit of 8%; cap. ¥1,050 p.u.; absorbed Japan Seiyu Co., and Imperial Fish-oil Refining Co. emerging on creation of the new Co., chief productions are glycerin, machine oil, painting oil, perfumery, wax, etc. Pres. Y. Hiraga; Dirs. C. Kase, Y. Fujimoto, T. Arima.

Japan Match Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Aratamachi, Kobe. Est. 1907; cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; res. ¥52; div. 10%; outpnt for 2nd half-year 1915, 75,740 cases. Pres. M. Naoki; Mng.-Dirs. I. Honda, J. Goto; Dirs. T. Takemura, K. Tomono.

Japan Nitro-Fertilizer Co., *K.K.*, Tosabori, Nishiku, Osaka. Est. 1907; cap ¥10,000 (7,600 p.u.); factories at Mizumata, Kagami and Hinode. Chairman T. Nakahashi; Mng.-Dirs. J. Noguchi, S. Ichikawa; Dirs. N. Shiraishi, Y. Watanabe, R. Toyokawa.

Japan Paint Co., *K.K.*, Minami-Shinagawa, Tokyo. Est. 1881 in Tokyo and organized as *K.K.*, 1898; cap. ¥1,100 p.u.; have factories at Osaka; annual outpnt estimated at 60,000,000 lbs.; export large amount to China, India and South-Seas. Pres T. Tazaki; Dirs. N. Hasegawa, J. Mogi, S. Asada.

Kanto Sanso Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Oji, near Tokyo. Est. 1896; Mfr.

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chemicals, dye-stuffs, etc.; cap. ¥5,000 (3,250 p.u.); res. ¥2,706. Pres. E. Tanaka.

Nippon Acetic Acid Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Yokogawa-cho, Yanagishima Honjo, Tokyo. Est. 1902; cap. ¥1,300 (920 p.u.); res. ¥790. Pres. K. Makoshi.

Nippon Acid-Proof Paint Co., *K.K.*, No. 1 Omote-Jimbocho, Kanda, Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥1,000 (½ p.u.). Pres. E. Kono.

Nippon Arsenious acid Industrial Co., *K.K.*, No. 15 Minami-Kinrokucho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥1,000 (¼ p.u.) Chairman, K. Anraku.

Nippon Artificial Manure Co., *K.K.*, Azuma-cho, Minami-Katsushika, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1912 with cap. ¥2,000 (950 p.u.) reserves, ¥200. Pres. T. Hasegawa, Mng.-Dir. H. Kojima.

Nippon Camphor Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Kobe. Est. 1918 with cap. ¥6,000 p.u. by the seven Camphor Mfg. Cos. in various places by amalgamation. Mng.-Dir. T. Watanabe; Dirs. N. Kaneko, etc.

Nippon Chemico-Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Kameido, Tokyo. Est. Nov. '16; cap. ¥2,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,600; united Nippon Dye-stuff Mfg. Co. in Dec. '18. Pres. Baron Kihachiro Okura.

Onoda Cement Mnf. C., *K.K.*, Onoda, Asa-gun, Yamaguchi prefecture. Est. 1881; cap. ¥1,600; res. ¥977; loans ¥496; div. 10%. Mng.-Dir. E. Fukuhara. Dirs S. Kasai, S. Iida, T. Fukuhara.

Osaka Chemical Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1897; cap. ¥720; res. ¥250; div. 15%; line of business, coal-tar and sulphate ammonia. Pres. K. Ukita; Dirs. S. Watanabe, R. Wakae, F. Matsuo, K. Shimomura, S. Sotoyama.

Sakai Celluloid Co., *K.K.*, Sakai. Est. 1908; cap. ¥2,000 p.u. Dirs Y. Mitsui, M. Morita, T. Dan, K. Fujino.

Sakura Portland Cement Co., *K.K.*, Funadaikumachi, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1907; cap. ¥504 p.u.; div. 5%. Pres. I. Hiraga; Mng.-Dir. M. Sakamoto.

Tokyo Gas and Electric Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Nakanogo, Honjo-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1910; div. 8%; line of business, gas works, installation of gas stove, iron pipes and gas mantles, etc. Pres. G. Matsukata; Dirs. I. Umiina, S. Kawakami.

Sulphate Fertilizer Co., *K.K.*, Sakai city, Osaka-fu. Est. 1896; cap. ¥300 p.u.; div. 8%; output for 2nd half-year, 1915, sulphuric acid 13,612,199 lbs., soda 1,174,516 lbs., fertilizer 3,096,550 *kwan*; have factory at Nanao. Pres. S. Noda; Dirs. S. Hishitani, B. Oi, K. Oka, E. Toda.

Toyo Cement Mng. C., *K.K.*, Hamago, Watarai-gun, Miye-ken; formed by fusion of Miye Cement, and Tsuruga Cement Cos. in 1918; cap. ¥4,000.

Toyo Paint Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, No. 224 Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo. Est. 1918 absorbing Santoku Paint Co. Pres. S. Koyamada.

Toyo Salt Industry Co., *K.K.*, No. 3 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥1,000; have salt-fields in Tientsin, China, covering 3,500 *cho*. Closely connected with the Sino—Japanese Industrial Co. Mng.-Dir. K. Mori, Dirs. H. Fujita, S. Akimoto.

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Yokohama Fish-Oil Co., *K.K.*, Okano-cho, Y'hama. Est. 1893 cap. ¥1,500 p.u.; have a branch at Kobe; Mfr. fish-oil, cocoa-nut oil, etc. Pres. Rihei Okano.

Section XV. Metals, Machines, Tools, etc.

Abe Kobei & Co., Importers and exporters, Honcho, Yokohama. Est. fifty years ago and reorganized in 1918 when its engineering dept. was removed to Tokyo (Uchisaiwaicho, Koj.) to manufacture machines, tools, electric lamps, etc.; designers and contractors in general. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u. Own machine and electric workshops in Osaka and Dairen. Pres. Konosuke Abe.

Ikegai Iron Works, *K.K.*, Shiba, Tokyo. Est. June, 1906; with cap. ¥250 by the Ikegai family; converted into *K.K.* in Apl., 1913; cap. ¥500 p.u. Pres. S. Ikegai.

Iwata Bros. & Co., *Gs. K.*, Rokuchome, Kita-uriboridori, Nishiku, Osaka, are manufacturers of various machines and electric apparatuses, and also combine export and import business.

Kawai Iron Works, 44/2 Hondamachi, Nishiku, Osaka. Manufacturers of shearing machines and others for iron factory use.

Kimmon (metres) Shokai, Edobashi, Sugamomachi, Tokyo-fu. Manufactures of and dealears in water metre, gas metre and every description of metric plants; pioneer gas metre plant in Japan. Prop. D. Jumonji.

Kisha Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha, *K.K.*, Shimoyacho, Nishi, Osaka. Est. Sept., 1896; cap. ¥2,700 (2,200 p.u.); reserves ¥820. Mng.-Dir. S. Hasegawa.

Kishimoto & Co., *K.K.*, No. 3 6-chome, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. 1918; cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; chiefly deal in steel, iron and hard ware. Pres. Kichiemon Kishimoto.

Kyoritsu Electric Apparatus and Wire Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, No. 39 Fujimicho, Azabu, Tokyo. Est. '08. and reorganized '18; cap. ¥5,000. Mng.-Dir. K. Ishiguro.

Matsuda Seisakujo, *K.K.*, Kami-Fukushima, Kitaku, Osaka. Manufacturers of cartridge fuse, and have undertaken large orders from Russia. The establishment lately expanded into *K.K.*, with cap. ¥500 p.u. Pres. J. Matsuda.

Nakajima Engineering Works, *K. K.*, Itchome, Kujominamidori, Nishiku, Osaka. Manufacturers of machines in general.

Nippon Electric Co. *K.K.*, Shikoku-cho, Mita, Tokyo. Agents for the Western Electric Co., U.S.A. Makers, exporters and importers of electric apparatuses and instruments. Founded July 1899; capital ¥3,750 p.u. subscribed by Japanese and foreign capitalists. Branch: Osaka, Dairen, Seoul. Mng.-Dir. K. Iwatare.

Niigata Tekkosho (Engineering Works), *K.K.*, No. , 3-chome, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1910; cap. ¥20,000 p.u. Mfr. steam engines, pumps, oil well machineries, etc. Pres. T Yamaguchi. Mng.-Dir. E. Sasamura.

Nippon Kikai (Machinery) Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, 7-chome, Higashi-

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Nakadori, Tsukijima, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est 1915; cap. ¥2,000 (800 p.u.). Pres. T. Yoshimura.

Nippon Music Instrument Co., —Vide Section Miscellaneous.

Nippon Iron Works, *K.K.*, Muroran, Hokkaido. Est. Nov. 1907, cap. ¥15,000 p.u; reserves ¥21; loans ¥10,000. Chairman of Dirs. C. Takazaki.

Nippon Sharyo Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha, (Japan Car Manufacturing Co.), *K.K.* Atsuta, Nagoya. Est. Oct., 1906; cap. ¥840 p.u.; manufacture railway carriages, wagons, locos, and also contract various buildings and structures. Pres. Z. Morimoto; Mng.-Dir. K. Harada.

Nippon Steel Pipe Co., *K.K*, Kawasaki, Kanagawa-ken. Est. 1910; cap. ¥5,000 p.u.: div. 10%; annual output estimated at 15,000 tons of pipes and 20,000 tons of iron rod, etc. to be enlarged to 100,000 tons in the near future. Pres. M. Shiraishi; Dir. S. Ohashi.

Osaka Denkibundo (Electric Copper) Co., *K.K.*, Temmabashi, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1892; cap. ¥1,760 p.u.; res. ¥150; loans ¥318; div. 15%. Pres. S. Matsuoka; Mng-Dir. S. Suzuki.

Osaka Kosakujo, *K.K.*, dealers in and manufacturers of steam-engies, boilers and machinery, Nakano-cho, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. Oct. '18; cap. ¥600. Dirs. S. Tsuji, T. Shimada.

Seikosha, Yanagishima, Honjo, Tokyo. Watch and clock works established by K. Hattori, watch and clock dealer, (which vid. Sec. V.)

Shibaura Engineering Works, *K.K.*, Shiba, Tokyo. Est. July 1875; gradually enlarged since 1891, when the works came into possession of the Mitsui family; reorganized in 1904 as *K.K.* Pres. M. Mitsui; Mng.-Dirs. K. Kishi, S. Kobayashi.

Shimazu Works, *K.K.*, Kawaracho, Kyoto. Est. 1917, incorporating Mr. G. Shimazu's private machine works; cap ¥2,000 (1,300 p.u.)

Tokyo Steel Material Works, *K.K.*, Oshima-machi near Tokyo. cap. ¥3,000. Est. 1916. Pres. Dr, K. Haraguchi; Mng.-Dir. T. Hayashiya.

Section XVI. Leather, Leather Goods, Belting, etc.

Chosen Leather Co., *K.K.*, Kyongkido, Korea. Est. 1911; cap. ¥600 p.u.; res. ¥82; Div. 8%. Pres. K. Kaneko; Dirs. A. Uga, N. Takehiro, etc.

Hada Cotton Belt Mnf. Co., Sototemachi, Honjoku, Tokyo. Manufacturers of and dealers in cotton belts; obtained a patent for "Hada belt machine" 1899; supply to Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Furukawa, Kuhara and others.

Japan Leather Co., *K.K.*, Senju, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1907; cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; res. ¥2,000, div. 15%; factory at Tokyo, Osaka, Hokkaido, Shanghai and Tientsin. Chairman, K. Okura, Vice-chairman, S. Osawa; Mng.-Dir. T Ito.

Meiji Leather Co., *K.K.*, Yaesucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1911; increased cap. to ¥2,500 p.u. in '18; Branch in Osaka. Mng.-Dir. J. Urabe. Dirs. J Sekido, C. Sato, N. Uchida, G. Uchida, K. Nagasawa.

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Nitta Leather Beltings Co., *Gs. K.*, Kuboyoshicho, Namba, Osaka. Est. 1885; sole manufacturers of leather and cotton belts.

Sakura-Gumi, *Gs. K.*, Yaesucho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo. Boot and Shoe-makers, with close connection with the Japan Leather Co. Partners, J. Watanabe, J. Sato.

Section XVII. Stock Brokers and Exchanges

Fukushima Shokai, *Gs. K.*, Stock-brokers, Aomonocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1905 succeeding Mr. Fukushima's business; have wide connection in Europe and America. Departments,—Bonds, Financial and Trust. Capital, ¥1,000. Pres. N. Fukushima, Mng.-Dir. W. Kitajima.

Osaka Dojima Exchange, *K.K.*, Dojima, Osaka. Est. 1876; cap. ¥3,500 p.u.; res. ¥437. Dir. 34% for 1915. Chairman. T. Takakura.

Osaka Kabushiki Torihikijio (Stock Exchange of Osaka), *K.K.*, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. '78; capital ¥7,000 p.u.; res. ¥593. Chairman of Dirs. K. Fujino; Mng.-Dir. K. Miyazaki.

Osaka Sampin Torihikijo (Osaka Exchange of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns and Fabrics), *K.K.*, Kita-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Feb. 1894; capital ¥650 p.u. doubled in '18; reserves ¥931, div. 13.2%. Directors: Chairman, R. Imanishi; Dirs. S. Iwata, O. Watanabe, H. Akioka.

Tokyo Beikoku Shohin Torihikijo (Rice and Produce Exchange of Tokyo), *K.K.*, Kakigaracho, Nihombashi, Tokyo, first formed in '76 with capital *yen* 100, increased to *yen* 400 in '93, to *yen* 1,500 in '08 when the Tokyo Produce Exchange was amalgamated; now *yen* 2,250 p.u.; reserve ¥208; div. 16%. Chairman, C. Sekine.

Tokyo Kabushiki Torihikijio (Stock Exchange of Tokyo), *K.K.*, Kabutocho, Tokyo. Est. in 1878; capital ¥8,000 p.u.; reserves ¥875; div. 18.7%. Chairman Baron S. Go.

Yamaichi & Co., *gm. K.*, No. 3, Kabuto-cho, Nihom., Tokyo, Stock brokers, trust and financial agents, etc. Pres. K. Sugino.

Yokohama Torihikijio (Yokohama Exchange of Raw Silk, Tea, Fabrics, Marine Products, Sugar, Grains and Stock Exchange), *K.K.*, Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama. Est. May '94; capital ¥1,800 p.u. Directors: Chairman O. Watanabe; Mng.-Dirs. S. Yamazaki, S. Kikushima.

Section XVIII. Printing and Publishing Houses

Hakubun-Kwan, publishing house, Honcho, Nihombashi, Tokyo, founded 1887 by the late Sahei Ohashi, father of the present proprietor, Shintaro Ohashi; issues 15 kinds of magazines, etc.

Kaisei-Kwan, Kobinata-Suidocho, Koishikawa, Tokyo. A leading publisher of text-books for schools; publishes Westernized Japanese song books. Prop. T. Nishino.

Kyobun-Kwan (Methodist Publishing House), Ginza, Tokyo. Leading book-sellers and stationers in Tokyo, also undertake printing. Agents. Ginn & Co., Boston. E. J. Igrehart (Gen.-Mng.)

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Maruzen Kabushiki Kaisha, Publishers, book-sellers and stationers. Tori-Sonchome, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1880, capital 350 p.u.; connections, world wide. Director K. Oyaidzu. Branches; Osaka, Kyoto, Sendai, and Fukuoka.

Nisshin Insatsu, Ltd., Tsurumaki-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo. Est. 1909. General printing; cap. ¥500. Mng.-Dir. S. Kokuye.

Shimbi Shoin, *K.K.*, publishers of fine art work, Sakana-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Reorganized in 1906 as *K.K.*, succeeding Mr. Tajima's private establishment. Awarded gold medals at home and foreign exhibitions. S. Tajima (Mng.-Dir.) See Chap. on Arts and Crafts.

Shuyei Sha Pub. Co., Ltd., Nishi Konya-cho, Ky., Tokyo. Est. 1899. General printing; cap. ¥1,000. Mng.-Dir. Y. Sugiyama.

Tokyo Printing Co., *K.K.*, Printer. Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Capital ¥237 p.u.; reserves ¥144; div. 12%; contractors to several Government Departments. Awarded gold medals at home exhibitions. Mng.-Dir. Z. Hoshino.

Tokyo Tsukiji Kappan Seizojo, *K.K.*, Tsukiji, Tokyo; pioneer printing and type foundry, est. 1873; capital ¥300; awarded gold medals at foreign and home exhibitions for art printing and type-founding; contractors to Government. President S. Nomura.

Toyo Printing Co., *K.K.*, Atagocho, Shiba, Tokyo. Est. '05; cap. ¥650 p.u.; div. 4.5%. Pres. M. Tezuka.

Section XIX. Fishery and Marine Products

Daito Fisheries Co., *K.K.*, Kochi, Kochi-ken. Est. July 1907; capital ¥200 p.u.; div. 10%. Catches are chiefly whales. Pres. Z. Inouye.

Fusan Fisheries Co., *K.K.*, Fusan, Korea. Est. May, 1889, organized into present Co. in May, 1907. Capital ¥280 p.u.; div. 19% Chiefly engaged in fish market, also marine production and ice making. Pres. C. Ochi.

Nippon Fisheries Co., *K.K.*, Hommiyatocho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1906; capital ¥875 p.u.; div. 7.53%; ctaches are chiefly whales and herrings. Pres. N. Murata.

Teikoku Fisheries Co., *K.K.*, Shimoyamatedori VI., Kobe. Est. Jan. '07; capital Y500 p.u.; div. 5%. Chiefly engaged in salmon, yellowtail and trout fishery and trawling. Chairman K. Kozone; Mng.-Dir. C. Sone.

Toyo Whaling Co., *K.K.*, Kawaguchi-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. May, '09; capital ¥3,000 p.u.; reserve ¥450; div. 12%. Pres. J. Oka.

Section XX. Shipping

(Details are shown in Chap. Mercantile Marine.)

Chosen Yusen Kaisha, *K.K.*, Seoul, Korea. Est. '12; cap. ¥1,500 p.u.; reserves ¥58; debts ¥93; div. 7%. Own 31 vessels and 10,325

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tons gross. Pres. K. Harada; Mng.-Dir. H. Yoshida.

Japan-China Steamship Co. = Nisshin S.S. Co.

Hayashi S.S. Co., *K.K.*, Shipping agent, Nishiku, Osaka. Est. July '18; cap. ¥3,000. Dirs. C. Matsumoto, etc.

Kobe Sambashi (Jetty) Co., *K.K.*, Kano-cho, Kobe. Est. 1875; cap. ¥7,524 p.u. at end of 1918; chiefly engaged in transportation business.

Kokusai (International) S.S. Co., *K.K.*, Kaigan-dori, Kobe. Est. 1919 with the combination of several prominent shipowners; cap. ¥100,000 (43,700 p.u.); own 250,00 tons of bottoms to be doubled by Feb. '20; Tokyo Branch in the Kaijo-Building, Maruno-uchi, Koj. Dirs. K. Yamashita, S. Uchida, etc.

Nanyo Yusen Kaisha, *K.K.*, Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Former Nanyo Gumi, reorganized as such in 1914. Cap. ¥1,500 p.u. Pres. R. Harada; Mng.-Dir. R. Matsumoto.

Nippon Kaiun Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Eirakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1917; cap. ¥15,000 (3,700 p.u.). Mng.-Dir. S. Hayashi.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Pres. Baron R. Kondo; Vice-Pres. Dr. T. Suda; Mng.-Dirs. K. Harada, Y. Ito, H. Fujishima, S. Nakajima, etc.

Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, (Japan-China S.S. Co.), *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Pres. S. Kondo; Mng.-Dirs. K. Tosa, N. Takeuchi, R. Shiraiwa; Dir. T. Nakabashi.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha, *K.K.*, Tomishimacho, N., Osaka. Pres. K. Hori, Vice-Pres. J. Yamaoka; Dirs. R. Kafuka, Z. Toyota, S. Teranishi, R. Tanaka, H. Abe.

Osaka S.S. Trust Co., *K.K.*, Dojima, Osaka. Est. Aug. '18; cap. ¥2,000 p.u.: chiefly deal in shipping business in general; Dirs. R. Isono, S. Yamamoto, etc.

Tokyo Bay S.S. Co., *K.K.*, Reiganjima, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1899; cap. ¥2,000 (1,400 p.u.); res. ¥450. Mng.-Dir. K. Sakurai.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, K.K., Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Pres. S. Asano; Dirs. H. Okawa, K. Okura, M. Shiraishi, Y. Ito, S. Nakajima, R. Asano;

Section XXI. Shipbuilding

(See Shipbuilding, Chap. Mercantile Marine)

Asano Ship-building Co., *K.K.*, Hashimoto-cho, Yamauchi-cho, Y'hama, Founded April 1917 by Mr. Soichiro Asano, President; cap. ¥3,750 p.u.; can build 30,000 ton class steamers,

Hakodate Dockyards Co., *K.K.*, Hakodate, Hokkaido. Est. Nov., 1896; cap, ¥570 p.u.; reserves ¥88; debts ¥640; div. 8%. Pres. T. Kawata; Mng.-Dir. H. Kondo.

Ishikawajima Dockyards, *K.K.*, Ishikawajima, Tokyo. Shipbuilding and Engineering works; one of the oldest private establishments;

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reorganized in Jan. 1887 as *K.K.* with expanded business; capital ¥1,000 p.u. Pres. K. Watanabe; Mng. Uchida. Vid. cap. Industry.

Kawasaki Dockyards. Co., *K.K.*, Kobe. The forerunner of the Tokyo Tsukiji Dockyards, founded in 1878 by Mr. Shozo Kawasaki; reorganized in '96 as *K.K.*; cap. ¥12,500 p.u.; reserves ¥3,209; loans ¥13,474; div. 12%. In 1917 started marine transportation business and its iron works newly built at suburbs of Kobe have begun to mfr. iron plate. Pres. Yoshitaro Kawasaki.

Mitsubishi Dockyards, established by the Mitsubishi Firm; was reorganized in 1918 as an independent joint stock company with the nominal capital of ¥50,000; see the Mitsubishi Firm under Sec. General.

Osaka Iron Works, *K.K.*, Kawaguchi, Okaka. Est. March, 1914 as *K.K.* Pres. J. Yamaoka; Mng.-Dirs. R. Yamaguchi; K. Kimura.

Osaka Ship-building Co., *K.K.*, Sembi-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1916; cap. ¥2,500 p.u. Pres. N. Iwaki.

Uraga Dockyards Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Pres. T. Machida; Mng.-Dirs. H. Oki, T. Yamaguchi, etc.

Yokohama Dockyards Co., *K.K.*, Irifunecho, Yokohama. Est. June, 1891; cap. ¥2,475 p.u.; reserves ¥942; div. 9%. Chairman of Dirs. R. Hara; Mng.-Dirs. S. Yamada, J. Kondo.

Yoshiura Ship-building Co., *K.K.*, Yoshiura, Hiroshima-ken. Bought in 1917 by Mr. Tadasaburo Yamamato and was reorganized as such with cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; have its iron works backed by a separate cap. ¥500 in Kobe. Pres. T. Yamamoto, Mag.-Dir U. Tomishima.

Section XXII. Hotels

Chosen Hotel, Keijo (Seoul), Korea. Opened in Oct. 1914; the ground on which its fire-proof building stands is said to have been formerly a part of the "Temple of Heaven"; cable add. "Choho," Keijo. Man. S. Inohara.

Fujiya Hotel, *K.K.*, Miyanoshita, Hakone. Formed '93 by the Yamaguchi family; is reputed as one of the best hotels in Japan, and is provided with hot spring bath.

Grand Hotel, Yokohama, commands an unbroken view of surrounding country. Mng.-Dir. H. E. Manwaring.

Imperial Hotel, *K.K.*, Uchi-Yamashita-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. in 1907; cap. ¥2,400; Directors, K. Okura (Pres.), A. Hayashi (Mng.).

Kanaya Hotel, Nikko. 15 munites walk from Nikko Station; situated near the sacred bridge. Proprietor, Kanaya.

Mikasa Hotel, Karuizawa, Nagano-ken. Open May—Oct. in the famous summer resort, 4½ hrs. from Tokyo. Asama, the most active volcano in Japan, can be ascended from Karuizawa. The Hotel is situated on the slope of Mt. Mikasa, 3,278 ft. above sea-level. Man. S. Matsuda.

Miyako Hotel, Kyoto, Has 150 bed rooms and fine walks. Man. M. Hamaguchi.

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Nara Hotel, Nara near Kyoto. Under direct management of Imp. Govt. Rly.; built on sunny, lofty hill in Deer Park in palace style.

Nikko Hotel, Nikko. Situated at the adjoining ground to the temples and shrines. Prop. H. Arai.

Oriental Hotel, Kobe. Purchased in 1917 by Toyo Kisen Kaisha and operated by the Co. in connection with their steamship service. Man. W. Clark.

Sanyo Hotel, Shimonoseki. Under direct management of Imp. Govt. Rlys.; on station premises close to jetty.

Tsukiji-Seiyoken Hotel, Tokyo. Est. 1869 and rebuilt in 1911. Man. Y. Sono.

Yamato Hotels, Changchun (Terminus of South Manchuria, Chinese Eastern, and Kirin-changchun Rlys.), Mukden, Port Arthur, Dairen, and Hoshigaura (the finest summer resort in North China) near Dairen. Run on European line under the direct management of the S. M. R. Co.

Section XXIII. Exporters and Importers

Chugai Boeki (Foreign and Domestic Trading) Co., *K.K.*, Yokohama, general exporters and importers. Est. 1917, cap. ¥2,000 (½ p.u.). Pres. M. Kita, Mng.-Dir. K. Sugiyama.

D. Nagase & Co., Dojima Hama-dori, Osaka, general exporters and importers; line of exports,—general Japanese produce, drugs, oils, chemicals, manufactured goods etc.; line of imports.—chemicals, dyes, drugs etc.; branches at Kobe, Kyoto and Tokyo, and London (65 Fenchurch St., E.C.) Pres. D. Nagase.

E. H. Hunter & Co., Hirano-cho, Kobe. Formed 1868, by E. H. Hunter; first engaged in rice export business but have begun many years since to import machineries and also engaged in antimony refining business; have special connection with Osaka Iron Works. Prop. Ryutaro Hunter.

Furukawa Trading Co., *K.K.*,—Vid. Sect. Mining.

Gosho Goshi Kaisha, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. 1905 as partnership firm with capital ¥1,000; manufacturers and exporters of underwear, etc., annual export amounting to ¥4,000, also manufacture and export yarns to China and India; branches at Kobe and Tsingtao. Acting partner. Y. Kitagawa.

Hamaguchi Trading Co., *K.K.*, 3-chome, Koami-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥1,000 (¼ p.u.). Pres. Kichiemon Hamaguchi.

Horne Trading Co., *K.K.*, Takiyama-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. '18; cap ¥600 p.u.; chiefly deal in machinery, tools and material goods. Dirs. F. W. Horne, Y. Soejima, etc. Auds. E. W. S. Oustin, H. Yamamoto.

Kakiage Trading Co., Importers and exporters, Kiryu, Joshu Est. ¥1918; cap. 500 p.u.; mfrs. and dealers in silk and cotton goods in general. Pres. B. Kakiage.

Kawamata Kempu Seiren Kabushiki Kaisha, Masagocho, Yokohama. Leading silk exporters, est. '99 with capital ¥100 p.u., Brand: Kawamata Habutaye, Deer brand. Mng.-Dir. K. Komatsu.

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Kinoshita Trading Co., *K.K.*, Sayakita-cho, Nishiku, Osaka. Est. Sept. '18; cap. ¥500 p.u.: general importers and exporters. Pres. R. Kinoshita.

Kodera & Co., Newchwang, Manchuria. Oil factory and shipping agents. Branches: London, Dairen, Kobe, Tokyo, Vladivostock, Mukden, Harbin, etc. Prop. Sokichi Kodera, Nakayamatedori, Kobe.

Kuhara Trading Co., *K.K.*, Kobe. Founded by Mr. Fusanosuke Kuhara, a leading merchant of Osaka; cap. ¥10,000. Pres. F. Kuhara.

Meidi-Ya, *K.K.*, Importers and dealers in groceries, provisions and agents of Kirin Beer, Nunobiki Tansan Mineral Water, Buchanan's Whisky, J. Brown's Scotch Whisky, etc. Head Office, Honcho, Yokohama. Est. 1885 by late Mr. H. Isono; reorganized as partnership unlimited company 1903; changed into limited liability company May '11. Warranted purveyors to the Imperial Household and the Imperial Navy. Capital ¥500, Branches: Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Moji and Seoul. Directors: C. Isono (Pres.), M. Miyaji (Mng.-Dir.), K. Sano (Dir.)

Masuda & Co., *Gm. K.*, Honcho, Yokohama. Importers and exporters; est. Feb. '12; Cap. ¥500. Principal exports,—Timber, sulphur, superhosphates, spelter metals and minerals, Portland cement, fish-oil, sugar, flour, etc.; principal imports,—sugar, grains, sulphate of ammonia, iron, steel, hides and skins, etc. Branches: Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Sydney, Shanghai, Dairen, Hankow, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Tainan, Takao, Nawa, Shimonoseki, Otaru, Nagoya, Newchuang, and London. Have four mills, of flour, sugar refinery, etc., also possess Matsuo sulphur mine. Dirs. Fusajiro Nakamura and Masutaro Masuda.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, *K.K.*, General importers and exporters, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Established in the latter part of 10th century as a dry goods store and in 1876 the Mitsui Bussan were organized to undertake general trading but more particularly foreign trade. Reorganized in Oct. '09 as Joint Stock Co. with other enterprises, all practically owned by the 11 branches of the Mitsui family; capital ¥20,000 p.u. Director: Pres. G. Mitsui; Mng.-Dirs. S. Watanabe, K. Fukui and S. Odagaki, M. Fujise. Branches: London, New York, &c.

Naigai Kogyo Kaisha, *K.K.*, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥5,000. Imp'ters and exp'ters of machinery, motor-cars, building material. Pres. S. Wakao; Man.-Dir. T. Fujiwara.

Nippon Seicha Kaisha, (Japan Tea Firing Co.), *K.K.*, general merchants and tea exporters, Miyagawa-cho, Yokohama. Founded Feb. 1894 with the object of exporting Japanese tea to other countries chiefly tea producted in Shizuoka; capital ¥100 p.u. Director: K. Otani (Pres.), Konosuke Otani (Vice-Pres.), K. Kameda (Act. Mng.)

Nippon Tea Export Co., *K.K.*, Aioicho, Kobe. Est. Feb. 1898; capital ¥250 p.u., chiefly deal in tea produced at Kyoto and vicinity. Branches: Shizuoka, Fushimi, Chicago and New York. Directors: K. Ito (Pres.), H. Kamada (Mng.-Dir.), T. Yabuta (Mng.)

Ogura & Co., 16 Kitanakadori, Yokohama (export dep't). Dealer in Manila hemp, China hemp, jute, fertilizers, straw and chip braid, Formosa hats, flax canvas, Manila rope, grain and seeds, etc. Head Office at Tokyo; branches at Osaka, Kobe, Manila, Hankow.

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Okuragumi, See under Section General.

Sumatra Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho. Koj., Tokyo. Est. Sept. '18; cap. ¥1,250 p.u.; chiefly deal in tropical products such as rubber, sugar, etc. Dirs. H. Soma; K. Usui, etc.

Suzuka Firm, Importer, exporter and mfr. of fertilizers, 1-chome, Sagacho, Fukagawa, Tokyo; connection world-wide. Prop. Y Suzuka.

Tokyo Boeki (Foreign Trade) Co., *K.K.*, 3-chome, Irifune-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1918 and engaged in the South Sea trade and reclamation work. Pres. K. Tamaki.

Watanabe Trading Co., *K.K.*, Tori-1-chome, Nihombashi Tokyo. Est. 1917 as a trading organ of the Watanabe (popularly Akaji) family; cap. ¥2,000 (500 p.u.). Dirs. K. Watanabe, R. Watanabe, H. Fukuzawa.

Yamanaka & Co., No. 2, Andojimachi, Minamiku, Osaka, general importers and exporters of copper, lead, tin, spelter, antimony, etc.

Yano & Joko Co., *gm. K.*, General exporters and importers, 76, Yamashitacho, Y'hama. Connection world-wide.

Yonei & Co., General importers and exporters, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. in 1887 by late K. Isono under the name of Isono & Co.; contractors to the several Government Departments; agents for many foreign Cos. Branches; Osaka, Kobe, Seoul &c. Prop. N. Yonei.

Yu-asa Firm, Takakura Higashi-iru, Gojo, Kyoto. Importers and exporters; dealers in metal wares, etc. Prop. Shichizaimon Yu-asa.

Section XXIV. General

Asano & Co., *K.K.* Eirakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Aug. '18; cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; deal in immoval properties, negotiable instruments, mining rights, etc.; engaged in general importing and exporting, transportation and warehousing. Chairman of Dirs. S. Asano.

Japan-America Trust Co., Nakabashi-Izumicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. '18; cap. ¥5,000 subscribed by American and Japanese capitalists; engaged in investment in foreign countries, introduction of foreign capital, general broking and trust business; has a branch in Osaka. Pres. M. Sugawara, Mng.-Dir. J. Iwai.

Masudaya & Co., Yokohama. (Vide Abe Kobei and Co. Sec. XV.)

Mitsubishi Firm, unltd.; *K.K.*, Carries on Shipbuilding, Banking, Mining, Iron Works, Trading, Warehousing and Insurance Depts. each as an independent company. Trading Co. as organized in 1918 is backed with capital ¥15,000, p.u. Pres. Baron K. Iwasaki; Mng.-Dirs. K. Nambu, S. Sho, etc.

Mitsui & Co., *Gm.* K., Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1893 with cap. ¥50,000. Controlling centre of all the undertakings run by the Mitsui. Pres. Baron. Hachiroemon Mitsui.

Nippon Shoji Kaisha (Japan Trading Co., Ltd), *K.K.*, Kabutocho, Nipombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1916, cap. ¥500 (½ p.u.); general exporters and importers; licensed sellers of gunpowder, dynamite, etc. Pres. H. Kawasaki.

Okuragumi, *K.K.*, General exporters and importers, Ginza, Tokyo. The firm organized as a partnership with Baron Kihachiro Okura, well

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known merchant in the country, president, in 1873. Reorganized as a joint stock Co. in Dec. '11; capital *yen* 4,000 p.u.; increased to 10,000 later.

In 1918 the mining and engineering dep'ts. were each formed into as independent company, the former with capital of ¥20,000 (Baron and Mr. Okuras, President and Vice-Pres. and J. Kadono (Mng.-Dir.) and the latter with capital of ¥2,000 and with T. Tokumi as managing director.

Shōshō Yoko, *K.K.*, 3-chome, Ginza, Tokyo. Founded and presided by Mr. Tadasaburo Yamamoto, a parvenu shipowner; reorganized in 1917 as *K.K.*, with cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; deal in carrying trade.

Suzuki & Co., unltd., Sakaecho, Kobe. Est. 1887, capital ¥500. General merchants and manufacturers; Industrial Dep't.—camphor, fish-oil, electrolytic cathode, copper, spelter, etc. Import Dep't,—sugar, grains, machineries, chemicals, etc. Export Dep't,—sugar, grains, metals, provisions, etc. Branches and Agencies at London, New York, Melbourne, Vladivostock, Shanghai, etc. Manager, B. Nishikawa; Rep. of the Co., Mrs. Suzuki.

Takamine Industrial, Co., *K.K.*, Eirakucho, Koji., Tokyo. Est. Aug. '18; cap. ¥1,175 p.u.; manufacturers, importers and exporters in general; also engaged in broking and agent business; has a branch office in Broad St., New York. Pres. Dr. J. Takamine.

Takata Shokai, *Gm. K.*, Eirakucho, Marunouchi, Tokyo. General importers and exporters. Est. 1880, succeeding Mr. Bair's business, a German merchant; reorganized 1908, cap. *yen* 1,000. Contractors to Government and their connections are world wide. Branches: London, New York, Osaka and Shanghai. Dirs. Shinzo Takata, (Pres.), Nobujiro Takata and Kamakichi Takata.

Yasuda Trading Co., Gofukucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; carries on various enterprises in which the Yasuda family is solely interested, these being Nail works in Tokyo and Edamitsu (Kyushu), Iron-works at Osaka, godown and transport business, etc. Pres. Zennosuke Yasuda.

Section XXV. Miscellaneous

Akita Timber Co., *K.K.*, Noshiro, Akita. Est. March, '07, amalgamating with the Noshiro Hanzai, Akita Seizai and Noshiro Zaimoku Cos.; capital ¥2,000 p.u. Directors: N. Isaka (Pres.), D. Takemura, S. Kikuchi (Mng.-Dirs.)

Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo & Osaka, *K.K.*, Est. 1892 and reorganized as such in Aug. 1919 with cap. ¥1,500 p.u.; Mr. R. Murayama, former proprietor elected President.

Borneo Rubber Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1918 bought from a Dutch Co. in Sumatra 3,750 acres of land, 550 acres already planted with India-rubber trees.

Feng-tsai Timber Co., *K.K.*, Changchun, South Manchuria. Est.

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1918 as a joint enterprise of Baron K. Okura, millionaire merchant of Japan and Mr. Chu-Tsuchi, China's ex-Minister of Finance; manufacture and deal in timber; supply fund for timber manufacturers and take charge of afforestation, etc.

Fukuda & Co., Nishiiru, Muromachi, Kyoto. Est. about 400 years ago; gold foil store exporting its goods to Europe, America and China: awarded highest honours at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Prop. Jusuke Fukuda.

Japan-China Bean Oil Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Yariya-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Originally owned by Mr. Kyujiro Matsushita; reorganized as such in 1918 with cap. ¥1,800 p.u.

Japan Russia Industrial Co., *K.K.*, 6/29 Kobikicho, Kyo., Tokyo. Est. '17; nominal cap. ¥10,000. Engaged in foreign trade in general, transportation, etc. Pres. O. Ichiki, Mng.-Dir. M. Kono.

Johor Rubber., *K.K.*, Marunouchi. Tokyo. Est. 1918. Cap. ¥690 p.u.; owns 1,015 acres of land planted with rubber trees. Mng.-Dirs. T. Okabe, T. Tsujikawa.

Karafuto (Saghalien) Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Otomari, Saghalien Est. 1914: cap. ¥5,000 (2,000 p.u.); res. ¥2,000. Pres. H. Okawa.

Malay Rubber Plantation Co., *K.K.*, Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo. Est. '12 with cap. ¥125 p.u.; is undertaking rubber planting at Malay Island, leasing land 2,890 acres. Directors: Chairman Y. Isobe; Mng.-Dirs. S. Matsumiya, etc.

Manchuria Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Mikawa-cho, Dairen. Est. 1917; cap. ¥1,250 p.u.; provide tenement-houses at Anshan-tien, South-Manchuria for clerks and workmen belonging to the newly founded iron foundry there. Pres. Z. Yasuda.

Mitsubishi Warehousing Co., *K.K.*, No 7 Komatsu-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. The Tokyo Warehousing Co., est. 1916, assumed the present name in March '18 with extended business and increased capital to ¥10,000 (½ p.u.), have branches at Kobe and Osaka. Pres. T. Takeichi.

Nagoya Timber Co., *K.K.*, Aichi-gun, Aichi prefecture. Est. 1907; cap. ¥800, p.u.; div. 7%. Pres. K. Hasegawa; Mng.-Dir. T. Suzuks: Dirs. K. Takeuchi., etc.

Nippon Briquette Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, No 4 Tomishima-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1897; cap. ¥1,100 (825 p.u.) Pres. K. Ono.

Nippon Cork Co., *K.K.*, Yanagiwaramachi, Honjoku, Tokyo. Est. 1914; home demand is almost monopolized by the Co.; also largely exports to Shanghai, etc.

Nippon Denkyu Co., (electric bulb), *K.K.*, Sugamomachi, Tokyo. Est. 1915, cap. ¥258 p.u. Chairman S. Ohashi; Mng.-Dirs. T. Hatano, T. Yoshimura; Dirs. K. Makoshi, K. Shin, K. Arao.

Nippon Crucible Co., *K.K.*, Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1883; cap. ¥437 p.u.; div. 30%; in 1907 the Co. amalgamated with Imperial Crucible Co., and Osaka Crucible Co: latest yearly sales reached 3,500,000 pieces; largely export to China, India and South Seas. Dirs M. Saegusa, S. Iwasaki; Mng. K. Taguchi.

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Nippon Electric Battery Co., *K.K.*, Imadegawa-Shimmachi, Kami-Kyo, Kyoto. Est. 1917; cap. ¥3,500 (900 p.u.). Mag.-Dir. G. Shimazu.

Nippon Musical Instrument Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Shizuoka. Est. 1898; cap. ¥1,200 (900 p.u.). Instruments produced, as well as music, etc., are put to sale at the Kyoiki-sha, No. 14, Takekawa-cho, Kyobashi. Pres. Chiyomaru Amano.

Nippon Public Bonds Co., *K.K.*, dealers in public bonds in general. No. 6 1-chome. Ginza, Tokyo. Est. 1915; cap. ¥2,000 (1,850 p.u.). Dirs., M. Yoshioka, etc.

Nippon Rubber Co., *K.K.*, Tamahimecho, Asakusa. Tokyo. Est. 1900; cap. ¥165. p.u.; div. 10%. Chairman S. Nakamura: Dirs. E. Otsuka, N. Okuma, S. Yoshida.

Nissho Trust Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Hatcho-bori, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '18: cap. ¥2,000. Pres. S. Tanaka.

Nitto Hosho Shintaku (Trust) Co., *K.K.*, No. 17, Aomono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥2,000. Pres. B. Dazai.

Nishikawa & Co., Shijodori, Kyoto city. A leading bamboo wares establishment with a branch store in Tokyo. Bamboo screens for parlor first designed by the store, are much vogue in America. Prop. Genjiro Nishikawa.

Oriental Exploitation Co., *K.K.*, Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. July, 1909 in Korea under Government protection to guarantee profit of 6%; make investment in railway, mining, farming, engineering enterprise, etc.; cap. ¥20,000 p.u.; seek the new sphere of activity in Manchuria, Mongolia, etc. Dirs. N. Matsudaira, T. Kawakami, U. Takase.

Osaka Electric Apparatus Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Nishinari-gori, Osaka. Est. 1915. Dirs, Kadoma, S. Imanishi.

Osaka Electric Bulb Co., *K.K.*, Nishinari-gun, Osaka. Est. 1907; cap. ¥650 p.u.; div. 10%; especial div. 6%. Pres. S. Watanabe; Dirs. K. Otsuka, K. Kimura.

Otaru Timber Co., *K.K.*, Otaru, Hokkaido; leading timber suppliers in Japan. Own three steamships and undertake shipping; contractors to the Imperial Gov't Rlys. and South Manchuria Rly. Co.; capital ¥1,410 p.u. Directors, K. Okura (Pres.), T. Doi (Mng.); Branches, Tokyo, Kobe and Dairen.

Oversea Exploiting (Kaigai-kogyo) Co., *K.K.*, No, 13, Sojuro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '18; cap. ¥2,150 p.u.; formed by amalgamation of the 4 emmigration Cos., Tokyo, South American, Nitto, and Brazil. Pres. J. Koyama; Mng.-Dir. J. Shinobu.

Taiwan Tea Mfg. and Colonization Co., *K.K.*, Taihoku. Est. 1918; cap. ¥3,000; manufacturers of and dealers in woolong tea. Pres. K. Makoshi.

Takeuchi & Co., *Gs. K.*, Bakurocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. about 50 years ago: organized as *Gs. K.*, 1911, cap. ¥300; one of the oldest makers of safes in Japan; capable to turn out 600 cases per month.

Teikoku Cold Storage Co., *K.K.*, No. 12 Akashicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1912; cap. ¥1,000 (600 p.u.). Mng.-Dir. T. Takahashi.

To-a Kogyo (Industrial) Cos., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. 1899;

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cap. in '18 ¥7,200 p.u.; The Co. supply funds for undertakings in China. Directors: Pres. K. Arai; Dirs. J. Kadono, K. Shiraiwa.

To-a Tobacco Co., *K.K.*, Minami-Nabecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, Est. '06; cap. ¥1,700 p.u.; annual div. 12%; is carrying on the business in Chosen and Manchuria. Products for 2nd half-year 1914, in Chosen 643,201,400 pieces of cigarette and 4,499,000 *momme* of cut tobacco, in Manchuria 226,550,000 pieces of cigarette and 1,980,000 *momme* of cut tabacco. Pres. K. Sasa; Mng.-Dir. T. Fujita; Dirs. R. Ezoye, M. Iwaya, etc.

Tokunaga Shoten, Yokoyamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Manufacturers of and dealers in hair brushes; have a factory at Koishikawa, Shibuya and Tamagawa; annual output is estimated at ¥100. Prop. Y. Tokunaga.

Tokyo Cordage Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Kyobashiku, Tokyo. Est. 1887; cap. ¥1,874 p.u.; Pres. K. Yamada; Mng.-Dirs. S. Asano, K. Okura, S. Fukuyama.

Tokyo Building Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Gofuku-cho, Nihom., Tokyo. Est. 1896; cap. ¥5,000. Building contractors; loaners on and brokers for real estates; branches at Yokohama, Seoul, Tientsin, etc. Pres. Y. Yasuda, Vice-Pres. I. Yabuta; Mng.-Dirs. H. Eitaki, etc.

Tokyo Hat Co., *K.K.*, Hikawashita, Koishikawa, Tokyo. Est. 1906; cap. ¥1,000 (625 p.u.). Pres. Kyohei Makoshi.

Tokyo Electric Co., *K.K.*, Kawasaki, Kanagawa-ken. Est. Apl. 1886; cap. ¥2,600 p.u.; manufacture electric lamps, etc. Pres. I. Fujioka.

Tokyo Rubber Co., *K.K.*, Azumamachi, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1901; cap. ¥225 p.u., Mng.-Dir. N. Nagatomi; Dirs. H. Okawa, M. Onishi, K. Kimura, E. Tanaka.

Tokyo Taxi-Cab Co., *K.K.*, 2-chome, Sukiya-cho, Nihom., Tokyo. Est. '18; cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; intend for the present to run 180 taxies, 100 goods-waggons and 100 auto-cars on hire in Tokyo. Pres. M. Okamoto. Dirs. K. Watanabe, S. Wakao, R. Horiuchi, etc.

Yamamoto Tosuke & Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Andoji-Dori, Minamiku, Osaka. Est. 1918; cap. ¥2,000 p.u.; dealers in material metals and hard wares. Pres. T. Yamamoto.

Yokohama Nursery Co, *K.K.*, Nakamura-cho, Yokohama. Est. '06; exporters of nursery stocks, seed and plants; capital ¥500. Branches: London, New York, etc. Directors, U. Suzuki (Mng.-Dir.), S. Iida (Mng.)

Yokohama Rubber Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Ura-Takashima-cho, Y'hama. Est. in 1917 as a joint enterprise of Y'hama Wire Mfg. Co. and Goodrich Rubber Co., Ohio, each subscribing half of the total capital ¥2,500; sole agents for the American Co. in the Far East. Pres. Baron K. Nakajima, Dirs. K. Kawai, etc.

Yuasa Storage Battery Co. *K.K.*, Kyoto. The storage battery factory run by Mr. S. Yuasa (Pres.), enlarged and reorganized as such in 1918; cap. ¥5,000 (nominal).

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APPENDIX C.

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APPENDIX D

MILITARY INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA, ALSO THE ENEMY PROPERTY CONTROL ACT, ETC.

MILITARY INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA

The independent peace of Russia with the Central Powers and the release of their prisoners of war having placed in a perilous position the Czech-Slovak contingent that had formerly fought with Russian arms on the Allied side, Japan, after prolonged delay in deference to the indefinite attitude of America, decided in Aug. 1918, on the latters' proposal, to send troops to Siberia. The purpose of this expedition is set forth in the following Declaration issued by the Government at that time

DECLARATION BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

"It is the ardent desire of the Imperial Japanese Government to see order speedily restored in Russia, and a healthy development assured of that country in view of the close friendship that has existed for many years with Russia and her people. The political situation in Russia has unfortunately become very complicated of late, and the Central Powers, by taking advantage of Russia's inability to resist foreign aggression, have been bringing increasing pressure to bear upon her, until the menace has come to be felt as far away as the Russian territory in the Far East. The eastward movement of the Czech-Slovaks is obstructed by troops containing a large number of German and Austrian ex-prisoners of war, and moreover it is clear that the command of these troops is actually in their hands.

"The Czech-Slovaks have a cherished desire to establish their own independent State, and to this end have been taking concerted action with the Allies in the war. Such being the case it cannot be denied that their welfare is calculated to affect the Allied interests in no small measure. It is for this reason that the Allied Governments have considerable sympathy with them. The Allied Powers could not afford to remain unconcerned at the news that the Czech-Slovaks are being severely persecuted in Siberia by German and Austrian ex-prisoners of war, and consequently have already dispatched their forces to Vladivostok. The U.S. Government also, recognising the exigency of the situation, has approached the Imperial Japanese Government with a proposal to send troops speedily to assist the Czech-Slovaks.

"The Imperial Government has decided to comply with the American proposal in response to the sentiment of friendship shown, and also for the purpose of taking joint action with the other Allies so as to keep

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faith with them, and is now making preparations to send troops to Vladivostok to begin with.

"In taking the above-mentioned steps, the Imperial Japanese Government is actuated solely by the desire to renew its permanent friendship with Russia and her people, and accordingly hereby declares its established policy of respect for Russia's territorial integrity and non-interference in her domestic administration. At the same time, it proclaims that as soon as the object in view has been attained, the troops will be withdrawn without any political or military act infringing on Russia's sovereignty."

Appointment of Staff

On August 9th, 1918 General Otani, Member of the Supreme Military Council, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary force to Vladivostok and General Yui, Commander of the Imperial Body Guards, Chief of the Expeditionary Staff. Gen. Takenouchi, Commander of the Commissariat, was also attached to the Expedition. Gen. Otani and staff left Tokyo on August 12th, arriving at Vladivostok on the 18th. All the Allied troops despatched to the Maritime provinces, the Czech-Slovaks in these districts and the anti-Bolsheviks were placed under the command of Gen. Otani.

Troops Despatched by Allies

The troops despatched and maintained by the Allies and the Czech-Slovak contingent and Rumanians, Poles, Serbs, etc. placed under French command are shown in the following table, (A) standing for Eastern Siberia and (B) region west of Za-Baikal;—

(A)

Powers	Max. strength	Sept. 19
Japanese	2½ Div.	Do.
American	2 Reg., Com'tion corps, field hosp., reserves	"
British	4,300	300-400
French	70	Do
Czechs	5,074	"
Rumanian, etc	2,060	"
Italian	1,200	900
Chinese	1 Reg. comp. of various corps	Do.

(B)

Powers	Max. strength	Sept. '19
Japanese	—	—
American	—	—
British	800	Do.
French	1,320	Do.
Czechs	4,500	Do.
Rumanian, etc.	16,415	Do.
Italian	1,400	?
Chinese	—	—

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Extraordinary Outlay

Till the end of Aug. 1919 the extraordinary outlay involved in this special operation cost Japan roughly ¥200 millions.

For Maintaining Railway Operation

The part played by our civilian railway corps for keeping in order the Za-Baikal railway may be noticed. From about the latter part of Jan. last to beginning of Sept. they undertook 53,000 day's work; built or repaired 44 locos and 108 carriages, besides constructing or repairing 4,700 implements or machines for use on railway These men are now looking after the Amur railway.

Military Operation in Siberia

The troops (the 12th Division) landed at Vladivostok on 11th Aug., the bulk being concentrated near Nikolisk. On the 16th Habarovsk fell into the hands of the Allied forces of which the Japanese contingent constituted a main strength. On the 4th the enemy retreated in the direction of Blagoveschensk, where anarchism had been reigning for some time. It was captured on the 18th. On the 23rd Sept. the Yamada detachment attacked the enemy about 300 strong in the vicinity of Uragachi, and drove them back, inflicting serious losses. Zeiya was occupied on the following day. The 3rd Division entered Tchita via north of Manchuria, a detachment reaching the eastern shores of Lake Baikel at the end of September. Order having been restored in eastern Siberia, it was arranged that the Japanese troops should guard the Usuri and Amur Railways, with their headquarters at Havarovsk

With the approach of warm season the Bolsheviks began to be active again, changing their tactics. Taking advantage of natural configuration of the region and their intimate knowledge of locality, they have fallen back on guerilla warfare plan. To mention the principal encounters our troops have had so far, there was first the movement started on Feb. 11th 1919 by a column of the 12th Division to clear the Zeiya valley of the enmy estimated at about 5,000 strong. Our troops, being necessarily subdivided into small units, were at disadvantage whenever an encounter took place. Early on the morning of the 17th Major Horie's detachment came upon a superior foe 25 miles east of Blagoveshchensk and had 45 killed including the Major. The enemy fled leaving about 200 killed or wounded. On the 26th Major Tanaka's battalion while on march towards Yufta was enveloped by a superior enemy. 240 officers and men fell including the Major and Capt. Nishikawa. The enemy left 500 killed and wounded on the field. On the 10th Sept. Capt. Shigeyama at the head of 50 men was sent to Jiroo, on the Amur line, where telegraph wires and railway bridge were reported to have been destroyed by the enemy. Early on the morning of the 12th the enemy about 20 times strong came upon the party. He was repulsed but the party had 32 killed or wounded, including the Commander.

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Casualties, etc.

From first to end of July last our casualties numbered 50 officers and men killed and 416 wounded, besides 50,330 cases of illness of which 417 proved fatal.

Economic Assistance to Russia

In view of the turbulent state of affairs in Siberia it was deemed our duty to supply necessaries to the Russians in their destitution, and thus assist them in rehabilitating trade and industry. For this purpose was organized the Temporary Commission on Economic Assistance to Siberia under the supervision of the Foreign Minister in Aug. 1918. Baron Megata was appointed Chairman and about twenty members from the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, Finance and Foreign Affairs and business circles. The first thing done by the Commission was to supply those articles which were scarce in Siberia as rice, wheat, and barley and to prevent unscrupulous dealings of merchants.

THE ENEMY PROPERTY CONTROL ACT

This Act was issued on 23rd June, 1919 in the form of an urgent Imperial Ordinance. The object in view is to safeguard the security for the indemnity from the enemy countries. Below are given the more important articles of the Act:—

Article 1.—The Government can take control of the property belonging to Germany, Austria-Hungary or Turkey, or the citizens or juridical persons of these countries.

Article 2.—The Government can order the owners, the custodians and other persons concerned to furnish it with information regarding the location, kind, number or quantity, value, claims attached thereto, and other matters necessary for the control of property.

Article 3.—The competent officials can enter such places as necessary to conduct investigations regarding the property mentioned in Article 1, or carry out inspection, or order the owner, the custodian or other persons concerned either to furnish them with material for investigation or to give them information.

Article 4.—The control of the property mentioned in Article 1 commences with the issue of an order of control by the Government Office concerned. When such order is issued the fact will be announced.

Article 7.—The Government Office concerned can order the owner or the custodian to surrender the property to official control.

Article 12.—Any person who is guilty of the concealment, the disposal, or the destruction of property with the object of avoiding its official control, or any person who has made such attempts, or any person who has consented to such manner of disposing of property with full knowledge of the object of the party concerned, is liable to penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding ¥500.

Article 13.—Any person whose conduct falls under the purview of one of the following clauses is liable tc penal servitude for a term not

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exceeding three months, or a fine not exceeding ¥100, or detention, or a police fine.

(A) Any person who has failed to give information as ordered in accordance with the stipulation of Article 2, or any person who has given false information.

(B) Any person who has either refused or hampered the officials in the execution of their duties as provided for in Article 3, or any person who has given false material for investigation, or any person who has either made false statement or refused to make statement.

(C) Any person who has refused to obey the order of surrender as provided in Article 7.

The present Act is operative from the day of issue.

The enemy property to pass under official control is reported at the end of Aug. last at over ¥25,000,000, spread over 20 prefectures. In value Kanagawa with ¥17,000,000 stands first in the list, followed by Hyogo ¥5,540,000, Tokyo ¥299,000, and Osaka, ¥278,700, etc.

The number of the enemy subjects in Japan at the end of 1918 was as follows:—Germans 641 (male, 388; female, 253), Austro-Hungarians 62 (male. 36, female. 26). Turks 13.

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INDEX

ART SYSTEM, 361
Academic titles, 255
Academy of Japan, 262
Account, general, 629
— special 629
Administration, divisions of, 681
— organization of, 683
Admirals, 420
Admiralty, 701
Agreements, diplomatic, 473, 459
Age limit in active service (military), 420, 431
Agencies, mercantile, 505 f.
Agrarian problems, 537
Agricultural College, Sapporo, 254
— credit, 538
— and Commerce department, 696
Aid to poor students, 271
Aikoku Fujinkai (Women's Patriotic Society) 235
Alkalines, 606 f.
Aizu-yaki, 198
Akaishi, Mt., 2
Almanacs, 321
Alps, Japan, 1, 331 f.
Amaterasu Daijingu, 10
America Japanese treaty, 454 f.
— — understanding, 444
— — Agreement concerning China, 464, 467
Amphitheatre (Wrestling Hall), 328
Ancestor-Worship, 222
Anglo-Japanese alliance, 445, 459
— — treaty, 447
Anilin dye, 616
Animal labor in tillage, 541
— epidemics, 550; — protection, 578
Annuities and pension, 691
Anti-Japanese legislation in California, 445
Antimony, 563
Antung-Mukden Railway, 444, 718
Aoyama Gaku-in, 222,
Appeal Court, vide, under Court
Agriculture, 576
Arable land, utilization of, 538
— — area of, 539
— — retrocession of, 539
Arbitration treaty with U.S.A., 444, 465
Archery, 323
Area of Japan and territories, 1
Arisan forest, vid. under Taiwan
Arisugawa, Prince, 40
Arita-yaki, 198, 190, 601
Army, 411 f.
— education, 414
— expansion, 414
— officers and promotion, 420
— organization, 414
— standing, 420, 699
Arrears in taxes, 636
Arsenic, 563
Art Academy, Fine, 202, 257
— commission to the Court, 203
— commitee, 202
— education and publications, 202
— exhibition, national, 201
Art-for-art's sake school, 217
Artillery, siege, 415
— and Eng. School, 415
— brigade, commanders of, 699 f.
— field and mountain, 416
Artists, list of dead, 203
— list of living, 205, 213
Asaka, Prince, 42.
Asama, volcano, 2,24
Asano Dockyard, 383
Ashikaga period, arts, 188 f.
— shogunate, 12, 16
Ashio copper mine, 564
Assembly, prefectural, 683
Asylums and orphanages, 237
— Tokyo Sugamo Lunatic, 237
Atami hot spring, 27
— athletic record, 329
Audit, Board of, 697
Auditors, 497
Automobiles, 610
Aviation, military 436; Navy, 437
— civilian, 437
— associations, 438
— School, Dr. Kishi's, 438
— at university, 438

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— victims to, 439
Awada-yaki, 198
Awaji Island, 1
— yaki, 198
Bamboo, 587
Bandai, volcano, 24
Banks, 398, 409
— leading, 409
Bank of Japan, 398, 401 f.
— — Chosen, 399, 401 f. 709
— — Taiwan ; 399, 401 f.
Banko-yaki, 190, 198
Bankrupt, cases of, 277
Barley, production of, 543 f.
Base-ball, 323
Battleships, 425, 432
— type of, 428
Battlecruisers, 429, 432
Bays and harbors, 3
Beans, 514 f. 545.
Beer, 514, 516, 604
Bible, translation of, 222
Bijutsu-in, 194
Billbroking, 406
Bills, 400, f.
Birds, protected, 588
Birth-rates, 31
Bismuth, 562
Biwa lake, 2
Bizen-yaki, 190
Blind D. & D. school, 246, 258
— — — of school age, 248
Boating, 324
Bonds, Exchequer, 641
— Government, 642
— transacted, 501
Bonin, 1
— Affairs, 443
Bourses, vid. exchanges
Braids, (straw, chip, etc.) 617, (hat plaits), 514, 518
Brewing industry, 603,
Bricks, 602
Bridges, 333, 362
Brigade commanders, 699
— headquarters, 421 f.
Brokers, 502
Brushes, 621
Buddhism, 10, 221, 224 f.
Buddhist image at Nara, 181
— temples and priests, 225
Budgets for the year 1919–20, 625, 627, f.
Bunten or the Govt. Fine Art Exh. 196–5, 201
Bureaucracy, 663 f.
Business directory,
— result (trade), 499
— school, 257
— tax, 634
Buttons, 515, 519, 609
Cabinet, 657 f.
Cables = International telegraph
Cadet school, 414
California land act, 455, 458
— school boy dispute, 444
Camphor, 514, 517, 586 f. 631, also see under Taiwan
Canada immigration, 444
Canned articles, 619
Carriage insurance, 391
Carpet, 600
Carving, 196 f. 212
Casting, vid. Metal work
Castration of horses, 548
Catches, marine, 575
Cattle, horned, 546, 548
Cavalry brigade, 420 f.
Cement, Portland, 602
Censorship, press, 320
Census, 29
Celluloid manufacture, 607
Ceramics, 184, 601
Chambers of commerce, 500
Charity and relief fund, 233
— association, central, 241
— hospitals, 235, f.
— institutions, 234, f.
— State aid to, 239
Charter market, 376
Chemical industry, 600
— studies, State aid to, 249
Child operatives, 299
Children of school age, 247
Chinese affairs, 445
— garrison, 700
— ideographs, 272
— Republic, recognition of, 446
— school of painting, 182 f. 192
Chinzei Gakuin, 222
Chirimen, 597
Chip braid, 617
Chiselling, vid. Sculpture
Chishima, (Kuriles) 1, 443

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Choku-nin rank, 688
Chosen (Korea), 1, 702
— administration, 704
— afforestation, 714
— agriculture, 710
— Bank of, 709 f.
— budget, 706
— cities, principal, 703
— communication, 718
— cotton-planting, 711
— crops, 691 — debts, 708
— education, 715
— electric enterprises, 715
— finance, 706
— foreign trade of, 708
— settlement, abolition of, 446
— foreigners, 704
— garrison and police, 718
— geography, 702
— ginsengs, 711
— gold, 712
— Government-General, 704
— governors, local, 704
— graphite, 712
— Independence agitation, 720
— industries, 715
— iron, 712
— judicature, 717
— local administration, 704
— mining industry, 712 f.
— monetary grants, 705
— naval station, 701, 718
— Oriental Develop. Co., 719
— police, 718
— population, 703
— railways, 718
— religions, 717
— royal house, 705
— salt industry, 694
— sericulture, 711
— stock farming, 711
— temperature, 702
— tobacco 711
— trade, with Japan, 512, 709
— undertakings, 707 709, wages, 715
Christianity, 13, 221, 227
Christian churches (statistics), 229
Chuo University, 261
Cities & mayors, 684
— finance of, 644 f.
— population of, 33
Civil engineering expenses, 335
— service, 687 ff.
— cases, 276
Clocks and watches, 611
Clearing-house, 407 f.
Coal, 515, 521, 565
— gas, 611
Coal-fields, principal, 566
— Coast line, 1, 3
Coastwise steam service, 374, f.
Cocoons, 553
Coinage, 408 f.
Colonial bank, 399, 401, f.
Color-prints, and wood cut, 199
Commercial code, 497
— museums, 507, f.
Commanders, military, 699 f.
Commodities, price of, 506 f.
Communal improvement, 685
Communication, 338 f.
— Department, 696
Companies, formation of, 495
— classified, 495, 498
Conditioning, fancy matting, 618
— silk, 554
Conscription, 417 f.
— exemption from, 417 f.
— volunteers, 418, 427
Conscripts, leave of absence, 419
Conservative school, painting, 194
Consulates abroad, Japanese, 488
Consulates, honorary, 488
— in Japan, foreign, 482
Continuing expenditure, 630
Convertible note system, 408
— — in circulation, 409
— tax on, 636
Convicts, 280 f.
Co-operative societies, 293
Copper, 514. 517, 560 f.
Copyright, 320
— International, convention, 445
Coral fishery, 578
Correction house, vid. reform work
Cotton, 515, 520
— fabric, 514, 518, 598
— spinning, 594; — yarns, 514, 517
Council of War, 420
Councillors, Privy, 693
Court, 274 ff. composition of, 276
— special, for minor, 289
Credit, agricultural, 542

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Criminal cases, 278, 289
— code, 278
Crops, minor, 546
— rotation of, 541
— special, 545
— staple, 543
Crown Prince, 39
— Order of the, vid. Decoration
Cruelty to animals, vid. S.P.C.A., 240
Cruisers, 429. 433
Curios, 200
Currency system, 408 f.
Customs houses, 695
— revenue, 524
Czechoslovak Republic recognized, 446
Dailies, vid. Newspapers
Daijingu, 10
Daimyo, 44
Dairenge, Mt., 2
Daiseikyo sect, 223
Dairen (Dalny), 738, 739
Dairy and meat-preserving, 550
Damage from flood, etc., vid. Flood
Date Masamune, 13
Death rates, 31, 287
— classified, 287
— at mines, 569
— epidemic, 288
— on the roadside, 285
— marines, 575
— suicide, 284
— unnatural, 285
Debenture loans, 647
Debts, national, vide Loans
Decorations, 43
— holders of, 43, 44
Deep sea fishery, 577
Desertions, 418
Designs, 386
— of utility models, 387
Deposit account, 630
Deposits, non-metallic, 558
— of security, 313
Destroyers, 430, 434
Diet, Imperial, vid. House
Diplomatic and consular service, 479 f. 688f.
Directory, of business, Appendix B.
—, of officials, 693 f.
Discipline at school, 243
Distribution of trade, 522 f.
District court, vid. under Court
Divorce, vid. under Marriage
Dockyards, naval, 423
— private, 382 f.
Dojinkai, 236
Doctorate = Hakushi, 245, 255
Doctors and midwives, 286
Doppo, Kunikida, 216
Doshisha, 222 261
Doshikai, vid. Kenseikai
Drainage and sewage, 337
— irrigation and, 542
Drama, 326 f.
Drawbacks for re-export, 524
Dreadnaught, 424. f. 428
Dummy editors, 210
Dyestuff, 616
Dyeing and weaving school, 256
Earthquake, 21 f.
Economic corporations, 498
Education Department, 695
— finance, 262 f.
— compulsory system of, 247
— fund for encouraging, 262, 263
— general statistics on, 245, f.
— reforms and expansion, 243
— endowment to, 263, 264
Education, State aid to primary education, 253
Election, violation of rules, 663
— general, 661 f.
— expenses, 663
Elder statesmen = Genro
Electric industry, 612 (vid. also, tramway)
Eleemosynary work, 233
Electric lighting, in Tokyo, 649
— tramway, 367
Electro-chemical, 613
Elementary education, 247
Eligible lads (conscript), 418
Emancipation of special class, 38
Embassies, foreign, 479 f.
— abroad, Japanese, 485 f.
Emigration of Japanese, 35
Emperor (reigning sovereign), 39
— list of, 15
— prerogatives of, 659
Employes, factory and, 593
Enamel wares, vide under Shippo

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Engines, 522 vid. Machine Construction,
Engineering, civil, 335
English papers, 317
Enterprises, new, 497
Epidemic diseases, 288
— of animal, 550
Eruption of Sakurajima, 24
Estate, rate of interest on real, 405
Eta, the special tribe, 38
European steam service, 375 f.
Examination, teachers' licence, 271
—, medical licence, 271
Exchequer notes, see under National debts
Exchanges, 501, f.
Excise, 633
— on sugar, 636
— — woolen and silk textiles, 636
Ex-convicts home, Mr. Hara's, 238
Excursion, school, 269
Exhibitions, domestic, 508
— international, 509
— national art, vid. under Art
Expedition to Siberia, 446, Appendix D.
Expenditure, continuing, 629
— Extraordinary, 628
Expenditure, national defence, 629
— ordinary, 628
Exports, 513 522 576
Extradition arrangement, 445
Fabrics, see under Textile industry
Factories, 593 f.
— and operatives, 593 f.
— government, 594 ; —law, 294
Fancy matting, 520
— works of paper, 606
Farm products, 536, 543
Farmers, families, 539
— average area for family of, 539
— tenant, 540
Far East Olympics, 329
Farms, adjustment of, 541
— One-crop and two-crop, ratio of, 541
Fauna and flora, 7
Female labor, 294
Fencing, 269
Fenollosa, E.F., 192
Fertilizers, 608
Fidelity insurance, 391
Field artillery, 416
— — and shooting school, 415
Finance, Department ; 694
— adjustment, 623, 625
— and present war, 625
— expansion, 624
— extraordinary items of, 628
— of the six premier cities, 647 f.
— of civic corporations, 642, 644 f
— — prefectures, 642
— ordinary items of, 627 f.
— of railway, 357 f.
Fine arts, vid. Art
Fire insurance, 391 f.
Fires, 286
Fish oil, 514, 517, 608
Fishery institute, 257
Fishery, Hokkaido and pelagic, 576 f.
— enterprises abroad, 578 f
Fishing boats 574
— accidents to, 571
Flax, 515, 521
Fleet, standing, 432
— classification, 428
— expansion of the, 424
Flood, 7, 336
Flour milling, 614
Food, military, 419
Food-supply, question of, 538
Foreign Affairs Department, 694
— bank, 410
— instructors at Govt. schools, 247
— insurance in Japan, 394
— Language School, 257
— loans, 639, f.
— representatives to Japan, 492 f.
— students in Japan, 270
— mail matters, 348
— steam vessels, 23 f.
— visitors to Japan, 36
Foreigner in Japan, 36 f.
— legal status of, 37
Forest, adjustment and working plan of State, 584
— area of, 581
— by-products of, 586
— distribution of, 581 f.
— finance, 582
— Kiso, 586
— products, 583
— — in foreign trade, 587

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Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

— principal trees, 583
— zone, 580 f.
Formosa = Taiwan
Foundlings, 285
Franchise-holders, 662
Franco-Japanese agreement, 463
— declaration re Indo-China, 466
Freight market, 376
— rates, 377
Friendly society, 292
Frost, 5
Fruits, 552
Fu, vid. under prefecture
Fujiwara family, 11
Fuji, Mt., 2, 331
Furs, hides, and leather, 618
Fushimi, Prince, 39
Fuso sect, 223
Futabatei Shimei, 215
GAKUSHU-IN = peer's school, 258
Gales, 5
Galleries, art, 201
Games law, 588
Garrison, commanders of, 700
Gas industry, 611
Gauge, railway, 361
— widening plan, 361
General Staff Office, 698
Genji (Minamoto) clan, 11, 16
Genro, 666
"Gentleman's Agreement," 455, 458
Girls' high school, 250
Glass and glass wares, 515, 519, 608
Goats, swine, and sheep, 549
Gold, 559 f.
— placer, 560
Golden Kite, Order of the, 43 f.
Goods traffic, 359
Gradient, railway, 361
Grains, production of, 544
Grand Order of Merit, 43
Graphite, 563
Graveyards, 222
Green tea, vid. Tea
Guilds of commodities, 506
Gunboats, 434
Gunnery mechanic school, 415
— and tropedo school, 426
Guns, 416
Guttapercha, 520
Gymnastic exercise, 322
HABUTAE, 514, 518, 597
Hakushi = Doctorate, 245
Han-nin rank, 687
Hara cabinet, 655
Harbor-works, 334 f.
— — in Tokyo, 650
— — in Osaka, 651
— — in Kobe, 654
Harbors and bays, 3
— open to foreign steamers, 4
Hasekura Rokuemon, 13
Hasegawa school, painting, 184
Hats and clothing of paper, 606
— and caps, 519
— plaits, 514, 518
Health data at schools, 264 f.
— public, 286
Heavy artillery, vid. artillery
Hei-an Period (Art), 181
Heike clan, 11
Hemp, 515, 521
— braid, etc, 617
— fabrics, 599; — spinning, 597
Hides, leather, etc., 514, 515, 520 618 f.
Hideyoshi, 13
Higashi-Fushimi, Prince, 40
Higashi-Kuni, Prince, 42
Higashiyama period, arts, 183
High schools, 244, — — for girls, 250
Hitachi copper-mine, 564
Hojo family, 11 f. 16
Hokkaido, 1
— fishery in, 576
Hokke sect = (Nichiren sect), 226
Hokoto = the Pescadores
Home Department, 694
Hongwanji scandal, 227
Honshu, 1
Horse, 547, 549
— riding, 323
Horticulture, 551
Horyuji temple, 11
Hosiery, 619
Hospital, charity, 235 f.
Hosso sect, 225
Hot spring, 25
House-tax dispute, 444
House of Peers, 659
— of Representives, 660, f. 697
Humanitarianism, 217
Hydro-electrity, 612
Hygiene, school, 264

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Hyokeikwan, 201
Hypothec Bank, 398 f.
— — provincial, 399 f.
Ikai = Ranks
Iki, Island, 1
Imaginary enemy, 412
Immigrant, Canadian memorandum concerning Japanese, 444, 466
Imperial families, 39
— Academy, 262
— benevolence, 232
— Diet, 697 (also vid. House)
— Household Dept., 694
— Library, 265
— mausolea and tombs, 43
— Museum, 201, 267
— Property law, 42
— Railways, 352
— Rescript to Army and Navy, 411
— Universities, 253 f.
Imports, 513 f., 520 f.
Income tax, 633, f.
Independents, 665
India rubber, 520
Industrial Bank of Japan, 399
Industry, distribution of, 593
— affected by War, 590
— investment, 592
— principal enterprises, 593
— situation of, 591
Infantry school, 415
Inland Sea, 3
Insurance, 389 f.
Insurance, tariff convention of, 390
— companies, 391
"Inten", 195
Interest, rate of, 405
International Traffic Arrangement, 364
— Fairs, 509
Invalidated soldiers' home, 240
Invention, encouragement of, 388
International telegraph, 340 f. 348
Iron, 515, 521, 561
— foundries, 562
— sulphide, 563
— works, (see also Machine construction)
Irrigation and drainage, 542
Ise Great Shrine, 10, 222
Ishikari, river, 2
Ishikawajima Dockyard, 383
Isinglass, 620
Ivory carving, vide carving
Iyeyasu, shogun, 13
Izumo, shrine of, 10
Izumoyaki, 198, 190
Japan, Bank of, 398, 401 f.
— America understandings, 444
Japan-Canadian Memorandum Concerning Japanese Immigrants, 466
— China Steamship Co.,
— — war, 443
— "Alps," 1, 331
— expedition to Siberia, 446
— letter, romanization of, 272
— Japanese residing abroad, 34
— Proper, 1, 661
— Tourist Bureau, 368
Jesuit, 12
Ji sect, 226
Jikko sect, 223
Jimmu Tenno, 10
Jingukyo sect, 223
Jisshukyo sect, 224
Jodo Sect, 225
Joint advice to China, 447
Joshi Eigaku-juku = woman's English Institute, 261
Journalism, 314
Judicial system, 274
Judo or jujutsu, 268
Justice Department, 695
Kagoshima Trouble, 443
Kaiki, 597
Kamaishi mine, 547, 548
Kamakura period (Art), 182
— — (History), 11
Kana script, 10 f.
— telegrams, 346
Kan-in, Prince, 40
Kano school of painting, 184
Karafuto (Sagalien), 1, 735 f.
Karafuto stock-breeding, 736
Kasuga school of painting, 181
Kawasaki, Dockyard, 382
Kaya, Prince, 41
Kegon sect, 225
Keiogijuku University, 260
Kenseikai, 665
Kerosene oil = Petroleum
Kindergarten, 248

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Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kirin-Changchun Rly., 743
Kirishima, 25
Kiso forests, 586
Kitakami river, 2
Kitashirakawa, Prince, 41
Kiyomizu-yaki, 198, 190, 601
Knitted goods, 515, 519
Kobe, finance, etc. of, 654
Kobo Daishi, 11
Kohaku, 597
Kojiki, 11
"Kokka" 203
Kokumin-to, 665
Komagatake, Mt., 2
Komatsu, Prince, 42
Korea, vid. Chosen
Kose school, painting, 181
Koshinjo = Merchantile agency
Koto-kan rank, civil service, 687
Kotoku affair, 321
Kuge, 44
Kuhara library, 266
Kukai, vid. under Shingon sect
Kuni, Prince, 41
Kurai = Ranks
Kurozumi sect, 224
Kusatsu hot spring, 25
Kutaniyaki, 190, 198, 601
Kure Admiralty, vid. Admiralty
Kuriles, the = Chishima
Kusunoki Masashige, 12
Kwansai Gakuin, 222
Kwantung, vid. South Manchuria
Kyogen, 320
Kyoto, court of, 11
— finance, etc., 652
— Museum, 201, 267
Kyushu, 1
Kyushu University, vid. Imp. Univ.
Labor movement in Japan, 291 f.
— troubles, 303
Laborers, number of, 301
— alien, in Japan, 306
— child, 298,
— condition of, 298, 553 (mines)
— emigration of, 35
— female, 294
— living expenses of, 297
— mutual aid association of, 296 f.
— of farms, 361
— strikes of, 304 f.
— unemployed, 306
— wages of, 300
— working hours, 299, 569 (mines)
Labor in tillage, animal, 541
Lacquer art, 184, 189, 197
— juice, 602
— wares, 602 f.
Lake and pond, 2
Land, arable, 539
Land holding, 537
— market price of, 540
— productive power of, 540
— tax, 633
Land taxable, 540
Language School, Foreign, 257
Lawn tennis, 324
Lawyer's fee, 275 f.
Lead, 515, 521, 562
Learned institutions, 747 f.
Leather and furs, 618
Legations, vid. Diplomatic service
Legendary period of history, 10
Leper hospitals, 238
Liaotung, 1, 443
Library, Imperial 266
— university, 266
— public and private, 266
Life insurance, vid. Insurance
Lifeboat society 241
Light house, 378
— railways, 366
Literature, contemporary, (chap. VIII)
Living expenses, 297
Loans, national, 638 f.
— local, 645
— debenture, 647
— redemption plan, 640 f.
Local administration, 681 f.
— court, vid. Court
— government, finance of, 681 f.
Locomotives, 361, 362, 610
Loochoo, 1
Lunatic asylums, 237
Machine-construction, 609 f.
Machine-Guns, 416
Machinery, 516, 522
Mail = Post;
Maize, 544
Magazines (press), 317 f.
Maizuru Admiralty, vid. Admiralty
Makiye artisans, 189
Makuzu-yaki, 198

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Mannyoshu, 11
Manchuria, Railway concessions in, 445, 467
Manure, 537, 542
Marine insurance, 391
— production, 575, 576
Marriage and divorce, 30
— age of, 31
— and unmarried, 30
Marshals, 420
Mat and matting, 515, 617
— conditioning, 618
Matches, 518, 514, 605
Mayors, names of, 682 f.
Meat preserving, dairy and, 550
Mechanic school, 427
Medical license examination, 271
— schools, 257
Medicine, patent, 286
— tax on, 635
Meiji-Gakuin, 222
— university, 261
—Tenno, 15
Marcantile agencies, 505
— marine, 369
Merchandise exchange, 504
Mercury, 563
Metal veins, and mines, 558, 564
Metal-work, 184, 188, 197
Meteorological observation, 4 f.
Metropolitan Police Board, 697
Middle schools, 249
— — graduates and their careers, 249
— — teachers, salary and official status of, 249
Midwives, 286
Miharaikyo sect, 224
Miike coal-field, 565 f.
Mikados, 10, 15
Mikawachi-yaki, 198
Military allowance, 419, 693
— arsenals, 414
— aviation, 417, 436
— education department, 698
— exercises at schools, 322
— officers' promotion, 420
— age-limit, 420
— Preparatory School, 414
— Supreme Council, 420
Milk, condensed, 620
Millet, 544
Minamoto = Genji clan
Mineral imports and exports, 514 f. 570
— production. 558 f.
— springs, 25
Mines, accidents at, 569
— administration of, 557 f.
— investment, 568
— leading concessionaires, 568
— workers and wages, 568 f.
— and war, 570
Mining school, 257
Ministry, Hara, 656 f. 693
— list of, 657
Ministers, vid. Diplomatic service
Minors, special Courts of, 289
Mino-yaki, 197, 198
Mint, 594
Missions, 229
— school, 272
Mitakekyo sect, 224
Mitsubishi Dockyards, 382
Mitsukoshi, dry-goods store, 496
Mitsui Charity Hospital, 236
Mitsui Dockyard ; 383
Mogami river, 2
Molybdeneum, 563
Momoyama period, arts, 184
Monetary organs for poorer classes 404
Money market, 397
— orders, domestic, 344, 347
— — foreign, 44, 350
— — telegraphic, 351
Mongol Armada, 12
Monopolies, State, 630
— Bureau, 594
Moral education, 287 f.
Moromi, 604
Morrison's library, 266
Mortality, average age of, 32
— rate of, 287, 389
— of prison inmates, sick, 281
Motor-car corps, 416
Mountain artillery, 416
Mountaineering, 331
Mountains, 1, 2, 331
Mousseline-de-laine, 599
M. P.; profession of, 662
— age of, 662
— list of, 671 f.

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Mujin-kai, 404
Mulberry plantation, 553
Municipal finance, 644 f.
Munition industry, 621
Museums, 901, 267
— commercial, 507 f.
Music, 324 f.
— Tokyo Academy of, 257
Mutual aid of workmen, 296
NADA, SAKE, 603
Nagoya, finance of, 655
Namikawa Sosuke, 198
"Namiko," 215, 216
Nanking affairs, 445
Nanyo Yusen Kaisha, 380
Nara period (Art), 181
— — (History), 10
Narita-san = see Shinshoji sect
Nashimoto, Prince, 47
Nasu hot spring, 25
National art exhibition, vid. Art
— debts, 638 f.
— defence program, 412
— thought, unification of, 245
Nationalization of r'lys, 354
National Treasure Commission, 202
Native school, painting, 185
Naturalism, 216
Naturalization of foreigners, 37
Nautical College, 257
Naval architecture, 428
— aviation, 437
— Cadet Academy, 427
— Dept., 698
— Dockyards, 428; — education, 426
— Engineering School, 427
— expansion program, 424
— factories, 430, 428
— officers and promotion, 431
— — age-limit, 431
— Staff Board, 701
— — College, 426; — stations, 701
Navigation encouragement, 373
—companies, 379 f.
New regulations for universities and high schools, 244
New salary scales, 248
Newspapers, 316 f.
News agencies, 319
Nichiren sect, 221, 226
Nikakai, 196
Niitaka, Mt., 2
Nikko, 2
Nippon Joshi Daigakko = Japan Women's University, 261
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 379
Nishikiye, 199
"No", 325
Nissin Kisen Kaisha, 380
Nobunaga, 13
Nogi, the late general, 222
Noko Ginko = Hypothec bank
Non-metallic deposits, 558
Non-subsidised service, 376
Norikura, Mt., 2, 331
Normal school, 251; — — higher, 252
— — —, for women, 252
North American steam service, vid. oversea s.s
North-Eastern Univ., vid. Imp. —
Notes concerning China, 464
Nurse, 286
— Society, Volunteer, 235
ODA NOBUNAGA, 12 f.
Officials, directory of, 693
Ogasawara, the = Bonin, the
Oil cakes, 515, 521
— fish and whale, 517, 575
Okayama Orphanage, 237
Oki, 12
Okinawa, the, 1
Olympics, 329
One-year volunteers, 418
Ontake, Mt., 2, 326
Oolong tea, vid. tea (also see under, Taiwan)
Opening of the country, 442
Opium, see under Taiwan
Orders = Decorations
Organization of army, 414
Orphanage, 237
— for feebleminded, 239
Orphanage, Okayama, 237
— Ryuge, 238
— Sumire Girls' School, 238
Osaka Iron Works, 382
— finance, 650
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, 379 f.
"Outside" vessels, 376
Oversea steam service, 375 f.
PAINTERS, DIED SINCE 1868, 203 f.
— living, 205 f.

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Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Painting, ancient history of, 181
— recent history of, 191 f.
— introduction of Western, 192
Paper, 515, 522, 605 f.
— currency, 408
— industry, 605
— product (fancy work), 606
Parcels post 339, 343
— — rules of, 347
Parliament = House, etc.
Passenger and goods traffic, 359 f.
Passports issued, number of, 35
Patent right, 384
— law of, 385
Patriotic institutions, 234
— Society, Women's, 235
Paupers, 233
Pawnbroking 404
Paymaster school, 415
Peace Delegation to Paris, 446
Peace footing, 414
Pearl culture, 576
Peerage and ranks, 44
Peers, protection of, 45
Peers' School, 258
Pencil industry, 585
Pension and annuities, 691 f.
Peppermint, 615
Periodicals, leading, 317 f.
Perry, Commodore, 13
Pescadores, 1, 722
Petroleum, 521, 566 f.
Petty officers, condition of, 298
Physical culture, 238
— — for girls, 269
— — associations for, 269
Pilots, no. of, 378
Placer gold, see Gold, etc.
Plains, 2
Plaits, for hats, 514, 518
Plant conditioning law, 530
Police force, 283
— offence, 283, 285
Political events, chronological survey of, 666 f.
Political parties, 663 f.
— relative strength of, 666
Polytechnic institutes, 601
Ponds and lakes, 2
Population, 28
— in cities, 33
Porcelain, 198, 601 f.
Portsmouth treaty, 444
Post service, 338 f. 342 f.
— rules, resume of, 344 f.
— advertisement, 345
Postal savings deposits, 339, 343
Poste restants, 345
Posthumous honors, 45
Potatoes, sweet potatoes, etc., 545
Potteries, 189 f. 198 f. 515, 519, 601, f.
Poultry, 549, f.
Poverty, cause of, 303
Precedence at Court, 45
Prefectural assembly, 683
— composition of, 682
Press associations, 319
— censorship, 320; — law, 315
Prices of commodities, 506 f.
Priests, Buddhist, 226
— Shinto, 224
Primary education, state aid to, 263
Princes of the Blood, 40
Printing Bureau, 594
Printing-paper, 606
Prisons, 279; —inmates, 280 f.
— —, mortality rates of, 281
— —, work and earnings of, 282
— officers and inmates, ratio of, 282
Private Art Galleries, 202
Private collegiate institutions, 258
Private railways, 366
Privy Council, 693
Procedure at court, 274
—, cost of, 275
Productive power, increase of, 540 f.
Professional education, 256
Progressive school, painting, 194
Property, Imperial Court, 42
Property of urban and rural corporations, 647
Protected birds, vid. Birds
Protestant Church, 228
Protection of Industrial property in China, 467
— of fur animals, 578
Provincial hypothec banks, 389
Publications by subscription, 320
Puget Sound service, 374
Pulp, 515, 606
Punitive rules in commercial code, 492

RACING AND SPORTING, 323

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Radio-activity, 27
Radium, 558
Rails, 361
Railways, 352
— fares and freight, 359 f.
— finance of, 357
— Imperial, 356
— investments in, 347, 349
— nationalization, 354
— private, 366
— reconstruction of gauge, 361
Rainfalls, 6, 7
Ranks, 44
— precedence according to, 45
Rape-seed, 520
Rapid work, latest record of, 430
Raw silk, see Silk —
Real estate, interest on, 405
Realism, 214
Rear-Admirals, 431
Rebellion, at Shimabara, 228
Red Cross, 234
Reform, work, 238
Reforestation 584
Reform farm, 240
Regents (history), 12, 16
Registration fee, 635
— — of patent right, 384
— — — designs, 386
— — — trade-marks, 386
— — — mining 557
— — — post, 345
— of vessels, 371, 376
Reigning sovereign, 39
Relief fund, 233
Religion at schools, 242
Renaissance in Japan, 214
Restoration of Meiji, 13
Retiring allowances, 693
Revenue, customs, 524
Revenue, in 1918–19, 626
— surplus, 630
— items, (1919–20) 627, 628
Revival, (art), 193,
— foreign trade, 514, 516, 520
Rice, products, 536
— exchange, vid. Exchange
— riots, 305
Riding, 323
— school, military, 415
Rikkyo gakuin, 222
Riparian Work, 336
Rising Sun, Order of, 43 f.
Rivers, 2
River, control of, 333,
Roads and bridges, 333
Robbery, peculation and fraud, 280
Roka, Tokutomi, 215
Rolling stocks, 362, (see also Machine construction)
Roman Catholic church, 228
Romanization of national letters, 272
Roman-letter telegraphs, 349
Rubber manufacture, 615
Russia's invasion, 442
Russo-Greek church, 229
— Japanese agreement, 445
— — conventions, 446
— — extradition treaty, 445
— — war, 444
S.P.C.A., 240
Sacred Treasure, Order of, 43
Sado, 1
— gold and silver mine, 559
Saghalien = Karafuto
Saionji, Marquis, 43, 656, 448 f.
Saiseikai, 236
Sake, 514, 516, 603
— tax on, 635
Sakurajima eruption, 24
Salaries, scale of, 687 f.
— of school teachers, 347, 249
Sales business, 496
Salt industry, 578
— monopoly, 631
Salvation Army, 228, 230
Sanatoria, 288
Sanitary affairs, 286
— works, 337
Sapporo Agricultural College, 254
Sasebo admiralty, vid. Admiralty
Satsuma-yaki, 191, 198
Savings banks, 403, 405
Sawing business, 585
School fees, 248
— hygiene, 264
— troubles, 243
Sculpture, 196 f, 202, 212
Sea, depth of, 3
— animals, protection of, 578
— weeds, 575 f.
Sealing, 573
Seamen, 378
Seamen's rescue society, 241

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Secondary education, 249
Sedimentary rocks, 558
Seismic disaster committee, 23
— investigations in Japan, 23
Seiyukai, 664
— cabinet, 656
Senninyama mine, 565
Sekigahara battle, 13
Self-government spirit, 685
Senju Woolen Factory, 598
Sericulture, 552
Sericultural Households, 553
Sericultural Institute, 554
Sesshu, 183
Seto-yaki, 191, 198, 601
Sewage, drainage and, 337
— system, in Tokyo, 649
— — in Osaka, 651
Shakujogatake mountain, 2
Sheep, goats and swine, 549
Shigaraki kiln, 184
Shikken = Regents
Shikoku, 1
Shimonoseki treaty, 443
Shin sect, 221, 225
Shinano river, 2
Shingon sect, 225
Shin-nin rank, 688
Shinran, 225
Shinrikyo sect, 224
Shinshoji sect, 226
Shintoism, 220, 222
Shippo, 198, 602
Shipbuilding, 380 f.
Shipwrecks, 378
Shipyards, 382
Shirts, drawers, etc., 515, 519
Shochu, 504
Shogun (history), 12 f. 16
Shrines and priests, 224
Shuseiha sect, 224
Siege artillery, 416
Signals, 378
Silk, raw, 517, 514, 554
— and cotton fabrics, 598
— conditioning, 554
— fabrics, 597
— habutae, 514, 518, 597
— handkerchiefs, 518, 515
— spinning, 596
— waste 516, 514
Silver, 560
Sino-Japanese Negotiation, 446
Sino-Japanese Military and Naval agreements, 446, 473
— — Treaties, 469
Six-week service, military, 418
Skating and skiing, 330
Slaughtering returns, 549
Sleepers, railway, 362
Slums in Tokyo and Osaka, 302
Snowfalls, 7.
Soaps, 606,
Social institutions, 747
— politics, 290
— unrest, 291 f.
Socialism, 293
Socialist, 293
Societies, co-operative, 293
— learned, 262, 747 f.
Soda, 607
Sonin rank, 688
Soseki, Natsume, 218
South Manchuria, 738 f.
— — Rly., 740 f.
— — trade with Japan, 739, 512
Soy, 604
— tax on, 635
Soya beans, 744
South Sea service, 375
— Sea Islands, 744 f.
S.P.C.A. = Cruelty to animals, 240
Special banks, 398
— account, 629 f.
— corps 415 f.
— crops 545
— institute for training teachers, 252
— schools, 740
Specie and bullion, 402 (banks), 513
— Bank, Yokohoma, 398, 401 f.
— hoarded abroad, 642
Speed of railway train, 360
Spinning, cotton, 594
— hemp, 597 silk, 5 96
Sports, introduced, 323
— national, 322
Springs, mineral, 25 f.
Staff College, Military, 414
— — Naval, 426
Stallions, 549
Standing army, 420 f.

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— navy, 435
State insurance, 392
— aid to reclamation works, 538
— monopolies, 630 f.
— undertakings, 630 f.
Steamers, 371 f., 523
Steel, see under iron
St. Luke's Hospital, 236
Stock exchange, vid. Exchange
— market, 503
Stock-farm, 548
Stock breeding, 546
Stocks (native horse), 547
Strata, metal-veins and, 558
Straw and chip braids, 617
Street improvement, in Tokyo, 648
Strikes = labor trouble, 303 f.
Students studying abroad, 270
— desitute of means, 271
Submarine, 429, 435
Subsidiary occupations, 537
Subsidy for navigation, 374
Sugar, 515, 520
— industry, 613 f.
— excise, 636
Suicides, 234
Sulphate of ammonia, 515, 520
Sulphur, 514, 517, 563
Sumiyoshi style, painting, 187
Sun-goddess, 10, 220
Supreme Council of War, 420
Surgery schools, 415, 427
Suzuki Dockyards, 383
Sweet potatoes, 545
Swimming, 322
Swine, 549
Sword-decoration, 188
Taira = Heike
Taishakyo sect, 223
Taiwan (Formosa) :— 722
— aborigines, 724
— agriculture, 727
— Arisan forest, 726 f.
— budget, 725 ; — camphor, 730
— cities, principal, 724
— foreign trade, 731 f.
— forestry, 726
— insurrections, 733
— justice, 726
— live stock, 728
— marine products, 728
— mining, 731,
— monopoly, State, 730
— Oolong tea, 729
— opium, 730
— plantation work, 733
— railway, 732
— subjugation work, 724
— sugar industry, 728
— tea, 729
— temperature, 722
Takauji, shogun, 12
Takeda, Prince, 42
Tariff, Japanese-Italian, conventional, 530
— annulment of German convention, 534 f.
— partial revision, 533
Taxable land, 540
Taxation, history of, 632 f.
— per capita, 638
— system, 632 f.
Taxes, arrears in, 636
Tea, 555
— export of, 556
— production, 556
Teachers' licence examination, 271
— funds for giving super-stipends to, 262 f.
— salaries of, vid. Salaries
— special institutes, 252 f.
Teak 733, (plantation, Taiwan)
Technical education, 256
— schools, 246, 256, 257
Technological institute, 601
Telegraph service, 339, 342
— international, 340 f., 348
— rules of, 346
— wireless, 340
Telephone service, 339, 341
Temperance societies, 230
— — women's, 230
Temperature, average, 6
Temples, vid. Buddhist —
— preservation of old, 202
Tenant farmers, 540
Tendai sect, 225
Tenryu river, 2
Terauchi Cabinet, 656
Territories, 1
Text-books for elem. schools, 248
Textile industry, 597 f.
Theaters, 326 f.

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Theatrical, 324
Tidal waves, 21
Tientsin treaty, 443
Tiles, 602
Tin, 563
Timber, 582 f.
Titles, academic, 255
Tobacco, 631
Tobe-yaki, 198
Todaiji temple, 181
Tohoku Gakuin, 222
Tohoku University, vid. Imp. —
Tokugawa period (art), 185
— shogunate, 13
Tokyo Bay, 3
— city, finance, etc. of, 647 f.
— station, 356
Torpedo-boats, 435
— destroyers, 434
Tone river, 2
Tops, 599
Tosa school, painting, 181
Tourist Bureau, 368
Towns and villages, 684
— — — finance of, 681
Toys, 515, 520, 620
Toyama Gakko, 415
Toyo Kisen Kaisha, 379
Toyotomi period (arts), 184
Trade (Foreign), 510
— affected by War, 512
— at leading ports, 513
— between Japan proper & colonies, 512
— distribution of, 522 f.
— marks, 386
— — of specie and bullion, 513
— — — staple articles, 514 f. (export), 520 f. (import),
— summaries, 514
— with China, 513
Trade-Union, 291
Traffic, railway, 357 f.
— — international, 364
Tramp steamers, vid. vessels
— and vagrant home, 240
Tramway, electric, 367
— in Tokyo, 649
— in Osaka, 651
— in Kyoto, 653
Translation works, 214, 321
Trans-Siberian through traffic, 365
Travelling tax, 636
Trawling, 577
Treasures, national, 202
Treaty of commerce and navigation, with Great Britain, 447
— with U.S.A., 454
Treaty of Anglo-Japanese alliance, 444, 445
— New Japanese-Italian, 530
— respecting Shantung, 469
— — South Manchuria and Mongolia, 470
— Powers, list of, 447
— revision, 443, 445
— of Tientsin, 443
— Sino-Japanese, 469
True sect = Shin sect
Trust business, 407
Tsingtao, 745 f.
Tsuba, 189
Tsushima, 1
Tuberculosis, 288
Tungsten, 563
Tunnels, 361
Tuscarora, the, 3
Tyhoons, 5, 330
UKIYOYE, PRINTS, 199
Umbrella, 515, 520, 620
Unemployed, question of, vid. under labor
Unification of national thought, 245
Universities, Imperial, 253
— private, 258 f.
Unkoku school, painting, 185
Unnatural deaths, 285
Uraga Dockyard, 383
Utai = Yokyoku 325
Utilization of waste area, 538
VACCINATION, 288
Vagrants home, tramps and, 240
Vegetable wax, 615
— oils, 616
Vessels, registered, 371, 376
Visitors to Japan, foreign, 36
Volcanoes, 24, 25
Volunteers and conscripts, 418, 427
Volunteer fleet, 235
— nurse society, 235
W.C.T.U., 230
Wages of laborers, 300 ff.
War, the European,

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— industry affected by, 590
— trade affected by, 512
(see also respective paragraphs)
— Departments, 697
Warehouses, 504
Waseda University, 260
Western painting
— introduction of, 192
Watches and clocks, 611
Waterworks, 337
— in Tokyo, 649
— in Osaka, 651
— in Kyoto, 653
— in Yokohama, 653
— in Kobe, 654
— in Nagoya, 655
Weather, 7
— observation, see Meteorological
Weaving, 595
Whale oil, 517, 608
Whaling, 577
Wheat, production of, 543 f.
Wind, prevailing in Japan, 5
Wine, see Brewing
Wireless, telegraph, 340
Women, legal status of, 308
— at factory, vid. Laborer
— education of, 310
— higher education and marriage, 313
— in industry, 294
— official standard of, 312
— problem, 307
Women's higher normal school, 252
— Patriotic Society, 235
— university, 261
Wood, 517, 585
Wood-carving, 181, 192
Wood-cuts, vid. carving
Wood industry, 585 f.
Wool, 515, 518
Woolen fabrics, 598
— yarn, 515, 598
Working hours and days, 294, 299
Workmen = Laborers
Wrestling, 328
Yamagata, Prince, — vide under "Genro"
Yamashina, Prince, 41
Yamatodake, 10
Yedo period (art) = Tokugawa p.
Year-names, list of Japanese, 17
— origin of, 11
Yokohama, finance, etc. 653 f.
— Specie Bank, 398
Yokosuka Admiralty, vid. Adm'ty
Yokohama Dockyard, 383
Yokoyama Taikan, — vid. under "Inten"
Yokyoku or utai, 325
Yoritomo, Minamoto, 11
Yoshisada, Nitta, 12
Young men's associations, 685 f.
— — Christian Association, 229
— women's Christian Association, 230
Yuzu Nembutsu sect, 225
ZEN SECT, 221, 225
Zinc, 562, 514, 518
Zoological gardens, 267

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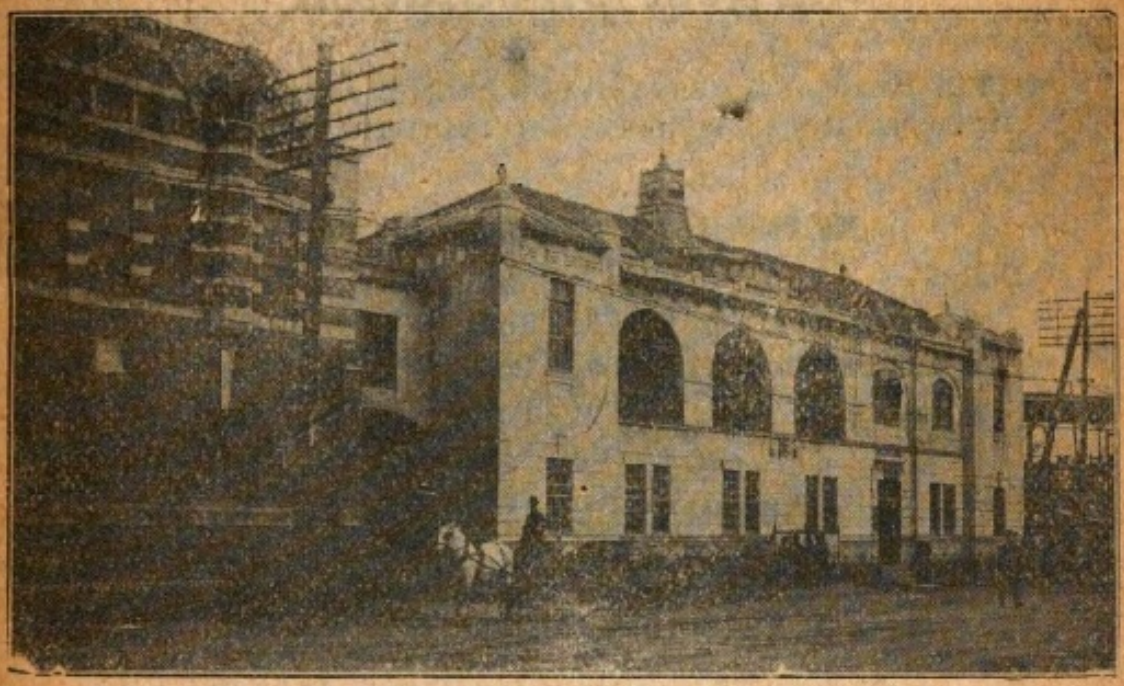

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本局	特長	五〇〇五	販賣部
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Auditors: Rokutaro Kaijima, Esq., Kazo Kaijima, Esq.

OUTPUT

1,655,600 tons in 1917 and **1,399,200** tons in 1918. The pits now worked are Suganuta, Kirino, Mannoura, Otsuji, Iwaya, Ikeda, and Daibu, where about 25,000 mine-workers are employed.

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